

Arca chalcanthum is certainly a slightly shorter form of this species, with which it exactly corresponds in all other respects. Both are said to have been obtained at the Philippine Islands.

Arca (Scapharca?) inæquisculpta, n. sp. (Pl. XVII. figs. 8-8c).

Testa parva, oblique truncato-ovata, ventricosa, inæquilateralis, alba, epidermide tenui, aliquanto fibrata, induta, concentrice radiatimque tenuiter lirata, cancellata. Latus anticum obliquissime late arcuatum, posticum subperpendiculariter curvatum. Margo ventris subsemicircularis, antice oblique ascendens. Umbones vix prominuli, parvi, paululum remoti, haud acuti. Area dorsalis angusta, paulo impressa, marginibus carinatis præcipue posterioribus circumdata. Dentes haud numerosi, utrinque a medio divergentes. Pagina interna alba, in valva sinistra prope marginem sulco punctato-denticulato ornata.

This species is about as high as long, obliquely ovate, truncate above, rather ventricose, inequilateral, inequivalve, of a pure white colour, in fresh specimens more or less covered with a thin and somewhat hairy epidermis. The valves are rather glossy, thinnish, sculptured with fine concentric grooves and intervening raised liræ, which are excessively fine at the sides and a little thicker at the middle. These are crossed by other rather finer liræ which radiate from the umbones and produce a finely cancellated surface. They are rather more elevated in the right valve than in the left. The dorsal line occupies the whole length of the shell, the angles formed by its conjunction with the sides being rather greater than right angles. The ventral outline is very arcuate, ascending obliquely in front, and more suddenly behind, on which side the margin is very slightly curved and almost perpendicular. The opposite is more arcuate, and curves obliquely towards the base. The umbones are not large, only a trifle raised above the hinge-line, not acute, a little remote from one another, and located at about one-third of the entire length of the shell from the anterior end. The ligamental area is narrow, somewhat broader in front of the beaks than behind them, a little sunken, and bordered with carinate margins, especially posteriorly. The hinge-teeth are not very numerous, being about seventeen to twenty, divergent on each side of the centre. The interior is white, in young specimens at times exhibiting more or less radiate subpunctate grooving. In the left valve, just within the margin, there is a narrow punctate and finely denticulated groove, which receives the margin of the opposite valve.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm., height 8, diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 24, off Culebra Island, West Indies, in 390 fathoms; Pteropod ooze.

It is curious that in this species the radiating excessively fine liræ should be decidedly more distinct and elevated in the right valve than in the left. It is closely related to *Arca pectunculoides* and *Arca frielei*, but was pronounced distinct by the late Dr. Gwyn