

tibus circiter 36, plus minusve spinulis brevibus subacutis cavis ornatis, instructa. Interstitia costis angustiora, mediocriter profunda, transversim rugose striata. Area dorsalis profunde excavata, cuneiformis, fossa ligamentali triangulari sculpta. Pagina interna nitida, haud profunde radiatim sulcata.

Length 36 mm., height 42, diameter $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 109, off St. Paul's Rocks in the Atlantic, north-east of Brazil, in 104 fathoms; and Station 201, off the west side of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, in 82 fathoms.

This fine species is very like *Lima squamosa*, but is broader and has more numerous, finer, and more sharply spined ribs. The anterior straight slope is shorter, the peculiar, triangular ligament-pit is quite different, and the angle formed at the umbones by the dorsal and anterior margins is less acute.

In reckoning the number of ribs as thirty-six, it should be observed that the very fine ones on the front excavation are not included. The anterior auricles are almost obsolete, and indeed invisible when the valves are regarded sideways, being hidden within the concavity. The hollow spines on the costæ are rather pointed, long, and a little curved. The interior of the valves is glossy, and, with the exception of the upper portion, which is thickened with a shelly deposit, is shallowly grooved and ridged, the grooves corresponding to the external ribs.

The few specimens from the Philippines are all of small size, the largest being only a third the length of the unique shell from the Atlantic. After a very careful study of them I cannot discover any grounds for their separation, the form being the same, the ligament of a similar shape, and the costæ only two or three fewer. It therefore appears that this species, like *Lima squamosa*, occurs in very remote localities.

Lima multicostata, Sowerby (= *Lima caribæa*, d'Orbigny), has about the same number of ribs as this species, but is of the same form as *Lima squamosa*.

The differences which distinguish these three forms are but very slight, and it is not improbable that all belong to one and the same species, and it is curious to note that each of them occurs both in the Atlantic and Pacific. Other closely allied species are *Lima tetrica*, Gould, from the Gulf of California, *Lima bullifera*, Deshayes, from Réunion, and *Lima zealandica*, Sowerby, from New Zealand.

Lima multicostata, Sowerby.

Lima multicostata, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., vol. i. p. 85, pl. xxii. fig. 38.

Lima multicostata, Sowerby, Conch. Icon., vol. xviii. pl. i. fig. 4.

Lima caribæa, d'Orbigny, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Mollusques, vol. ii. p. 337; Atlas, pl. xxviii. figs. 17-19.

Habitat.—Port Jackson, New South Wales, in 2 to 18 fathoms; and Station 172, off Tongatabu, in 18 fathoms; also Station 56, off Bermuda, in 1075 fathoms.