

This species is flat, rhomboidal, very inequilateral, white or pale brownish and faintly blotched with brown, concentrically finely costate, the ribs being sublamellar, moderately remote, and roundly angulated at a faint raised indistinct ridge radiating from the beaks to the lower hinder extremity. The lunule is elongate, very narrow, grooved on each side of a raised centre, and smooth. The posterior dorsal margin is almost horizontal, straight, and longer than the anterior, which descends almost at right angles, and is also rectilinear. The lower outline is very slightly excurved, and forms a rounded corner at both ends. The dorsal area is linear, flat, and not affected by the concentric ribs. The umbones are minute, acute, and peculiarly produced at the apex into a small conical peak, and situated a very little posterior to the anterior extremity. The two cardinal teeth of the left valve are slightly divergent from one another, elongate and slender, the anterior being a trifle the thicker, and about equal to the single tooth of the other valve. The lateral teeth and grooves are distinct and elongate. The outer surface is everywhere very minutely sculptured with fine concentric striæ which are broken up by others that radiate from the umbones, a kind of sculpturing such as obtains in the genus *Myodora*. The anterior muscular impression is elongate and subpyriform, the posterior being rather larger and rounder. The interior is minutely denticulate along the ventral margin, but smooth elsewhere.

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

Habitat.—Station 188, south of New Guinea, in 28 fathoms; also Station 187, near Cape York, North Australia, in 6 fathoms.

This is a pretty little species resembling externally the genus *Myodora* both as regards form and sculpture, but having the dentition and non-sinuated pallial line of *Crassatella*. This, together with *Crassatella aurora*, belong to what I think is an unnecessary subgenus (*Crassatina*) proposed by Weinkauff, which is distinguished from the typical *Crassatella* only by having the inner edge of the valves crenulated.

Crassatella parva (C. B. Adams).

Gouldia parva, C. B. Adams, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1845, p. 9.

Astarte lunulata, Conrad, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 1846, vol. ii. p. 393.

Crassatella guadaloupensis, d'Orbigny, in Sagra's Hist. Cuba, vol. ii. p. 289, pl. xxvii. figs. 24–26.

Gouldia guadaloupensis, H. and A. Adams, Genera Moll., vol. ii. p. 485.

Astarte mastracea, Linsley, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xlviii. p. 275 (woodcut).

Gouldia mastracea, Gould, Invert. Mass., ed. 2, 1870, p. 128, fig. 442.

Astarte pfeifferi, Philippi, Zeitschr. Malakozool., 1848, vol. v. p. 133.

Gouldia pfeifferi, Tryon, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1872, p. 249.

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