

Of this small species only a single specimen was dredged. The lower portion of the tube is somewhat ovate, and broader at the inferior end. Above it is rather suddenly contracted into a small, plain tube, which is partly partitioned off within, from the main cavity, leaving only a narrow elongate opening of communication. The base and sides of the swollen portion of the tube are ornamented with numerous short tubuli. The interior of the tube is strengthened on the side of the free valve by a slender central ridge passing from the umbo of the fixed valve up the opposite side. The free valve is longer than high, considerably inequilateral, thin, white, very compressed, broadly rounded anteriorly, narrowed and produced behind. It is marked with rather coarse lines of growth, and ornamented at the upper part with very fine granular lines which radiate from the umbo not quite half-way across the valve. The beak is small, acute, slightly raised above the hinge line, and situated considerably in advance of the centre. The interior is glossy, somewhat wrinkled concentrically, and faintly substriated in the opposite direction. The muscular scars and pallial sinus are very indistinct. Just behind the apex of the umbo, and within the dorsal edge, there is a minute narrow groove terminated behind by a small denticle which receives a minute ligament.

Length of free valve 12 mm., height 8; greatest width of tube 9, smallest width 4; length of opening of communication between the narrow and swollen portions of the tube 3, width 1.

Habitat.—Torres Strait, in 3 to 11 fathoms.

Family MYIDÆ.

Subfamily CORBULINÆ.

Corbula, Bruguière.

Corbula tunicata, Hinds.

Corbula tunicata, Hinds, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, p. 55.

Corbula tunicata, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ii. fig. 5.

Corbula tunicata, Tryon, Amer. Journ. Conch., vol. iv. Appendix, p. 66.

Habitat.—Port Jackson, Sydney, in 4 to 18 fathoms; off Amboina, in 15 to 25 fathoms; and Station 189, Arafura Sea, in 25 fathoms; green mud.

The specimens from the first two Stations are fine large shells agreeing in every particular. The largest example is 28 mm. long, 19½ high, and 16 in diameter. Two specimens from the Arafura Sea are somewhat abnormal both in form and sculpture, occupying an intermediate position between this species and *Corbula crassa*. The latter species is more equivalve than *Corbula tunicata*, has the left valve sculptured throughout like the right, which has a much smaller and less curved-over umbo than that of the