

narrower and longer than any of the other forms, oval, a little narrower posteriorly than in front, and somewhat inequilateral, the hinder side being the longer. It is glossy, sculptured with fine lines of growth, and furnished with about fifteen hinge-teeth altogether (six anterior and nine posterior), which are peculiar in having their inner side rise direct from the inner margin of the hinge-plate, and in being less obliquely placed than usual, and rather far apart.

*Pectunculus*, Lamarck.

*Pectunculus pectinatus* (Gmelin).

*Arca pectinata*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 3313.

*Pectunculus pectinatus*, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., ed. 2, vol. vi. p. 494.

*Pectunculus pectinatus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. i. pl. vi. fig. 28.

*Habitat.*—Station 113, off Fernando Noronha, in 1010 fathoms; hard ground.

The few specimens I have seen of this species all agree in having a small brown blotch on the dorsal margin on each side of the umbones, and a much more conspicuous oblique ray on each side but more remote. This feature is best seen when the umbones are towards the eye.

*Pectunculus stellatus* (Bruguière).

*Arca stellata*, Bruguière, Ency. Méth., p. 117.

*Pectunculus stellatus*, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., ed. 2, vol. vi. p. 491.

*Pectunculus stellatus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. i. pl. ii. fig. 5.

*Habitat.*—Tenerife, in 70 fathoms (Challenger).

The Tenerife shells are mostly of a purple-reddish tint, zoned at intervals with a darker colour, and invariably have the white star-shaped patch at the umbones. They are also rayed with slender white lines, and some of the specimens are ornamented with wavy concentric reddish lines. The interior of the largest shells is generally totally white, but some of the smaller specimens have the central portion of the valves stained and blotted with deep purple-brown.

The epidermis of this species is very deciduous, only the smallest portion at the circumference of the valves apparently ever remaining. It is not of the hairy character of *Pectunculus pilosus*, *Pectunculus siculus*, and some others, but has a more chaffy appearance. The surface of the valves, besides the concentric lines of growth, has scarcely any sculpture, the fine radiating striæ met with in *Pectunculus siculus* and some others being entirely absent.