inches, strongly compressed at the sides, though perhaps abnormally so, subovate in marginal outline, about one-third longer than high and highest posteriorly, the greatest height, exclusive of the beaks, being at or near the posterior termination of the cardinal border.

Anterior side produced and somewhat pointed, its outer margin sloping obliquely and rapidly downward from the cardinal border above, and forming a rather narrowly rounded junction with the ventral margin below: posterior side about equal to the anterior in length, but broader in the direction of its height and much more broadly rounded at the end: ventral margin moderately convex and most prominent posteriorly, nearly straight but ascending very gradually in the centre and anteriorly: superior border rearly straight or but slightly convex on each side of the beaks, curving gradually and somewhat convexly downward at each end, but rather more rapidly so at the posterior end than at the anterior: umbones oblique,:

Surface marked by from thirty-five to forty la and rounded radiating ribs, which are nearly st teriorly, but slightly curved in the centre and poste. also by numerous and unequal concentric lines of growth. In some specimens an occasional intermediate and very much smaller rib is developed between two of the larger ones. Characters of the interior of the valves unknown.

The figure on plate 1 is of the natural size. The specimen which it represents is the most perfect of the right valves collected, and measures 16.2 cm., or six inches and four-tenths, in length, and 10.7 cm., or four inches and two-tenths, in maximum height, inclusive of the beak. It does not happen to show any of the smaller intermediate ribs nor the concentric lines of growth mentioned in the description of the species, these being seen in other specimens. The shell attains to a much larger size than the specimen figured, for an imperfect right valve collected by Mr. Lambe was probably a little more than nine inches in