

19. CLIDOPHORUS SUBOVATUS. N. sp.

Shell, broadly oval or ovate, moderately and evenly convex; beaks near the anterior end; umbones moderately elevated; a scarcely defined depression extending from the umbo towards the postero-basal extremity; anterior extremity rounded, posterior extremity unknown (? regularly rounded); clavicle extending half way from the anterior cardinal margin to the base of the shell. Surface marked by fine unequal sub-lamellose striæ.

This shell is larger and more regularly convex than any of the others here described, and more inequilateral than any except the *C. cuneatus*.

20. NUCULITES [ORTHONOTA] CARINATA. N. sp. Fig. 10.

Shell extremely elongate, nearly three times as long as wide; sides sub-parallel; hinge line straight, beaks appressed, sub-anterior, the anterior extremity rounded; posterior extremity obliquely truncate, longer on the hinge line than on the basal margin. Surface marked by a sharp carina which extends from the umbo obliquely to the postero-basal angle, the space anterior to this carina marked by distinct elevated lamellose striæ, and intermediate finer ones. The space between this and the cardinal line smooth and slightly depressed. Cardinal line anterior to the beak showing six or seven crenulations. A strong clavicle extends from the anterior cardinal line with a gentle curve nearly to the base of the shell.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

This shell presents characters not before observed combined in one species. It has the general form of *Orthonota*, while the crenulated cardinal line and the anterior clavicle are characters of *Nuculites*. The shell is readily distinguished from species of either genus heretofore described. The *Orthonotæ*, yet known, have the surface marking much less sharply defined.

21. TELLINOMYA ATTENUATA. N. sp. Fig. 11.

Shell elongate, narrow, more than twice as long as high, anterior end short and rounded, beak elevated, situated a little in