

ON THREE NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS FROM DEEP-SEA
DREDGINGS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

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Read November 10th, 1893.

VERTICORDIA OPTIMA, n.sp. Pl. V. Fig. 3.

Testa sub-ovalis, inflata, æquivalvis, inæquilateralis, alba, minutissime granulosa, radiatim multilirata, liris eximie squamo-spinosis. Margo dorsi anticus prope umbones leviter incurvus, deinde arcuatus, posticus oblique rectiusculus. Margo ventralis rotunde arcuatus. Latus posticus obtuse biangulatus. Umbones prominentes, antice leviter incurvati, ad apicem acutiusculi, aliquanto ante medium siti. Lunula excavata, longiuscula. Dens cardinalis valvæ dextræ prominens, mediocriter magnus, crassus acutiusculus, leviter curvatus. Fossa ligamenti obliqua, breviuscula, mediocriter lata. Lamina postica longiuscula paulo elevata. Lamina cardinalis valvæ sinistræ prominens, arcuata. Pagina interna argentea obsolete radiatim substriata, ad marginem crenulata. Umbono-marg. 29, antero-post. 35 mm. *Hab.*—Indian Ocean, off Port Blair, Andaman Islands, 188 fathoms.

The genus *Verticordia* is to be seen in but few collections of recent shells. Ten have been described as species, but of these some are synonyms: for instance, *V. Japonica*, A. Adams, is identical with *V. Deshayesiana*, Fischer, and probably some of the smaller forms which have been separated will have to be united. It is also probable that some are undeveloped shells. The largest species hitherto recorded, *V. tornata*, Jeff., does not measure more than about 12 mm., *V. Deshayesiana* coming next, the others being mostly very minute.¹

The splendid species I have now the pleasure of describing is $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch in width, so that leaves all others far behind in the matter of size. It is of a rounded, inflated form, the whole surface is minutely granular, and the numerous radiating liræ are covered with short erect spines. The interior is of beautiful silvery pearl, with muscular scars scarcely visible. The generic character indicated by the hinge is very decided, the single tooth in the right valve being thick and prominent.

This unique specimen is now in the collection of Mr. James J. MacAndrew.

¹ Since writing the above, my attention has been drawn to the description by Dall of a larger species (which by an oversight has been omitted from the Zoological Record), under the name of *Verticordia elegantissima* (Bull. Mus. C. L. vol. ix. p. 106). A single valve of this is mentioned, measuring 30 × 23 mm.

SYNDESMYA MAXIMA, n.sp. Pl. V. Fig. 5.

Testa oblonga, compressiuscula, alba, antice rotundata, postice breviter lanceolata, concentrice irregulariter striata. Margo dorsi anticus leviter declivis, vix arcuatus, posticus oblique rectus. Umbones centrali, parvi, acutiusculi, vix prominentes. Lunula longa, angusta, impressa, area antica complanata, angusta. Cardo normalis. Antero-post. 35, umbono-marg. 20 mm. *Hab.*—Bay of Bengal, 677 fathoms.

Very much larger than any known recent species of the genus. It is very like in form and character to the British *S. nitida*, Müller.

GLAUCONOME SCULPTA, n.sp. Pl. V. Fig. 4.

Testa elongata, angusta, antice rotundata, postice elongata, acuminata, albida; epidermide straminea induta; striis minutissimis creberrimis verticalis sculpta. Margo dorsalis anticus curtus, leviter arcuatus, posticus, elongatus levissime declivis. Margo ventralis rectiusculus. Umbones acutiusculi, vix prominentes, ante medium siti. Cardo normalis. Antero-post. 28, umbono-marg. 11 mm. *Hab.*—Bay of Bengal.

A typical *Glaucanome*, but proportionately narrower than its congeners. The surface is very finely vertically striated.



Sowerby, G. B. 1894. "ON THREE NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS FROM DEEP-SEA DREDGINGS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN." *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 1, 39–40.

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