NOTE XXXVI.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF UNIO

BY

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Unio misoolensis, n. sp.

Shell elongated, rather compressed, very inaequilateral, the umbones laying at about one sixth of the whole length of the shell, rather smooth, with numerous fine concentric striae; umbones little prominent, decorticated in the adult, in half grown shells with conspicuous radiating folds, extending more or less over the disk of the shell; moreover a few radiating grooves occupy the anterior part of the shell, and microscopic radiating wrinkles of the epidermis cover the posterior slope; epidermis reddish-brown in the adult, yellowish olive-green in the young ones. Upper margin slightly curved, anterior margin rounded, slightly protruded below; ventral margin incurved, posterior margin forming with the upper one a more or less obtuse angle,

Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XVIII.
regularly curved above, rounded below and running with a very obtuse angle at the umbonal ridge, which is rather obtuse, into the ventral margin. Ligament long, narrow, yellowish-brown.

Nacre bluish white, more iridescent near the posterior part, brownish near the umbones; scarcely more than one short, thick, crenated tooth in each valve; a small knob in the left valve may perhaps be considered as a second tooth; lateral lamellae: 2 in the left valve, one in the right one; they are elongated, slightly curved, rather thick.

Anterior scars: a large rounded one, which is rather deep, and a much smaller, very deep one, just below the tooth; posterior scars very shallow; pallial line distinct. Nacre much thickened near the anterior part of ventral margin, forming a callus, which is connected with another callus, running from the umbones to this ventral one.

Long 65, alt. near the umbones 24, diam. 16 mill.

Locality. Misool (Hoedt). — In the collection of the Leyden Museum.

The nearest ally of this Unio, amongst the known species of the same geographical region, may be Unio Bec- carianus Tapp. Canefri, or its variety a, but it differs in shape and sculpture; the anterior margin in that species is not protruded below, the posterior part is much more elongated and acuminated in Becarianus, and the line from the ligament to the posterior end is much straighter, while it is curved in the new species.

Rhoon near Rotterdam, February 1897.