

Myodora, Gray.*Myodora pandoriformis*, (Stutchbury).

Anatina pandoriformis, Stutchbury, Zool. Journ., vol. v. p. 99, Tab. Suppl. 43, figs. 3, 4.

Myodora pandoriformis, Hanley, Descrip. Cat. Rec. Biv. Shells, pl. x. fig. 9.

Myodora pandoriformis, Smith, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1880, p. 581.

Myodora pandoræformis, Reeve, Conch. Icon., fig. 10; Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1844, p. 93.

Myodora brevis, H. and A. Adams (*non* Sowerby), Gen. Rec. Moll., vol. iii. pl. xcvi. figs. 2, 2a.

Habitat.—Port Jackson, Sydney, 2 to 10 fathoms (Challenger, Stutchbury, and Macgillivray); Middle Harbour (Angas); Sydney Heads, 15 fathoms (Brenchley); Port Philip (Brit. Museum).

This species is easily recognised from the rest of the genus by its transversely elongate form, its comparative smoothness, and the excessive fineness of the microscopic sculpture.

Myodora brevis (Sowerby).

Pandora brevis, Sowerby, Appendix to Stutchbury's Sale Catalogue, p. 3, pl. fig. 2.

Anatina brevis, Stutchbury, Zool. Journ., vol. v. p. 99, Tab. Suppl. 43, figs. 1, 2.

Myadora brevis, Reeve, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1844, p. 93.

Myadora brevis, Reeve, Conch. Icon., figs. 7a, b.

Myodora brevis, Hanley, Cat. Rec. Biv. Shells, pl. x. fig. 13.

Myodora brevis, Chenu, Man. Conch., vol. ii. p. 52, fig. 217.

Habitat.—Port Jackson, Sydney, 2 to 10 fathoms (Challenger, Stutchbury, and Brenchley); Lane Cove, Farm Cove, and Mossman's Bay (Angas); Cape Upstart (Mus. Cuming); New Zealand, Stewart Island, and Tasmania (Brit. Mus.).

The *Myodora brevis* of Woodward's Manual of Mollusca, pl. xxiii. fig. 12, is the *Myodora striata* of Quoy and Gaimard, and Messrs. H. and A. Adams' identification of this species (Gen. Rec. Moll., vol. iii. pl. xcvi. figs. 2, 2a) is also incorrect, the shell there delineated being *Myodora pandoriformis*. In my Monograph of this genus¹ I observe that the form of this species is subject to considerable variation. This may be seen by comparing the figure in the Stutchbury Sale Catalogue with that in the Zoological Journal. The series of specimens in the British Museum, too, indicates how variable this species is with regard to outline, the apical angle in some being much more acute than in others. The microscopic sculpture consists of a very minute granulation, the granules being of unequal sizes, and frequently transversely oblong. This granulation is coarser than in the other species of the genus, and the almost total absence of the radiating microscopic lines in all of them is remarkable. The Tasmanian specimens are peculiar on account of the greater coarseness of the concentric raised ridges;

¹ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1880, p. 580.