

direction. The microscopic sculpture is finer at the extremities than on the central portion of the valves, where the radiating striæ are clearly developed. The umbo is acute, directed towards the hinder end, and curves over towards the left valve. The pallial sinus is fairly deep and acutely rounded at the end, and is touched by an impressed ray descending from the beaks. The hinder muscular scar is circular, rather high up, and larger than the anterior, which is a trifle lower down and subpyriform. The hinge-line and ligament pit are normal.

Length  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm., height  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Habitat.*—Stations 187 and 188, both in the region of Torres Strait, North Australia, at depths of 6 and 28 fathoms.

This species is even more elongate than *Myodora oblonga*, in addition to which it is more finely ridged and less acutely beaked at the apex. *Myodora pandoriformis* is also shorter and more finely microscopically sculptured.

*Myodora australica* (Reeve).

*Thracia australica*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., fig. 13.

*Thracia novo-zelandica*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., fig. 19.

*Thracia novo-zelandica*, Hutton, Manual Moll. New Zealand, p. 136.

*Habitat.*—Port Jackson, Sydney, in 2 to 10 fathoms (Challenger); Moreton Bay (Reeve); Port Jackson (Angas and Voyage of the "Rattlesnake," in the British Museum).

This, like all the species of the genus, is inequivalve and white, and sculptured with microscopic concentric striæ which are interrupted by others radiating irregularly from the umbones, producing a shagreened surface. It is much longer than high, somewhat trigonal, acuminate anteriorly, and truncated behind. The right valve is moderately convex and larger than the left, which is much flatter. Both are marked with subplicate lines of growth, and have a slight arcuate angle running from the beaks to the lower posterior extremity, behind which the surface is somewhat concave. The front dorsal margin is elongate, moderately sloping, and very slightly arcuate, the posterior being not quite so oblique, shorter, a little excavated near the umbones, and then straightish. The ventral outline is very gently curved, forming a rounded angle at its junction with the posterior side, and joining the anterior dorsal slope in a sharp curve. The umbones are acute, and the area is lanceolate, excavated, and defined by slight ridges. The dorsal margins of the left (flattened) valve are acute, but at right angles to the rest of the surface, and act as lateral teeth, fitting into corresponding grooves in the other valve. The ligamental scar beneath the beaks is narrow, rather small, moderately deep, and slopes a little towards the posterior end. The anterior scar is long and narrow, the hinder one being shorter and irregularly rounded. The sinus in the pallial line is large, deeper than high, rounded at the end, and not extending to the centre of the valves. The internal