

Adams, who make no mention of lateral teeth. These are very thin in this species, and rather close to the beaks, especially the front one. In the right valve they are separated from the dorsal line by a narrow groove which receives the elevated marginal teeth of the opposite valve. Indeed I fail to perceive hardly any difference between the genus *Theora* and *Abra*, except that the cartilage-pit may be rather larger in most species of the former than in any forms of *Abra* with which I am acquainted. The form and texture of the shell are similar in both groups, and the pallial sinus is likewise large and deep. In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for 1864, vol. xiii. p. 208, Mr. A. Adams again characterises *Theora*, stating that there are no primary teeth, and in describing *Theora (Neæra) fragilis* (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1855, p. 226) he observes that "there are no lateral teeth." Such assertions as these show how very superficial his examination of the species he cites must have been, for all have true cardinals as well as lateral teeth. The subgenus *Endopleura*, which he finds on the *Theora lumbrica* of Gould, is not in my opinion worthy of retention. It differs only from other forms of *Theora* in possessing a radiating ridge or rib within the valves extending from the beaks obliquely towards the anterior end.

This genus (*Theora*) was formerly placed by the brothers Adams near *Neæra*, but afterwards was removed by A. Adams to the Tellinidæ, a location which is probably correct. He says "the deep sinus in the pallial line, together with the form of the valves and the pellucid vitreous texture of the shell, clearly show that this genus belongs to the Scrobiculariate division of the Tellinidæ, and not very far from the *Abra* of Leach or *Syndosmya* of Récluz."

Family TELLINIDÆ.

Subfamily PSAMMOBIINÆ.

Psammobia, Lamarck.

*Psammobia*¹ *costulata*, Turton.

Psammobia costulata, Turton, *Conch. Ins. Brit. Dithyra*, p. 87, pl. vi. fig. 8.

Psammobia costulata, Brown, *Ill. Conch. Gt. Brit.*, pl. xxxix. fig. 34.

Psammobia costulata, Philippi, *Abbild.*, vol. i. p. 98, pl. i. figs. 3, 4.

Psammobia costulata, Reeve, *Conch. Icon.*, vol. x. fig. 38.

Psammobia costulata, Forbes and Hanley, *Brit. Moll.*, vol. i. p. 279, pl. xix. fig. 5.

Psammobia costulata, Jeffreys, *Brit. Conch.*, vol. ii. p. 394, vol. v. p. 187, pl. xlii. fig. 2.

Psammobia discors, Philippi, *Enum. Moll. Sicil.*, vol. i. p. 23, pl. iii. fig. 8.

Habitat.—Tenerife, Canary Islands, at a depth of 70 fathoms.

This species has already been recorded from these islands. It has a wide range,

¹ The generic name *Gari* of Schumacher was published in 1817, a year previous to Lamarck's *Psammobia*; the latter, however, being generally adopted, and more in accordance with the accepted notions of zoological nomenclature, should, I think, be preferred.