

which are faintly rayed. The valves are compressed, especially in young shells, and gape at both ends. The anterior dorsal margin is moderately oblique, very slightly convex, the posterior being rather more horizontal and generally a little concave. The anterior side, which is a trifle shorter than the posterior, is rounded at the extremity, the hinder side terminating more sharply at a point rather low down, where a feeble ridge radiating from the umbones terminates. The ventral outline is widely arcuate, and ascends a little higher in front than behind. The two teeth of the right valve are both bifid, erect, and divergent from one another. The left valve also has two teeth, one erect, cleft at the top, similar to those in the right valve, the other being less conspicuous, oblique, thin, lamellar, almost obsolete in some specimens, and situated behind the more prominent tooth which falls just beneath the umbo. The muscular scars are large, about equal in size, the anterior being usually of a more elongate form. A third smaller deepish scar is situated beneath the hinge-line, a little in advance of the teeth. The pallial sinus is in every case deep, although not always equally so, and is irregular at times in form.

*Psammobia convexa*, Reeve, is undoubtedly the same species as the present. The two specimens figured in the *Conchologia Iconica* are rather thick old shells, and a trifle more convex than usual, but answer the above description in every other detail.

The Tasmanian *Psammobia zonalis*, Lamarck, is very closely allied, and perhaps scarcely worthy specific separation, but may be distinguished thus. It is somewhat smaller, not usually quite so glossy, more strongly striate, especially at the posterior end and near the ventral edges, and generally of a less pinkish tinge. With *Psammobia zonalis* I have no hesitation in uniting *Psammobia tellinæformis*, Deshayes, *Psammobia puella*, Deshayes, and *Psammobia striata*, Deshayes, the last being, I believe, a manuscript name attached to specimens in the British Museum, from between West Hill and Cape Upstart, Australia, collected by J. B. Jukes, Esq.

*Psammobia pallida*, Deshayes.

*Psammobia pallida*, Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1854, p. 323.

*Psammobia malaccana*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. x. fig. 42.

*Psammobia suffusa*, Reeve, loc. cit., fig. 54.

*Habitat.*—Station 188, west of Cape York, North Australia, in 28 fathoms; green mud (Challenger); Red Sea (type in Brit. Mus.); Malacca (Reeve for *Psammobia malaccana* and *Psammobia suffusa*); Lane Cove River, New South Wales (Brit. Mus.).

There is no difference whatever excepting that of colour between *Psammobia pallida* and *Psammobia malaccana*, the former being of a pale lilac tint, faintly rayed with a darker hue, and the latter being purely white. *Psammobia suffusa* I regard merely as the young state of a more highly coloured variety. The sculpture of all three is precisely similar, the oblique striæ terminating abruptly in an oblique line easily recognisable to