

*Psammobia anomala*, Deshayes.*Psammobia anomala*, Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1854, p. 320.*Psammobia anomala*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. x. fig. 5.Var. = *Psammobia tenuis*, Reeve (*non* Deshayes), *loc. cit.*, fig. 37a.

*Habitat.*—Cape York, North Australia, in 3 to 12 fathoms (Challenger); Philippine Islands, Zebu (Deshayes); Brisbane Water, east coast of New Holland (Reeve); Torres Strait (Coll. Cuming).

The single specimen from Cape York is coloured precisely like the typical shell figured by Reeve, and that from Torres Strait in the Cumingian collection is similarly painted. In this form the oblique posterior ridge is more strongly marked than in the variety figured by Reeve as *Psammobia tenuis*. The latter species may be known from *Psammobia anomala*, by the total absence of lateral teeth on the posterior side, the presence of which in this species approximates it to *Psammobia pallida*. It is, however, narrower and more finely sculptured than that form.

*Psammobia modesta*, Deshayes.*Psammobia modesta*, Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1854, p. 319.*Psammobia modesta*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. x. fig. 3.*Psammobia menkeana*, Reeve, *loc. cit.*, fig. 43.*Psammobia angusta*, Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1854, p. 320.*Psammobia angusta*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., fig. 44 (bad).

*Habitat.*—Port Jackson, Sydney, in 2 to 10 fathoms.

This species also ranges further north to Moreton Bay, if that locality, the first assigned to it, can be relied upon.

The typical form externally is of a bluish-white colour, ornamented with a few purple-red rays, chiefly developed near the ventral outline, and more or less pinkish-violet within. A single valve obtained by the Challenger and a specimen in the British Museum collected during the voyage of the "Rattlesnake" are of an orange-red tint within and without, being paler towards the margins and at the apex of the umbones. Other specimens, also from Port Jackson, I have seen which are totally white. The concentric striation of this species is fine, being most conspicuous at the anterior end.

*Tellina menkeana*, Reeve, is identical with this species, although, judging from the two figures in the Conchologia Iconica, the one appears to be a much more slender shell than the other. This arises from two causes. In the first place the shell depicted in fig. 3 is not so broad in reality as the drawing, and that represented in fig. 43 has the ventral margin of the valves broken away somewhat, so that the form appears more elongate than it would if the specimen were perfect. I also fail to discover any character in *Tellina angusta* which will separate it from this species. The locality