

Whydah on the west coast of Africa. I am inclined to consider the former "habitat" incorrect, for there is little likelihood of West Africa and South Australia producing the same species. There is no doubt regarding the correctness of the locality Whydah, for the specimens of this species referred to were dredged by Captain Knocker together with a number of others, all of which are West African types.

The present species has a more triangular appearance, is a little narrower, rather more acuminate at both ends, and lacks the broad reddish ray near the umbones. The posterior dorsal slope is longer and a trifle more oblique, so that the apical angle is also somewhat more acute.

*Tellina (Macoma) uruguayensis*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 5-5b).

Testa tenuis, inæquilateralis, transversim elongata, utrinque hians, postice angustata, subrostrata, dextrorsum conspicue flexa, antice rotundata, parum inæquivalvis, alba, epidermide lutescenti prope marginem induta, striis incrementi tenuibus insculpta. Margo dorsi anticus elongatus, vix descendens, leviter arcuatus, posticus brevior, prope umbones paulo concavus dein, rectus, valde declivis. Ventris margo lente curvatus, postice in valva sinistra levissime sinuosus. Dentes cardinales valvæ dextræ duo, parvi, in valva sinistra unicus. Pallii sinus profundus, ad finem rotundatus. Pagina interna alba, aliquanto iridescens, radiatim substriata.

This species is very much longer than high, thin, white, finely striated by lines of growth, and more or less covered near the ventral margin by a dirty yellowish epidermis. It is considerably inequilateral, the anterior side being the larger, rounded at the extremity, and scarcely narrowing; the hinder portion, on the contrary, is considerably attenuated or subrostrate, and narrowly truncated at the extremity. The valves are a little unequal, the left being rather more convex than the other. Both are turned conspicuously to the right at the hinder end, and gape somewhat on both sides. The front dorsal outline is faintly arcuate and only a very little oblique. The posterior, which is shorter, being much more sloping, at first, close to the beaks a little concave and then almost rectilinear. The lower margin is but very slightly arched near the middle, rises in a gentle curve anteriorly, and behind exhibits in the right valve a very faint trace of an incurvation or sinus. The ligament is sordid yellow, short and prominent. The hinge is composed of two small prominent teeth in the right valve and a single one in the left. The inner surface of the valves is white, somewhat iridescent and radiately substriated. The anterior muscular scar is elongate and irregular in outline, the posterior is shorter and broader. The siphonal inflection is very deep, narrow, rounded at the extremity, the line which encloses it returning about half way across the valves before joining the other part of the pallial line, parallel with the ventral margin.

Length 22 mm., height  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter 6.

*Habitat.*—Station 321, off Monte Video, Uruguay, in 13 fathoms; mud.