

crater convexa. Margo dorsi anticus parum obliquus, subrectilinearis, vix excurvatus, posticus brevior, valde declivis, prope umbones levissime concavus, dein convexiusculus. Margo ventris late curvatus, postice subsinuatus. Dentes cardinales duo inæquales in utraque valva. Dentes laterales validi, elongati. Pallii sinus angustus, profundus. Ligamentum internum obliquum, angustum.

This species is small, thin, semipellucid, white or pale yellow, glossy and finely concentrically striated, the striæ being close and regular, and some of the interstices towards the posterior end slightly elevated and lamellar. It is somewhat convex, considerably inequilateral, of an elongate oval form, rather acuminate or shortly rostrate behind and sharply rounded in front. The posterior dorsal slope is very oblique, slightly concave immediately behind the small acute beaks and then faintly excurved. The anterior margin is much longer, almost straight, or very faintly arcuate at first, and finally curving into the ventral margin forms an acutely rounded end. The lower outline is broadly curved and indistinctly sinuated towards the hinder extremity. The hinge is composed of two cardinal teeth in each valve, whereof the posterior in the right and the anterior in the left are larger than the others and rather triangular. The laterals are well developed, and the pallial sinus is deep, reaching within a short distance of the anterior muscular impression.

Length 8 mm., height 5, diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 185B, east of Cape York, North Australia, in 155 fathoms; coral sand.

Tellina (?) *casta*, Hanley.

Tellina casta, Hanley, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1844, p. 63. 1

Tellina casta, Hanley, Sowerby's Thesaurus, vol. i. p. 253, pl. lvi. fig. 9.

Tellina casta, Sowerby, Conch. Icon., vol. xvii. fig. 269.

Tellina (Arcopagia) casta, Römer, Monogr. Conch.-Cab., ed. 2, p. 95.

Habitat.—Torres Strait, in 3 to 11 fathoms (Challenger); Singapore (Hanley).

This species is described as inequivalve, and it is the left valve which is a trifle more convex than the right. The dorsal margins are correctly said to be "on either side nearly straight, moderately and nearly equally sloping." From this description it will be seen that Sowerby's figure is somewhat inaccurate, giving a too decided convexity to the anterior slope. There are two diverging cardinal teeth in the right valve, the posterior of which is much the larger and bifid, and the lateral grooves are strongly marked on both sides. On the contrary, in the left valve the anterior is the larger of the two, and likewise cleft. The ligament projects but very little, and a portion of it forming an internal cartilage is situated in a narrow pit just behind the cardinal teeth.