

trifle more in front than behind. The beaks are small, a little raised above the hinge-line, incurved, rosy at the tips, and situated at about a quarter of the whole length from the anterior extremity. The teeth are small, erect, and much approximated. The interior is whitish, and exhibits two broad pale rosy red rays towards the upper part. The anterior muscular impression is oval, acute at both ends, the hinder being larger and rounder. The pallial sinus is large, broad, deep, extending to the centre of the valves, obliquely truncated at the end, the upper corner of the truncation being rounded, and the lower one sharply rectangular.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm., height 13, diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat.—Station 212, south of the Philippine Islands, at a depth of 10 to 20 fathoms; sand.

This species probably attains larger dimensions than those given above. It is distinguishable on account of its fine striation and the peculiar distribution and tone of its colouring.

Cytherea phasianella, Deshayes, approaches it in form, but is a little broader in front and more acuminate posteriorly. *Cytherea roseotincta* is, however, readily distinguished by its finer striæ, different painting, slighter hinge, and larger muscular scar at the hinder end.

Cytherea (Caryatis) rostrata, Koch.

Cytherea rostrata, Koch, Philippi's Abbild., vol. i. p. 150, pl. i. fig. 3.

Cytherea rostrata, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., vol. ii. p. 633, pl. cxxxiii. fig. 122.

Dione rostrata, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. xiv. fig. 41.

Cytherea (Caryatis) rostrata, Römer, Monog. Venus, vol. i. p. 90, pl. xxiv. figs. 3-3b.

Venus tehuelcha, d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Mérid., vol. v. p. 556.

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

M. d'Orbigny was probably in error in stating that Philippi's locality "Brazil" was not correct for this species. He himself found it at St. Blas on the coast of Patagonia, and now I record it from Uruguay, so there is every reason to conclude that it ranges still further north as far as South Brazil. The pallial sinus is at times shorter and broader than in the specimen figured by Römer, and the form of the shell is higher in proportion to the length. The following measurements of an extreme example will illustrate this.

Length 39 mm., height $37\frac{1}{2}$.