

*Cytherea (Caryatis) hebræa*, Lamarck.

*Cytherea hebræa*, Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., vol. v. p. 568, ed. 2, vol. vi. p. 308.

*Cytherea hebræa*, Delessert, Recueil de Coq., pl. viii. fig. 6.

*Cytherea hebræa*, Hanley, Cat. Biv., p. 99, suppl. pl. xiii. fig. 21.

*Dione hebræa*, Deshayes, Cat. Conchif. Brit. Mus., p. 67.

*Circe hebræa*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., fig. 34.

*Venus (Cytherea, sect. Caryatis) hebræa*, Römer, Monog. Venus, p. 116.

? *Venus (Cytherea, sect. Caryatis) soligena*, Römer, loc. cit., p. 118, pl. xxxii. fig. 1.

*Cytherea sophiæ*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 176, pl. xxvi. fig. 23.

*Habitat.*—Station 212, Malanipa, Philippine Islands, 10 to 20 fathoms, sand; Cape Solander, Botany Bay, New South Wales, after a gale (Angas).

This species appears to vary rather as regards shape. The typical form, judging from Delessert's figure, is rather trigonal, acuminately produced at the hinder extremity. Certain specimens in the British Museum are much broader at this part, yet are evidently the same species. The single valve from the Philippines is remarkably short and high, being less elongate even than the shell figured by Reeve. The young example described by Angas under the name *Cytherea sophiæ* is rather more oblong than usual, but in other respects agrees precisely with normal specimens of the species. The small brown stain within the valves at the apex of the umbones is apparently present in the majority of specimens, and forms a good distinguishing feature. When present, it is also visible on the exterior, having the appearance of a livid or purplish stain (in some instances darker than in others), chiefly upon the anterior side of the beaks. The surface is rather glossy, concentrically finely striated, and exhibits at intervals shallow grooves which probably indicate periods of growth. The lunule is large, ovate-cordate, slightly excavated and very feebly elevated along the centre. It is circumscribed by an incised line, and generally painted with wavy brown markings which do not appear ever to cross the incised boundary. The dorsal area is not clearly defined, but merely sunken along the middle, the surface of the valves gradually rounding over to the margin. The umbones are rather prominent, well incurved, and situated at a point which does not mark off one-third of the entire length of the shell from the anterior end. The two cardinal teeth in the right valve, immediately beneath the beak, are very small and very close together. The corresponding ones in the left valve are very unequal in thickness and united above, the anterior being very slender and lamellar, whilst the posterior is triangular and stout. The lateral tooth in this valve is compressed, erect, and stands about a third of the way down the lunule. The anterior muscular scar is nearly oval, the posterior much broader and rounded. The pallial line in the largest specimens has a ragged upper edge, and the sinus is largish, bluntly triangular, the apex being sharply rounded, but does not reach quite to the centre of the valves. The colour of this species is white, ornamented with blotches of an