

posteriorly it is the slightest excurved, in front it is a trifle concave. The lower outline is broadly arcuate, and forms in front with the dorsal margin a rather sharply rounded extremity, and posteriorly joins the upper margin in an indistinct rounded angle. The umbones are small, acute, very little elevated, and placed a little in front of the centre. The central cardinal tooth in each valve is triangular and large, the anterior in the right is smaller than that of the left, the posterior in the latter is more slender than the corresponding tooth in the former, and the lateral tooth in the left valve is conical, elongate, and compressed. The muscular scars are rather deep and high up, the anterior, which is elongate, commencing immediately beneath the lateral tooth. The posterior scar is broader, and the pallial sinuation is moderately wide but very shallow. The margin of the valves is flattened within, except along the hinder dorsal slope and the lunule, where it is linearly grooved. The lunule is lanceolate, circumscribed by a distinct impressed line, not affected by the radiating sculpture, but merely striated by fine lines of growth, as is also the case with the narrow posterior area, which is limited by roundly keeled margins. The ligament is small and subinternal.

Length $8\frac{2}{3}$ mm., height $7\frac{1}{3}$, diameter 4.

Habitat.—Station 172, off Nukalofa, Tongatabu, in 18 fathoms; coral mud.

Circe fastigiata (Sowerby).

Cytherea fastigiata, Sowerby, Thesaurus, vol. ii. p. 643, pl. cxxxv. figs. 158, 159.

Circe fastigiata, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. xiv. fig. 41.

Habitat.—Cape York, North Australia, in 3 to 12 fathoms.

A single small valve only was obtained at this locality. It agrees with *Circe fastigiata* of Sowerby, which in my judgment is probably only a peculiarly painted variety of the well-known *Circe picta* of Lamarck, and I am of opinion that when our series of specimens from numerous localities has become considerably larger than at present, there will be great difficulty in separating these two forms, in addition to *Circe tigrina*, Lamarck, *Circe trimaculata*, Lamarck, *Circe sulcatina*, Lamarck, and *Circe hieroglyphica*, Conrad.

The shell depicted by Römer (Monog. Venus, vol. i. pl. xlv. figs. 1-1c) as *Circe fastigiata* is not Sowerby's species, but rather a form of *Circe tigrina*.

Circe gordoni, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 5-5e).

Testa subtrigona, valde inæquilateralis, nitida, antice brevis, rotundata, postice angustata, producta, subrostrata, mediocriter inflata, omnino alba, vel lineis rufis transversis angulato-undulatis picta, liris concentricis, umbones lateraque versus perspicuis,