

*Circe minima* (Montagu).

*Venus minima*, Montagu, Test. Brit., p. 121, pl. iii. fig. 3.

*Circe minima*, Forbes and Hanley, Brit. Moll., vol. i. p. 446, pl. xxvi. figs. 4, 5, 6, 8, and Pl. M. fig. 3.

*Circe minima*, Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. ii. p. 322, vol. v. p. 183, pl. xxxvii. fig. 6.

*Circe minima*, Römer, Monog. Venus, vol. i. p. 214, pl. lviii. fig. 4.

*Habitat.*—Tenerife, Canary Islands, 70 fathoms; also Station 75, off Fayal, Azores, in 450 fathoms.

To give the complete synonymy and references for this species would probably occupy a whole page or more. It is sufficient to say that I concur in the view taken by Jeffreys, Hanley, and others, that the Mediterranean form, *Circe cyrilli*, should not be held specifically distinct. The species is variable in form and sculpture, as demonstrated by any considerable series from any one locality.

*Circe angasi*,<sup>1</sup> n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 4–4e).

*Gouldia australis*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 459; 1867, p. 928.

*Circe australis*, Smith, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881, p. 491.

*Habitat.*—Port Jackson, New South Wales, at a depth of 2 to 10 fathoms.

This species is apparently always small, rather trigonal, convex, inequilateral, thin, glossy, of a pinkish-red tint, whitish towards the umbones, which are tipped with a deeper red, also ornamented with concentric white lines and narrow zones, and frequently exhibiting two pale rays, more distinctly seen within the shell, one towards each end of the valves. The lunule and the upper part of the dorsal area are also stained with the same deep colour as the beaks. The sculpture consists of moderately coarse lines of growth, the striæ towards the anterior end being deeper, and the intervening sublræ coarser than at the opposite extremity. The umbones are prominent, moderately acute, a little incurved, and placed well forward at about one-fourth of the length from the extremity. The hinder end is more prolonged than the anterior and more sharply rounded. The ventral margin is broadly arcuate, the posterior dorsal oblique, straightish, the anterior being a little concave and suddenly descending. The lunule is elongate heart-shaped, very slightly depressed, and clearly defined. Of the three cardinal teeth in the right valve, the front one is lamellar, the central stouter, somewhat triangular, and the hinder one large, elongate, oblique, and bifid. In the left valve the latter is elongate and very slender, the middle one stout, broadest at the base, and joined above to the front tooth, which is only half as thick and divergent. The lateral tooth in this valve is conspicuously large and very near to the cardinal. The pallial line is remarkably remote from the ventral margin, with hardly any indication of a posterior sinus.

Length 6 mm., height 5, diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

<sup>1</sup> The name *australis* having been already used may be changed to *angasi* as above.