

by a deep groove. The anterior is rather shorter than the posterior, and both are prolonged some distance parallel with the dorsal edges, and form, as it were, lateral teeth also. In the other valve (the left?) the edge is prominent on each side so as to fit in the grooves in the opposite valve. Between the divergent cardinals under the umbones is a triangular space which receives the internal ligament.

*Pythina arcuata*, A. Adams, from the Philippine Islands, is a more inequilateral species, with a less incurved ventral margin, and is different in the hinge, the posterior tooth of the right valve being shorter than the front one, and neither laterally continued as in *Pythina paula*.

From the above description of the hinge of this species it will be seen that it would be more correctly placed in the genus *Montacuta*.

The dentition of the type of *Pythina* (*Pythina deshayesiana*, Hinds) is exactly that of *Kellia*, and the fact of the shell being divaricately plicate does not in my opinion entitle it to generic rank, but may perhaps be regarded of subgeneric importance.

A few other species which have been described as *Pythinae* should certainly be placed in the genus *Kellia*, such are *Pythina mactroides*, Hanley,<sup>1</sup> and *Pythina nuculoides*, Hanley<sup>2</sup> = *Erycina denticulata*, Deshayes.<sup>3</sup> *Pythina cumingii*, A. Adams,<sup>4</sup> does not quite agree with *Kellia* in dentition, having two teeth on each side in the right valve and a single one on each side in the left which fit in between those of the other valves. Two other species, *Pythina arcuata*, A. Adams,<sup>5</sup> and *Pythina triangularis*,<sup>6</sup> A. Adams = *Mactra nucleus*, (Conrad?) Reeve,<sup>7</sup> should be placed in the genus *Montacuta* and *Pythina stowei*, Hutton,<sup>8</sup> although not absolutely identical as regards the hinge, sufficiently resembles *Pythina deshayesiana* as to be placed in the same subgeneric section, having similar divaricate sculpture.

*Montacuta angasi*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 2-2b).

Testa subæquilateralis, mediocriter convexa, ovalis, albida, vel dilutissime fuscenscens, vix nitida, incrementi lineis tenuibus striata. Latus anticum obtuse rotundatum, posticum acutius; margo ventris late, regulariter curvatus. Umbones fere mediani, paulo supra marginem producti. Dentes laterales approximati, erecti. Pagina interna subnitida, pallidissime fuscenscens, radiatim obsolete substriata. Cicatrices profundæ, fere æquales, linea pallii simplice bene impressa junctæ.

This species is longish oval, rather more pointed behind than in front, obscurely subtransparent, dirty whitish-brown, and sculptured with fine lines of growth. It is

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1856, p. 340.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit., p. 341.

<sup>3</sup> Op. cit., 1855, p. 182.

<sup>4</sup> Op. cit., 1856, p. 47.

<sup>5</sup> Op. cit., 1856, p. 47.

<sup>6</sup> Op. cit., 1856, p. 47.

<sup>7</sup> Conch. Icon., fig. 102 (gen. *Mactra*).

<sup>8</sup> Cat. Marine Moll. New Zeal., p. 76; Manual Moll. New Zeal., p. 157.