

A number of dead valves, all that was obtained, undoubtedly belong to this species as figured by Reeve. There are in the British Museum also other specimens from the coast of Australia, and another series from Jamaica appears all but identical, but the dorsal angle in these specimens is more prominent, the sinuation in the outline behind it is more marked, and the radiating striæ are continued feebly right to the anterior end, whilst in the Australian examples there is a slight interruption of them near that extremity.

*Mytilus hirsutus*, Lamarck.

*Mytilus hirsutus*, Lamarck, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. x. pl. iii. fig. 8.

*Mytilus hirsutus*, Dunker, Ind. Moll. Japon., p. 222.

*Mytilus (Aulacomya) hirsutus*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 652.

*Mytilus (Aulacomya) hirsutus*, Angas, *op. cit.*, 1867, p. 928.

*Habitat.*—Port Jackson, Sydney, in 6 to 15 fathoms.

This species ranges from South Australia, also along the east coast, and as far north as China and Japan. It is also said by Angas to have been found at New Zealand, but this has not since been confirmed.

*Mytilus meridionalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. figs. 3–3a).

Testa compressa, subovata, superne subacuminata, ad apicem obtusa, alta, alba, striis incrementi insculpta, prope umbones obsolete radiatim costata. Margo dorsi utrinque valde declivis, antice elongatus, postice brevior, minus obliquus. Cardo edentulus. Ligamentum magnum, subinternum, in fossa elongata, haud profunda, latiuscula situm. Pagina interna superne callosa, inferne tenuior, radiatim minute substriata, ad marginem acuta, simplex.

This species is much flattened, higher than long, irregularly ovate, and somewhat acuminate above. It is white, glossy, and striated by concentric lines of growth, some of which are more strongly marked than others. It is also sculptured with a few feeble ridges which radiate from the beaks. The dorsal margins are almost straight but unequal, the anterior being the longer and rather more sloping than the posterior. The umbo in both the valves under examination is prominent, and terminates in an obtuse apex, surrounded as it were by a thickened collar. In front of it in the right valve there is a narrow but very deep lunular excavation, and behind, in a broad shallow elongate groove on the toothless hinge-plate, is placed the ligament, which may be described as subexternal, as it would be slightly visible when the valves were closed. The interior is thickened at the upper part with a minutely rugose, dull, shelly deposit, becoming thinner as the lower margin is approached, and displaying a faint radiate substriation. The pallial line and muscular scars are indistinct.