

Linea cardinis mediocriter lata, in medio sulco ligamenti elongato arata, utrinque transversim minute striata. Pagina interna nitida, microscopice subpunctata, margine postico crenulato.

This species has the form of certain *Modiola*, the anterior side being produced upwards so that the beaks are not apical. It is thin, white, somewhat glossy, moderately tumid, and irregularly pear-shaped. The anterior side is slightly incurved where the byssus would pass between the valves. The hinder margin is broadly excurved and the lower outline well rounded. The umbones are small, terminate in a remarkable, obtuse shield defined by a raised edge or collar. They incline towards the front, and are much nearer that end of the hinge-plate than the posterior. This is rather broad, bears a conspicuous long ligamental groove commencing in front under the beak and extending backwards in a slightly oblique direction, and both in advance of the furrow and behind it is finely striated across. The interior of the valves is glossy, minutely subpunctate, and has the posterior margin armed with a few denticles. The exterior sculpture consists of fine lines of growth, coarser concentric liræ, and radiating ridges, which appear to vary in number in different specimens.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm., height 6, diameter 3.

*Habitat.*—Prince Edward and Marion Islands, in 100 to 150 fathoms (about 1200 miles south-east of the Cape of Good Hope).

This species probably attains larger dimensions than those given above. It differs from the typical species of the genus (*Dacrydium vitreum*) in having the hinge-plate striated across in front of, as well as behind the beaks, in the character of the ligamental furrow, and in the tips of the umbones.

#### Family PINNIDÆ.

##### *Pinna*, Linné.

*Pinna tasmanica*, Tenison-Woods (?).

*Pinna tasmanica*, Tenison-Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasman., 1875, p. 161.

*Habitat.*—Station 162, off east Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, in 38 fathoms; sand and shells.

The single specimen from this Station accords very fairly with Mr. Tenison-Woods brief diagnosis; but, where so much depends on form in the determination of species, it is almost impossible to identify with certainty without a good illustration or reference to the figure of a closely allied form. The specimen at hand is very like Reeve's figure of *Pinna carolinensis*<sup>1</sup> (= *Pinna subviridis*, Reeve), both as regards outline and colour. It differs, however, in having fewer ridges and much larger scales. There are five

<sup>1</sup> Conch. Icon., vol. xi. pl. xxxiv. fig. 66.