

This species, which was originally described from Brazilian specimens, will, I believe, include several others from the Caribbean Sea, namely, *Avicula flabellum*, Reeve, *Avicula chamoides*, of the same author, and apparently the young of the preceding, *Avicula horrida* of Dunker, *Avicula ala-perdicis* of Reeve, and possibly one or two more.

*Avicula (Meleagrina) smaragdina*, Reeve.

*Avicula smaragdina*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. x. pl. xii. fig. 45.

*Avicula smaragdina*, Smith, Report "Alert" Coll., p. 113.

*Habitat.*—Off Cape York, in 3 to 12 fathoms.

This species was collected by Dr. Coppinger of H.M.S. "Alert" on the coast of North-east Queensland, and was presumed by Reeve to have come from the Moluccas.

*Perna*, Bruguière.

*Perna samoensis*, Baird.

*Perna (Isognomon) samoensis*, Baird, in Brenchley's Cruise of the "Curaçoa," p. 454, pl. xlii. fig. 8.

*Habitat.*—On the reefs at Samboangan, Philippine Islands, in 10 fathoms; also on the reefs at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

This species was described from specimens collected at Tutuila, one of the Samoa Islands, and other examples of it from the Keeling Islands in the Indian Ocean are in the collection of the British Museum. It is readily recognised by the radiating brown lines which run between and not upon the slightly raised ridges as stated by Baird. These lines, which cannot be called purple, exist only on the convex valve. The form of this shell is very variable, some of the Keeling specimens being extraordinarily produced into a wing-like projection behind.

*Perna vitrea*, Reeve.

*Perna vitrea*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. xi. pl. ii. fig. 10.

*Habitat.*—Hilo, Sandwich Islands.

Reeve gives the Red Sea as the locality of this species, but I should state that the specimens in Cuming's collection are marked with the locality "Sandwich Islands." The description of the colour of this shell in the Conchologia Iconica ("of a shining, dark, chestnut-red colour") does not well apply either to the types or the Challenger specimens. The figure, however, is more correct in this respect, the pale zones being, however, a little exaggerated. At a more mature age than the shell depicted, the posterior end becomes somewhat winged.