

terminates in a much more acute extremity, and indeed might be described as subrostrate. The posterior slope descends rather suddenly, and is only a little arcuate, the front margin being less oblique and more excurved, except in the lunular region, where it is slightly concave. The ventral outline is regularly and widely curved except near the hinder end, where it is feebly sinuated, which gives the subrostrate appearance to that portion of the shell. The lunule is lanceolate, narrow, and bounded by a raised ridge on each side. There is but a single cardinal tooth in the left valve, about equal in size to either of the two in the right valve, which are divergent and united at their upper extremities. The anterior does not stand separated, but is united to the ridge which forms the inner side of the lateral groove. Those on both sides commence at the beaks, extend a considerable way down the dorsal margin, and are wide and deep, receiving the prominent corresponding margins of the left valve. The internal ligament is elongate, narrow, and posterior to the cardinal teeth. The muscular scars and pallial impression are not clearly definable owing to the condition of the interior of the valves. The posterior of the former appears to be pyriform, rather large, and broader than the front one. The sinus in the mantle line is probably large.

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

*Habitat.*—Flinders Passage, north of Cape York, North Australia, at a depth of 7 fathoms.

The line on each side parallel with the dorsal margin shown in fig. 1 is merely the inner edge of the hinge-plate, which is visible externally owing to the transparency of the shell.

*Semele (Abra) braziliensis*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 2-2b).

Testa æquilateralis, compressa, tenuis, alba, pellucida, concentricè exiliter striata, nitida, transversim elongata, postice acuminata, antice latior, rotundata. Margo dorsalis utrinque fere rectilinearis, pone obliquior quam ante. Area elongata, planata. Umbones centrales, parvi, acuti. Lunula angusta, haud profunda. Dentes cardinales valvæ dextræ subæquales, divergentes, superne conjuncti. Fossæ laterales angustæ, postica ad umbonem haud pertingens. Ligamentum internum valde obliquum, angustum. Sinus pallii profundus, ad extremitatem subacutus.

The shell is very thin and fragile, transparent, equivalve, flattened, glossy, striated with very fine lines of growth, and sculptured with microscopical longitudinal striæ not visible under a simple lens. The form is transversely elongate, broad and rounded in front, and wedge-shaped posteriorly. The dorsal margin is peculiarly rectilinear on both sides of the beaks, a little more oblique behind than anteriorly. On the former side there is a narrow flat dorsal area reflexed almost at right angles to the rest of the