

The anterior muscular impression which falls within the pallial line is narrow, elongate, and oblique.

Length 15 mm., height 14, diameter 9. Another specimen in the British Museum is $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long and 16 high.

Habitat.—Cape York, North Australia, in 3 to 12 fathoms.

There is only one other species with which this is likely to be confounded, namely, *Lucina macandreae*, H. Adams, from the Gulf of Suez, which may be the same species as *Lucina ornatissima*, d'Orbigny, hereafter referred to. That species has the umbones more elevated, the lunule a little larger, the single tooth in the right valve bigger, and the anterior muscular scar much broader. But another and perhaps the most important distinction is found in the divaricating ridges. These in *Lucina macandreae* are a trifle more slender, granular or serrated along the top, and divaricate at an angle of about 25° at the central part of the valves. On the contrary, in *Lucina irpex* the angle of divergence is much less acute, being about 45° , and the costellæ themselves, although somewhat rugose, are not serrated in the same manner. *Lucina ornata*, Reeve, is another allied species, differing from the two previously mentioned in having the divaricating ridges less elevated, broader and flat-topped, the upper edges of them being somewhat raised and carinate. The angle at which they diverge is about the same, namely 45° , as in *Lucina irpex*. This species (*Lucina ornata*) has since been described by Dr. E. von Martens¹ under the name of *Lucina (Divaricella) angulifera* from specimens collected at the Mauritius. In the British Museum there are three specimens obtained by Captain Owen, R.N., on the coast of Africa, and others collected by J. B. Jukes, Esq., at Port Jackson, New South Wales. The type-shell figured by Reeve (Conch. Icon., fig. 48) is a little abnormal in form, the anterior side being unusually sloping at the upper part, but not excavated at the lunule as represented in the figure.

Lucina (Cyclas) cumingii, Adams and Angas, is the largest species of the section *Divaricella*, and is found in Ceylon, South Australia, Tasmania, Port Jackson, and New Zealand. It should certainly be held distinct from the West Indian *Lucina dentata*, [Wood²=*Lucina divaricata*, Auct. (non Linn.)=*Lucina serrata*, d'Orbigny=*Lucina chemnitzii*, Philippi=*Lucina strigilla*, Stimpson (probably)]. It differs from that species in being larger in the adult state, has more acutely divaricating striæ, a more elongate lanceolate lunule, a more external ligament, and a single lateral denticle in each valve on the anterior side, moderately remote from the cardinal teeth, of which there is not the slightest trace in *Lucina dentata*. The front muscular scar, too, is much more elongate, and the margin of the valves is never serrated, but perfectly smooth.

Care must be taken not to confound the two West Indian forms *Lucina dentata* and *Lucina quadrisulcata*, which has also been named by C. B. Adams *Lucina americana*.

¹ Mollusca der Insel Mauritius, p. 321, pl. xxii. fig. 14.

² Tellina dentata, Wood, General Conch., p. 195, pl. xlv̄ fig. 7.