

Of this species only a single left valve is at present known. It is roundish, white, about equilateral, moderately convex, not very solid, and sculptured with fine elevated concentric lines (which are scarcely large enough to be termed lamellæ) crossed by numerous not very apparent radiating substriæ. There is a slight narrow lunular depression, causing the anterior dorsal slope to be faintly concave. The hinder margin is short, straight, and hardly at all oblique, rounding off somewhat squarely into the side margin, which is more obtuse and less curved than the anterior side. The umbo is small, peaked, curves over towards the front, and rises a little above the hinge-line. In this valve there are two distinct, divergent, cardinal teeth, which are unequal in size, the front one being more than double the size of the other, and obliquely sloping towards the anterior end. There is a not very strongly developed posterior lateral tooth, separated from the outer margin by a shallow groove, which, no doubt, receives a corresponding tooth in the other valve. The ligament is totally internal and situated in a deep, narrow, oblique furrow, beneath the hinder dorsal margin. The interior is dull, with the exception of that portion of the surface outside the pallial line which is glossy. Towards the middle there are traces of radiating striæ, and the outer edge is very finely denticulated.

Length 5 mm., height $4\frac{1}{2}$, probable diameter of the complete shell $2\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat.—Off Levuka, Fiji Islands, in 12 fathoms.

This species closely resembles *Lucina jacksoniensis*, but is less distinctly radiately striated.

Cryptodon, Turton.

This genus was founded in 1822 by Turton¹ for the reception of the *Tellina flexuosa* of Montagu. It is considered by some authors identical with *Axinus* of Sowerby. If this really be the case the latter name should be adopted, as it was published a year before *Cryptodon*. It appeared in the fourth volume of the Mineral Conchology, which bears on the title-page the date 1823. This, however, only refers to the completed volume, for this work was published in parts, and that containing plate 315, on which the type (*Axinus angulatus*) is figured, was issued in 1821. Both Agassiz² and Herrmannsen³ quote the date of the volume as that of the publication of this genus, and no doubt this has misled Messrs. Adams and Chenu into adopting the name proposed by Turton.

As far as I can ascertain, the hinge of *Axinus angulatus* has never been described, for the shell associated with it by Nyst⁴ seems to me distinct.

Such being the case, I prefer employing the name *Cryptodon*, for, although

¹ Conch. Inst. Brit. Dithyra, p. 121.

² Nomen. Zool., Index universalis, p. 42, Mollusca, p. 10.

³ Indicis gen. malacol. prim., vol. i. p. 100.

⁴ Coq. et Polyp. foss. terr. tert. Belgique, p. 140.