

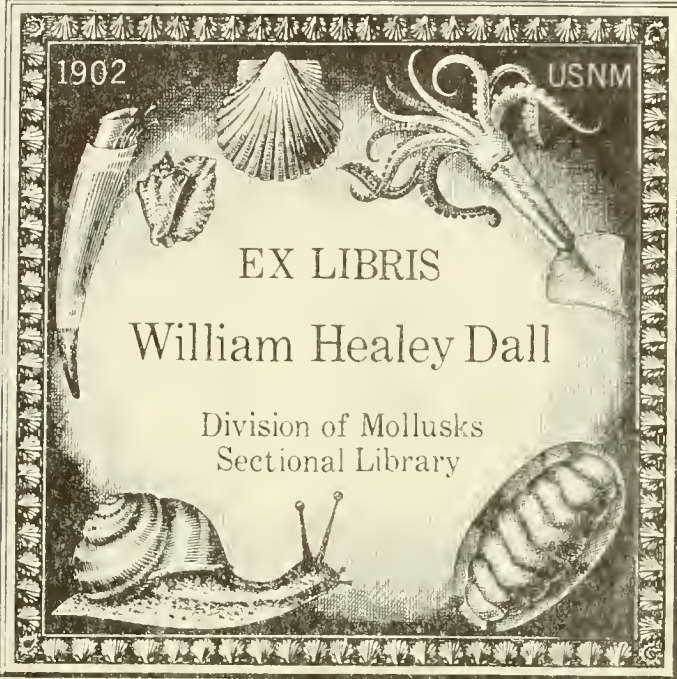
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CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA:

OR,

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

SHELLS OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS.

VOL. XVII.

CONTAINING MONOGRAPHS OF THE GENERA

ANODON.
TELLINA.
ATYS.

HYRIA.
CASTALIA.
APLYSIA.
PLEUROBRANCHUS.

CUCULLÆA.
SCUTUS.
TUGALIA.

BY

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NEW YORK, OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, AND OF THE
ZOOLOGICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF VIENNA.

"Huge ocean shows, within his yellow strand,
A habitation marvellously planned
For life to occupy in love and rest."
Wordsworth.

LONDON.

L. REEVE & CO., 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1870.



LONDON.
SAVILL, EDWARDS AND CO., PRINTERS, CHANDOS STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

MONOGRAPH

OF THE GENUS

A N O D O N.

“ Mislike me not for my complexion.”—*Shakspeare.*



1.



2.

ANODON.

PLATE I.

Genus ANODON, *Bruquière*.

Testa fluviatilis, bivalvis, bimuscular, transversè oblonga, plerumque plus minusve ovata, intus margaritacea, margine cardinali edentulâ, extus epidermide corneâ indutâ; ligamento externo.

Shell fluviatile, bivalve, bimuscular, transversely oblong, generally more or less ovate, pearly within, with toothless cardinal margin, covered with a horny epidermis without, ligament external.

Although the great rivers of the North American Continent may be regarded as the favoured haunts of the Nayades, as they produce the greatest number of species in the greatest abundance and fullest development, yet they possess nothing like a monopoly of the family. In every part of the world, wherever rivers or large ponds or inland lakes exist and can be explored, there are to be found numerous members of the family, the Anodons with toothless hinges side by side with the more ponderous divisions of the tribe, the Unios, whose generally thickened shells may be supposed to require more strength and complexity in their cardinal arrangements. Thus in our own rivers we have one or two large species of Anodon to correspond with our two or three Unios, and so on through all the European States. Australia and India supply their quota of both divisions, and perhaps there is no general peculiarity distinguishing the Nayades of those localities from the European and North American types. There is, however, in Central America a rather peculiar type of numerous species, which some naturalists have considered generic, and have distinguished under the name of *Leila*. They are rather solid shells, with a triangular notch in the pearly lining of the posterior part of the hinge, and a sinuous hiatus in the front ventral margin. The Brazilian species, *Anodon scriptus* and *Anodon hians*, represented in Plate IV., show these characteristics in a very pronounced manner. The variation of form to which the species are liable, the differences which are presented in various stages of development, and the expanding or stunting influences of local cir-

cumstances, render the determination of species a work of the greatest difficulty, or it might be said, absolute impossibility. Probably many so-called species described by Lea and others, possibly some of the few to which new names are herein attached, may be but varietal forms of previously known species. It would be impossible, without having the specimens of all the great collections before us at once, to form a perfectly consistent opinion in every case. The most we can do is what I have endeavoured to do here, namely, to find or adopt designations for the more palpably distinct forms coming under our cognizance.

Species 1. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON GRANDIS. *An. testâ subtrigonâ, altâ, magnâ, inflatâ, tenui concentricè leviter undulatâ, fumeo-fuscâ, eradiatâ, ad umbones et intus fulvidâ: latere antico producto, subrotundo; medio inflato, margine ventrali convexo, umbonibus elevatis, magnis, prominentibus, subcentralibus; latere postico productiùsculo, obliquè angulato, infrâ ad terminum acuminato, margine dorsali elevato, recto, margine laterali subconcavo, valdè declivi.*

THE LARGE ANODON. Shell trigonal, elevated, large, inflated, thin, concentrically lightly undulated, smoky brown, without rays, fulvous at the umboes and within: anterior side produced, rather rounded: middle inflated, ventral margin convex, umboes elevated, large, prominent, subcentral: posterior side a little more produced, obliquely angular, acuminate at the end below, dorsal margin elevated, straight, lateral margin a little concave; much sloped.

SAY. Jay's Catalogue of Shells, p. 25.

Hab. Fox's River, U.S.

There are specimens of this shell in the British Museum marked *Anodon anatina*, Lamarck, but the expression "*Natibus retusis*" in the description is decisive against Lamarck's name being applied to this species.

Species 2. (Fig. 2, Mus. Sowerby.) and Plate II. fig. 26.

ANODON CYGNÆUS. *An. testâ, elongatâ, subovatâ, magnâ, subcompressâ, tenui, valdè inæquilaterali, olivaceâ vel fumeo-fuscâ, variè fusciatâ, plerumque viridi radiatâ, intùs iridescente albidâ; latere antico planiusculo, margine dorsali elevato, cuneato, ventrali sursùm paulò acclivi; medio subcompresso, umboibus retusis, planulatis, tenuiter undulatis, margine ventrali leviter sinuato; latere postico subexpanso, obliquo, producto, obscurè biangulato, inter angulos truncato, margine dorsali recto, ventrali convexo, versus angulum acclivi.*

THE SWAN ANODON. Shell elongated, subovate, large, subcompressed, thin, very inequilateral, olive or smoky brown variously blended, generally rayed with green, iridescent white within; anterior side rather flattened, dorsal margin elevated, cuneate, ventral a little sloped upwards, middle rather compressed, umboes retuse, flattened, finely un-

dulated, ventral margin slightly sinuated; posterior side somewhat expanded, obliquely produced, obscurely biangular, truncated between the angles, dorsal margin straight, ventral convex, sloped upwards towards the angle.

LINNÆUS. Systema Naturæ (Mytilus.)

Mytilus anatinus, Linnæus.

Anodonta sulcata and *intermedia*, Lamarck.

Mytilus stagnalis and *zellenensis*, Gmelin.

Mytilus fuscatus, Dillwyn.

Mytilus radiatus, Muhlfield.

Mytilus avonensis, Montagu.

Anodon variabilis, Drapornand.

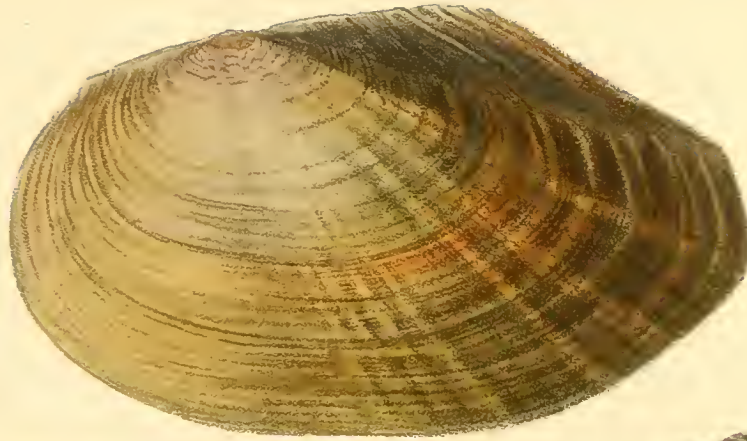
Anodon ventricosus, *cellenensis*, *ponderosa*, Pfeiffer.

Anodon paludosa, Turton.

Anodon piscinalis, Nilson.

Hab. Europe.

This very variable species may be traced through all its forms by the character of its umboes, which are compressed and finely undulated.



3.



2.



4.



5.

ANODON.

PLATE II.

Species 2. (Fig. 2, *b*, Mus. Sowerby; *vide* Pl. I.)

ANODON CYGNEUS.

In order to present a fair idea of the species, it is necessary to give a figure of the more ordinary flattened form, just young enough to show the green rays.

Species 3. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON LATO-MARGINATUS. *An. testá solidá, obliquè ovatá, viridi, fasciis nigrescentibus teniatá, lævigatá, anticè flexuosá, subhianti, intùs nacréá, viridè iridescenti, laminá cardinoli subincrassatá, aréá ligamentiferá complanatá; latere antico brevissimo, contracto, margine dorsali declivi; latere postico obliquè tumido, ad marginem ventralem expanso, termino elevato, vix acuminato, aréá dorsali subalatá, margine versus umboes declivi.*

THE WIDE-BORDERED ANODON. Shell solid, obliquely ovate, green, banded with blackish stripes, smooth, flexuous in front, rather gaping, pearly within, and vividly iridescent, hinge lamina rather thickened, with a flattened ligamentiferous area; anterior side very short, contracted, dorsal margin sloping; posterior side obliquely tumid, expanded at the ventral margin, elevated at the end, scarcely acuminated, with subalate dorsal area, the margin sloping towards the umboes.

LEA, Obs. Unio, i. p. 188. pl. xii. f. 34.

Var. *Anodon rotunda*, Spix.

Hab. Paraguay et Pará, S. America.

It is difficult to understand why the genus *Leila* should be separated from the other toothless Naiades; but this species, although not admitted into that genus by those authors who adopt it, is evidently a shell of the same character as *Leila Blainvilliana* of the same authors. It has a thickened hinge-line, is very oblique, and slightly gaping.

Species 4. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON ROSTRATUS. *An. testá subtrigoná, alatá, oli-*

vaceá, concentricè rugatá, tenui, intùs viridè iridescenti; latere antico brevi, angusto, rotundatim acuminato; latere postico tumido, lato, obliquè expanso, obscurè biangulato, in rostrum breve truncatam producto, super angulum contracto, in alam elevatam expanso, margine dorsali versus umboes declivi, umbonibus complanatis.

THE BEAKED ANODON. Shell subtrigonal, winged, olive, concentrically wrinkled, thin, brightly iridescent within; anterior side short, narrow, roundly acuminated; posterior side tumid, wide, obliquely expanded, obscurely biangular, produced into a short truncated beak contracted above the angle, expanded into an elevated wing, dorsal margin sloping towards the umboes, umboes flattened.

ROKTEL, Jay's Catalogue. p. 28, No. 1102.

Hab. Lao.

This shell resembles some of the alate species of *Unio*.

Species 5. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON RUBENS. *An. testá solidá, oblongo-ovali, tumidá, sublævigatá, extùs fusco-viridescenti, intùs iridescenti, rubrá; latere antico breviusculo, semiroundo, aréá cardinali complanatá; latere postico oblongo, termino vix acuminato, suprà uniangulato, margine dorsali subarcuato, margine laterali obliquo, margine centrali medio recto, umbonibus tumidis.*

THE REDDISH ANODON. Shell solid, oblong-oval, tumid, rather smooth, greenish-brown outside, iridescent, red within; anterior side rather short, half-round, with a flattened cardinal area; posterior side oblong, very slightly acuminated at the end, with one angle above, dorsal margin slightly arched, lateral margin oblong, ventral margin straight in the middle, umboes tumid.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., Anodon, sp. 6.

Hab. River Nile.

This species is the type of the genus *Spatha* adopted by some authors, but such generic distinctions seem useless, because incapable of definition.



6.



7

A N O D O N.

PLATE III.

Species 6. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON ANGULATUS. *An. testā cuneiformi, tenui, tumidā, intūs pallidē fulvā, extūs sublævigatā, radiatim substriatā, anticè pallidē viridi, posticè nigrescenti: latere antico brevi, angustato, subacuminato, margine centrali recto: latere postico lato, angulato, angulo carinato, elevato, post angulum carinā obscurā radiato, termino acuto, margine laterali obliquo, margine dorsali elevato, recto.*

THE ANGULAR ANODON. Shell wedge-shaped, thin, tumid, pale fawn-coloured within, rather smooth without, radiately substriated, pale-green in front, blackish at the back; anterior side short, narrow, subacuminated, ventral margin straight; posterior side wide, angular, with keeled, elevated angle, rayed with an obscure keel behind the angle, end acute, lateral margin oblique, dorsal margin elevated, straight.

LEA, Obs. Unio, 2. p. 97. pl. 16. f. 52.

Hab. River Oregon and California.

Species 7. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON HERCULEUS. *An. testā magnā, obliquè oratā,*

amplā, tenui, concentricè irregulariter rugatā, epidermide nigrescenti, posticè striatā, intūs albedo-fluvidā, margine cardinali uni-laminato; latere antico breviori, margine dorsali concavo, ad terminum angulato, margine terminali rotundo, margine centrali arcuato; latere postico producto, subexpanso, margine dorsali concavo, ad terminum subalato subangulato, margine laterali concavo, termino producto, acuminato, sursùm acclivi, umbonibus plicatis.

THE HERCULEAN ANODON. Shell large, obliquely ovate, full, thin, concentrically irregularly wrinkled, with blackish epidermis, striated posteriorly, yellowish-white within, with a single lamina on the hinge margin; anterior side shorter, with dorsal margin concave, angular at the end, terminal margin rounded, ventral margin arched; posterior side produced, subexpanded, with dorsal margin concave, slightly winged, and subangular at the end, lateral margin concave, produced at the end, acuminated, sloping upwards, umboes plicated.

GERTSFORD?

Hab. —?

A single valve of this large shell, named as above, is in the late Mr. Cuming's cabinet without stated locality.



A N O D O N .

PLATE IV.

Species 8. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON HIANS. *An. testá obliquè ovatá, solidá, lævis-simá, castaneá, concentricè leviter rugatá, intùs margaritaceá, anticè latè hianti; latere antico brevi, acuminato, margine dorsali brevi, recto, ad terminum angulato, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi, subcontracto; latere postico producto, expanso, amplo, ad terminum acuminato, margine dorsali recto, elevato, ad terminum angulato, margine laterali obliquo, margine ventrali validè sursùm acclivi, infrà inflato, umbonibus tumidis.*

THE GAPING ANODON. Shell obliquely ovate, solid, very smooth, chestnut, concentrically lightly wrinkled, pearly within, widely gaping in front; anterior side short, acuminated, dorsal margin short, straight, angular at the end, ventral margin sloping upwards, slightly contracted; posterior side produced, expanded, full, acuminated at the end, dorsal margin straight, elevated, angular at the end, lateral margin oblique, ventral margin strongly sloping upwards, inflated beneath, umboes tumid.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

A very beautiful shell in the collection of the late Mr. Cuming, without stated locality. Remarkable for the wide hiatus of the valves.

Species 9. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SCRIPTUS. *An. testá oblongá-subovali, lævis-simá, solidá, castaneá, intùs margaritaceá, medio et ad latera strigis angulatis et undulatis purpureis notatá; latere antico brevi, contracto, margine dorsali brevi, concavo, ad terminum angulato, margine terminali rotundo, margine ventrali anticè hianti, contracto, posticè expanso; latere postico producto, inflato, termino acuminato, margine dorsali elevato, recto, umbonibus rotundis.*

THE WRITTEN ANODON. Shell oblong-suboval, very smooth, solid, chestnut-coloured, pearly within, marked in the middle and sides with angular and undulating purple stripes; anterior side short, contracted, dorsal margin short, concave, angular at the end, terminal margin rounded, ventral margin gaping, contracted in front, expanded behind; posterior side produced, inflated, acuminated at the end, dorsal margin raised, straight, umboes rounded.

FÉRUSAC.

Hab. — ?

This handsome pearly species belongs to the same group as *Anodon* or *Leila Blainvilliana*, having a thickened hinge and gaping sides. It is remarkable for the angular purple markings of its pearly interior.



10.



11.

A N O D O N .

PLATE V.

Species 10. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON PULVINATUS. *An. testā subrotundā, ovatā, valde inflatā, concentricè lineatim strigatā, olivaceā, subiridescenti, leviter radiatā; latere antico acutè angulato, latè hiantī, margine dorsali recto, margine ventrali subsinuato, sursùm acclivi, umbonibus rotundatis, prominentibus; latere postico biangulato, margine dorsali elevato, recto, angulato, margine ventrali valde convexo.*

THE VERY FULL ANODON. Shell rather round, ovate, much inflated, concentrically linearly striped, olive, slightly iridescent, lightly rayed; anterior side acutely angular, widely gaping, dorsal margin straight, ventral margin rather sinuous, sloping upwards, umboes round, prominent; posterior side biangular, dorsal margin elevated, straight, angular, ventral margin very convex.

HUPÉ, (*Leila*,) Exp. Amér. du Sud.

Hab. Aga and Rio Janciro.

Species 11. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SUBORBICULATUS. *An. testā compressā, magnā, latè expansā, concentricè distanter rugatā, obscurè*

olivaceā, fusco-subviridi concentricè fasciatā, fascii. angustis numerosis radiatā, margine dorsali utriusque obliquè recto, umbonibus parvis, compressis, margine ventrali convexo; latere antico suprā angulato, infrā sursùm acclivi; latere postico biangulato, termino acuminato, obliquè subtruncato, super angulos alato, margine laterali concavo, margine ventrali sursùm validè acclivi.

THE SUBORBICULAR ANODON. Shell compressed, large, broadly expanded, concentrically distantly wrinkled, dull olive, concentrically banded with greenish-brown, rayed with numerous narrow bands, dorsal margin obliquely straight on both sides, umboes small, flat, ventral margin convex; anterior side angular above, sloping upwards beneath; posterior side biangular, acuminate at the end, obliquely subtruncated, winged above the angles, lateral margin concave, ventral margin strongly sloping upwards.

SAY, Amer. Conch. t. 11.

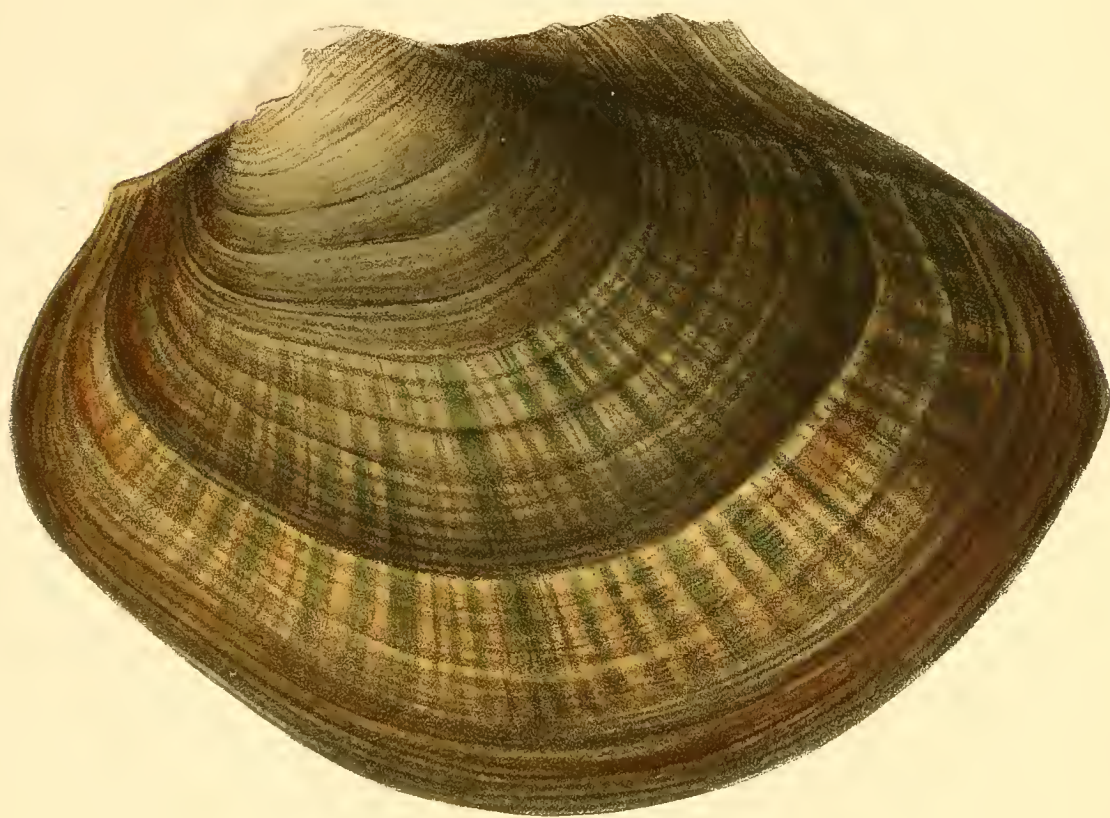
Hab. River Oregon.

This species, expanded in form and rather resembling *A. gibba*, is much more compressed, has very small, flat umboes, and no sinus in front.

April, 1867.



22.



23.

ANODON.

PLATE VI.

Species 12. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON BLAINVILLEANA. *An. testá ovali, lævissimá, amplá, pallidè olivaceá, læviter radiatá, concentricè strigatá, posticè viridi radiatim fasciatá, intùs tenuiter margaritaceá, albido-subcæruleá, pallii impressione posticè sinuatá; latere antico brevi, margine dorsali recto, angulato, margine terminali rotundo, infrà hianti, medió umbonibus inflatis, griseis, margine ventrali convexo; latere postico oblongo, obscurè biangulato, supra angulum obliquè alato.*

BLAINVILLE'S ANODON. Shell oval, very smooth, full, pale-olive, lightly rayed, concentrically striped, posteriorly banded with green rays, thinly margaritaceous, bluish-white within, pallial impression, sinuated posteriorly; anterior side short, with dorsal margin straight, angular, terminal margin round, gaping below, middle with the umboes inflated, grey, ventral margin convex; posterior side oblong, obscurely biangular, obliquely winged above the angle.

LEA, Obs. Unio, 1. p. 189. pl. 12. f. 34.

Hab. Brazil and Chili.

This shell is the type of the genus *Leila*.

Species 13. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON GIBBA. *An. testá latá, subrotundá, amplá,*

tenui, concentricè rugatá, olivaceá, radiatim et concentricè viridi fasciatá, intùs pallidè fulvá; latere antico brevi, margine dorsali brevi, recto, acuminato, margine terminali subrotundo, margine centrali sinuato, compresso; latere postico expanso, obscurè biangulato, margine centrali convexo, versus angulum terminalem sursùm acclivi, areá dorsali trigoná, obliquá, margine rectiusculo, umbonibus inflatis.

THE GIBBOUS ANODON. Shell wide, rather round, full, thin, concentrically wrinkled, olive, radiately and concentrically banded with green, pale-fawn within; anterior side short, dorsal margin short, straight, acuminated, terminal margin rather rounded, ventral margin sinuated, compressed; posterior side expanded, obscurely biangular, ventral margin convex, sloping upwards towards the terminal angle, dorsal angle trigonal, oblique, margin rather straight, umboes inflated.

BENSON.

Hab. River Kiang.

Similar in form to *Anodon suborbicularis*, but differing from that species in several important particulars, among which may be mentioned the rotundity of the umboes and the anterior sinus of the outline.

April, 1867.



4.



5.

A N O D O N .

PLATE VII.

Species 14. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SUBSINUATUS. *An. testâ obliquè subovata, tenui, inflata, hianti, lævigatâ, pallidè olivaceâ, versus margines et posticè fusciscenti, intùs albidâ, pallii impressione posticè sinuatâ; latere antico brevi, infra umboes depresso sinuato, margine dorsali recto, aëa complanatâ deflecto termino angulato, margine terminali subrotundo, infrâ sursùm acclivi, tum emarginato; latere postico obliquè inflato, oblongo, termino subacuminato suprâ uniangulato, aëa postangulari trigonâ, margine dorsali recto, elevato, margine ventrali infrâ rotundatim expanso, versus terminum sursùm acclivi, umbonibus acuminatis, prominentibus.*

THE SUBSINUATED ANODON. Shell obliquely subovate, thin, inflated, gaping, smooth, pale olive, becoming brown towards the margin and at the back, whitish within. the pallial impression sinuated posteriorly; anterior side short, depressed and sinuated below the umboes, dorsal margin straight, bent down, with a flattened area, end angular, terminal margin rather rounded, sloping upwards below, then emarginated; posterior side obliquely inflated, oblong, the end subacuminated, with one angle above, postangular area trigonal, dorsal margin straight, elevated, ventral margin roundly expanded below, sloping up towards the end, umboes prominent, acuminated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

In some respects resembling *Anodon Blairvilliana*, but

much less unequal in form, being much contracted, depressed, and sinuated in front.

Species 15. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON GESNERI. *An. testâ magnâ, oblongo-subovali, subcylindraceâ, tumidâ, solidâ, concentricè irregulariter rugatâ, olivaceo-fluridâ, posticè fasciâ interruptâ, latâ, vividè viridè inter angulos radiatâ, intùs albidâ; latere antico brevi, rotundo, ul marginem dorsalem subangulato; latere postico elongato, biangulato, angulo inferiore ad terminum acuminato, aëa supra angulum superiorem angustâ, umbonibus inflatis, margine centrali æqualiter convexo.*

GESNER'S ANODON. Shell large, oblong suboval, subcylindrical, tumid, solid, concentrically irregularly wrinkled, yellow-olive, posteriorly rayed with an interrupted, broad, bright-green band between the angles, whitish within; anterior side short, rounded, with a slight angle at the dorsal margin; posterior side elongated, biangulated, lower angle acuminated at the end, area above the upper angle narrow, umboes inflated, ventral margin equally convex.

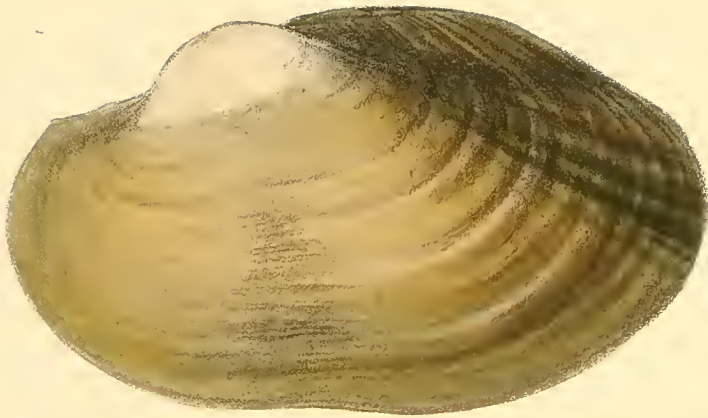
LEA, Obs. on Unio, vi. p. 49. pl. xxxi. f. 109.

Anodon cataractus, Say?

Hab. River Georgia, Uphanpec Creek; W. Gesner.

This shell might at first sight be thought to resemble *Anodon cygneus*, but it is much more elongated and cylindrical. The valves are deep, and the umboes are not flattened nor wrinkled, but prominent and smooth.

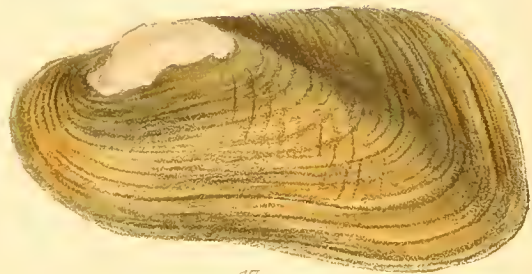
April, 1867.



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16.



17.



18.

A N O D O N .

PLATE VIII.

Species 16. (Fig. 15, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SINUOSUS. *An. testā ovali, medio depressā, tenui, inflatā, lævigatā, pallidè olivaceā, posticè viridi radiatā, intūs albidā, umbonibus inflatis, carulescentibus, margine ventrali medio sinuato; latere antico brevi, supra margine recto, cuneato, margine ventrali hianti; latere postico obliquè tumido, obscurè biangulato, margine ventrali post sinum convexo, areā postangulari angustā, depressā, margine dorsali subconcaro, elevato.*

THE SINUOUS ANODON. Shell oval, depressed in the middle, thin, smooth, inflated, pale olive, posteriorly rayed with green, white within, umboes inflated, bluish, ventral margin sinuated in the middle; anterior side short, straight above the margin, angular, ventral margin gaping; posterior side obliquely tumid, obscurely biangular, with ventral margin convex behind the sinus, postangular area narrow, depressed, dorsal margin rather concave, elevated.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.* Anodon, sp. 14.

Hab. Brazil.

Species 17. (Fig. 16, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON CREPERUS. *An. testā subtrapezoideā, subcomplanatā, solidā, nigrescenti, epidermide concentricè striato, intūs obscurè purpureā; latere antico brevi, subquadrato, subangustato, testæ medio et umbonibus depressis; latere postico producto, lato, obscurè biangulato, areā postangulari compressā, margine dorsali elevata.*

THE DARK ANODON. Shell subtrapezoidal, rather flat, solid, blackish, the epidermis concentrically striated, obscurely purple within; anterior side short, rather square, with a slight angle, middle of shell and umboes depressed; posterior side produced, wide, obscurely biangular, postangular area compressed, dorsal margin elevated.

LEA (*Unio*), *Obs. on Unio*, ii. p. 33. pl. ix. f. 28.

Hab. River Tennessee.

This rather compressed, dark shell has the appearance rather of a *Unio*, but has no teeth, and only a very thin horizontal lamina on the hinge.

Species 18. (Fig. 17, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON PALLEGOIXI. *An. testā subdonaciformi, oblongā, compressā, angustā, concentricè rugatā, pallidè stramineā, ante angulum posticum divaricatim plicatā, intūs pallidè salmoneā; latere antico brevi, angusto, margine dorsali recto, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi, medio contracto; latere postico lato, elevatim angulato, post angulum depresso, termino obliquè truncato, margine dorsali elongato, elevato, recto, umbonibus parvis.*

PALLEGOIX'S ANODON. Shell rather wedge-shaped, oblong, compressed, narrow, concentrically wrinkled, pale straw, divergently plaited in front of the posterior angle, pale salmon-coloured within; anterior side short, narrow, dorsal margin straight, ventral margin sloping upwards, contracted in the middle; posterior side broad, with a raised angle, depressed behind the angle, obliquely truncate at the end, dorsal margin elongated, elevated, straight, umboes small.

CUMING, MS. in Cabinet.

Hab. Siam.

Of an oblong form, rather narrowed at the posterior end, and of a pale straw-colour; this shell is also characterized by a set of diverging wrinkles in front of the oblique angle.

Species 19. (Fig. 18, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON GIGANTEA. *An. testā subovatā, magnā, inflatā, lævigatā, concentricè leviter undulatā, fusco-olivaceā, concentricè strigatā, posticè et versus marginem ventralem nigrescenti, intūs albidā, margaritaceā; latere antico angusto, brevi, margine dorsali subconcaro, termino cuneato, margine ventrali sursùm gradatim acclivi, umbonibus valde gibbosis; latere postico magno, inflato, supernè angulis duobus obscuris radiato, termino vix acuminato, areā postangulari expansā, subalatā, margine dorsali elevato, margine laterali obliquo.*

THE GIGANTIC ANODON. Shell subovate, large, inflated, smooth, concentrically lightly undulated, brown-olive, concentrically striped, becoming blackish at the back and towards the ventral margin, white, pearly within; anterior side narrow, short, with dorsal margin slightly concave, termination cornered,

ANODON.—PLATE VIII.

ventral margin sloping upwards gradually, umboes very gibbous; posterior side large, inflated, rayed above with two obscure angles, end very slightly acuminate, postangular area expanded, slightly alated, with dorsal margin elevated, and lateral margin oblique.

LEA, Obs. Unio, ii. pl. i. f. 1.

Hab. Port Gibson.

A specimen of this shell exists in the Cumingian collection about half as long again as the one figured.



19.



20.



21.



22.



23.

A N O D O N .

PLATE IX.

Species 20. (Fig. 19, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON COMPLANATUS. *An. testâ latâ, perobliquâ, sub-ovatâ, complanatâ, lævigatâ, pallidè olivaceâ, fusco concentricè fasciatâ, posticè obscurè radiatâ, intùs albâ, opacâ; latere antico brevissimo, angusto, termino rotundo; latere postico expanso, perobliquè biangulato, infra angulos acuminato, supra angulos in alam compressam expanso, margine dorsali elevato, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi.*

THE FLATTENED ANODON. Shell broad, very oblique, subovate, flattened, smooth, pale olive, concentrically banded with brown, posteriorly obscurely rayed, white, opaque within; anterior side very short, narrow, rounded at the end; posterior side expanded, very obliquely biangular, acuminated below the angles, expanded into a flattened wing above the angles, with dorsal margin elevated, ventral margin sloping upwards.

ZIEGLER.

Hab. Fox River?

Species 21. (Fig. 20, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON MORETONIANUS. *An. testâ angustâ, oblongâ, nigrescenti, lævigatâ, crassâ, intùs medio opacâ, marginibus iridescentibus; latere antico brevissimo, termino rotundo, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere postico elongato, acuminato, supra angulum terminalem curinâ angustâ distinctâ radiato, supra carinam in alam trigonam angustam expanso, medio tumido, margine ventrali subangulato, umbonibus undulatis.*

MORETON'S ANODON. Shell narrow, oblong, rather black, smooth, thick, within opaque in the middle and iridescent at the margins; anterior side very short, rounded at the end, with ventral margin rather straight; posterior side long, acuminated, rayed with a narrow, distinct keel above the terminal angle, expanded into a three-cornered narrow wing above the keel, middle tumid, with the ventral margin almost angular, umboes undulated.

LEA, Obs. Unio, i. p. 192. pl. xiii. f. 37.

Hab. River Paraná, S. America.

This thick shell, with opaque naere in the centre, is brilliantly iridescent at the margins within. The exterior is remarkable for a small rounded keel in place of the usual angle.

Species 22. (Fig. 21, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SUSANNÆ. *An. testâ tumidâ, crassâ, ovato-subcuneiformi, lævigatâ, concentricè strigatâ, viridi, versus margines intensè olivaceâ, posticè strigis viridibus angustis radiatâ, intùs albido-margaritaceâ; latere antico contracto, valde hianti, margine dorsali declivi, angulato, umbonibus obscurè undulatis; latere postico expanso, tumido, paulo hiantè, obscurè angulato, margine ventrali infrâ concavo, versus terminum sursùm acclivi, margine dorsali in alam subangulatam elevato, margine laterali declivi, umbonibus inflatis.*

SUSANNA'S ANODON. Shell tumid, thick, ovato-subcuneiform, smooth, concentrically striped, green, intensely olivaceous towards the margins, posteriorly rayed with narrow green stripes, pearly-white within; anterior side contracted, widely gaping, with dorsal margin sloping, angular, umboes obscurely undulating; posterior side expanded, tumid, slightly gaping, obscurely angular, ventral margin concave below, sloping upwards to the end, dorsal margin raised into a somewhat angular wing, with sloping lateral margin, umboes inflated.

GRIFFITHS, Animal Kingdom, tab. 24. f. 1.

Hab. Rio de la Plata.

Species 23. (Fig. 22, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON WAHLAMATENSIS. *An. testâ subcomplanatâ, expansâ, subquadratum ovatâ, lævigata, distanter concentricè riyatâ, obscurè olivaceâ, strigis linearibus fusco-viridis concentricè ornatâ, intùs albidâ; latere antico brevi, angulato, medio depresso, umbonibus parvis, depressis; latere postico expanso, subrostrato, distanter biangulato, inter angulos truncato, supra angulos areâ compressâ alato, margine dorsali elevato, angulato, margine laterali prope angulum concavo.*

THE WAHLAMAT ANODON. Shell rather flat, expanded, subquadrately oval, smooth, distantly concentrically wrinkled, dull olive, concentrically ornamented with brownish-green linear stripes, white within; anterior side short, narrow, middle depressed, with small depressed umboes; posterior side expanded, rather rostrated, distantly biangular, truncated between the

angles, winged, with a compressed area above the angles, dorsal margin elevated, angular, lateral margin concave near the angle.

LEA, Obs. Unio, ii. p. 78. pl. xx. f. 64.

Anodon Californiensis, Lea, probably the same.

Hab. Rio Sacramento, Wahlamat.

The truncated beak and the fine linear concentric stripes of dark colour unite the two species quoted, and separate them from others.

Species 24. (Fig. 23, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON GIBBOSUS. *An. testá ovalá, valde inflatá, tenui, viridi, subaurantiá, lævigatá, virido-nigrescenti concentricè fasciatá, anticè et medio tenuè, posticè latè radiatá, intùs salmoneá et cæruleo-iridescenti, umbo-nibus gibbosis, prominentibus, corrugatis; latere antico brevi, suprà subangulato, margine dorsali brevi,*

recto; latere postico perobliquo, supernè obscurè angulato, termino acuminato, supra angulum alato, areá postangulari trigoná, elevatá, margine dorsali convexiusculo, margine laterali subconcavo, declivi.

THE GIBBOUS ANODON. Shell ovate, much inflated, thin, smooth, green, rather orange, concentrically banded with blackish-green, salmon-coloured and bluish-iridescent within, umboes gibbous, prominent, corrugated; anterior side short, angular above, dorsal margin short, straight; posterior side very oblique, obscurely angular above, with the end acuminate, alated above the angle, postangular area trigonal, raised, with dorsal margin rather convex, lateral margin rather concave, sloping.

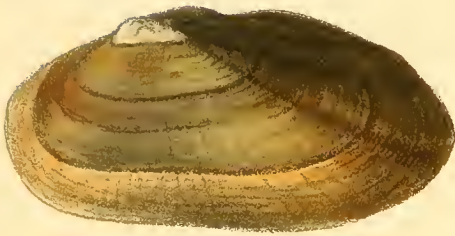
SAY, Jay's Catalogue of Shells, No. 1100.

Hab. River Georgia.

An obliquely oval and very tumid shell.



25



26



27



28

ANODON.

PLATE X.

Species 25. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON CATARACTUS. *An. testâ tenui, oblongo-ovata, concentricè subrugatâ, viridi, lævigatâ, inflatâ; latere antico brevi, suprâ angulato, infrâ rotundato, medio margine ventrali leviter convexo, umbonibus nudalatum rugatis; latere postico producto, acuminato, subangustato, obliquè angulato, post angulum viridi nigrescenti radiato.*

THE CATARACT ANODON. Shell thin, oblong-ovate, concentrically slightly wrinkled, green, smooth, inflated; anterior side short, angular above, rounded beneath, middle with the ventral margin slightly convex, umboes wavyly wrinkled; posterior side produced, acuminate, rather narrowed, obliquely angular, rayed with blackish-green behind the angle.

SAY.

Hab. River Ohio.

As compared with *A. Gesneri*, this species is more acuminate posteriorly. It is also wrinkled at the umboes. It differs from *A. pluuu*, Lea, in being more deepened from apex to ventral margin.

Species 26. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON MODESTUS. *An. testâ subrhomboidâ, subcompressâ, tenui, lævigatâ, leviter olivaceâ, posticè viridi vicinè biradiatâ, intus subæaruleâ; latere antico subrotundato, medio subdepresso, margine ventrali subsinuato, umbonibus parvis, acutè tuberculatis; latere postico oblongo, obscurissimè angulato, margine dorsali subrotundo, margine laterali obliquo, termino subacuminato.*

THE MODEST ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, rather compressed, thin, smooth, light-olive, with two bright green posterior rays, rather bluish within; anterior side nearly round, middle slightly depressed, with ventral margin a little sinuous, the umboes small, sharply tuberculated; posterior side oblong, very obscurely angular, with dorsal margin rather rounded, lateral margin oblique, acuminate at the end.

LEA, Obs. vol. viii. p. 46, pl. 63.

Hab. Pond near Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Species 27. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON RETICULATUS. *An. testâ subrhomboidâ, sub-*

compressâ, fusco-nigrescenti, rugis tenuibus concentricis et striis subdistantibus radiantibus reticulatâ, intus glaucâ; latere antico subangustato, medio subdepresso, margine subsinuato, umbonibus lævigatis, olivaceis; latere postico oblongo, obliquè bisulcato, obscurè angulato, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali obliquo, termino vix acuminato.

THE RETICULATED ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, rather compressed, blackish-brown, reticulated with thin concentric wrinkles and subdistant radiating striae, glaucous within; anterior side subangular, middle slightly depressed, with margin a little sinuous, umboes smooth, olive; posterior side oblong, obliquely bisulcated, obscurely angular, dorsal margin straight, lateral margin oblique, end scarcely acuminate.

GOULD.

Hab. River Amazon.

This shell is easily distinguished by its reticulated surface.

Species 28. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

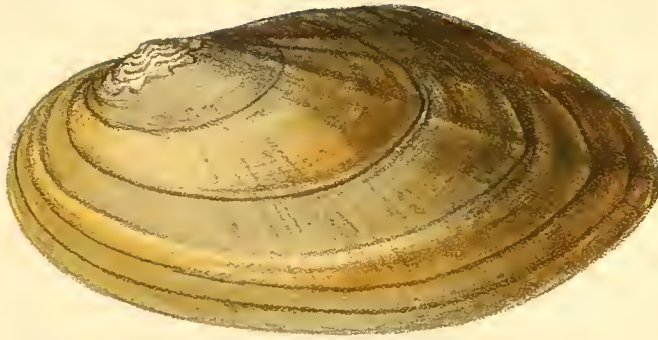
ANODON AREOLATUS. *An. testâ obliquè ovalâ, hianti, inflatâ, lævigatâ, olivaceâ, tenui, inequilaterali; latere antico brevi, infrâ sursum acclivi, termino rotundo, suprâ cuneato, margine dorsali brevi, recto, in aream complanatam depresso, medio subdepresso; latere postico inflato, perobliquo, expanso, oblongo, obliquè biangulato, post angulum viridi radiato, margine dorsali elevato, ligamento infosso, margine laterali obliquo, termino subtruncato.*

THE AREOLATE ANODON. Shell obliquely ovate, gaping, inflated, smooth, olive, thin, inequilateral; anterior side short, sloping upwards beneath, rounded at the end, cuneated above, with dorsal margin short, straight, depressed into a flattened area, middle subdepressed; posterior side inflated, very obliquely expanded, oblong, obliquely biangular, rayed with green behind the angle, dorsal margin elevated, ligament imbedded, lateral margin oblique, subtruncated at the end.

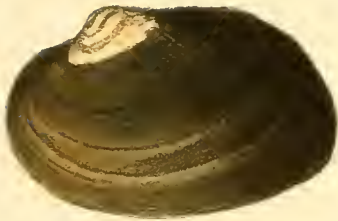
SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

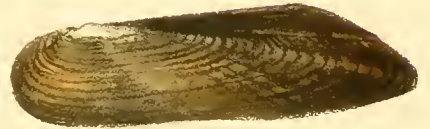
Differs from *A. Blainvilliei* in the greater inequality of the sides and obliquity of the posterior, and in the narrow flattened area which characterizes the hinge.



29.



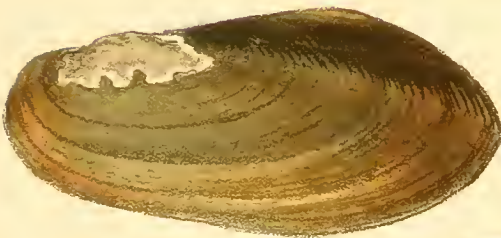
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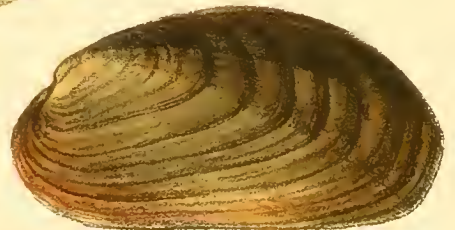
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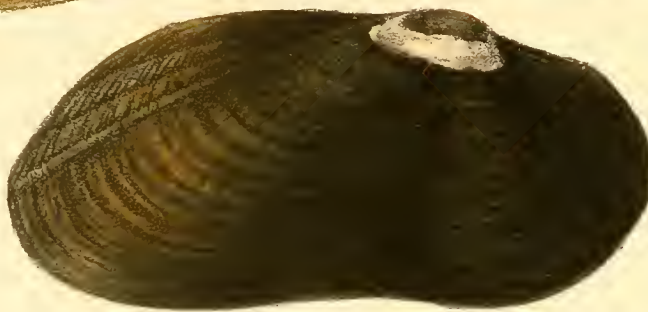
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35.

ANODON.

PLATE XI.

Species 29. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON PALLIDUS. *An. testâ pallidè olivaceâ, tenui, inflatâ, oblongo-ovatâ, posticè strigis tenuibus radiatâ, intus albidâ; latere antico brevi, angusto, suprâ subangulato, margine ventrali sursum arclici, medio subinflato, umbonibus acutè undulatis; latere postico obliquè producto, expanso, subangulato, margine ventrali inflato, margine dorsali elevato, recto, margine laterali obliquo, termino subacuminato.*

THE PALE ANODON. Shell pale olive, thin, inflated, oblong-ovate, rayed posteriorly with thin stripes, inside whitish; anterior side short, narrow, slightly angular above, with ventral margin sloping upwards, middle rather inflated, with umboes acutely waved; posterior side obliquely produced, expanded, subangular, ventral margin inflated, dorsal margin elevated, straight, lateral margin oblique, rather acuminate at the end.

ANTHONY.

Hab. Michigan.

Species 30. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON UNDULATUS. *An. testâ tumidâ, subquadratâ, brevi, substriatâ, obscurè fusco-olivaceâ, intus pallidè luteâ et cæruleâ, margine cardinali prope umbonem incrassato et subundato; latere antico brevi, rotundato, suprâ angulato, medio recto, umbonibus acutè undatim tuberculatis; latere postico angulato, lato, recto, latè truncato, radiato.*

THE UNDULATED ANODON. Shell tumid, subquadrated, short, substriated, obscurely brown-olive, within pale yellow and blue, with hinge-margin thickened and subundated; anterior side short, rounded, angular above, middle straight, umboes acutely tuberculated; posterior side angular, wide, straight, widely truncated, rayed.

SAY, Enc. Am. 4. t. 3. f. 6.

Anodonta Pennsylvanica, Lamarck.

Anodon rugosus, Swainson.

Hab. Michigan.

Of an oblong-square form and dull smoky colour, with sharp undulated tubercles on the umboes.

Species 31. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON ENSIFORMIS. *An. testâ angustâ, elongatâ, crassâ, olivaceâ, posticè nigrescenti, intus viridè iridescenti; latere antico breviusculo, subquadrato, medio complanato, margine ventrali recto; latere postico elongato, angulato, ad angulum concentricè rugato, post angulum perobliquè unisulcato, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali obliquo, termino truncato.*

THE ENSIFORM ANODON. Shell narrow, elongated, thick, olive, very dark posteriorly, brilliantly iridescent within; anterior side rather short, squarish, middle flattened, with ventral margin straight; posterior side elongated, angular, concentrically wrinkled on the angle, with one very oblique groove behind the angle, dorsal margin straight, lateral margin oblique, truncated at the end.

SPIX, Test. Brazil, t. 24.

Hab. Brazil.

This beautiful little species has rather the external aspect of a Unio.

Species 32. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON COUPERIANUS. *An. testâ tenui, inflatâ, ovali, lævigatâ, medio subaurantiâ, prope umboes cupreâ, fasciis posticè latis, anticè angustis viridis radiatâ, intus flavidâ; latere antico brevi, rotundo, umbonibus laud prominentibus, margine ventrali subæqualiter convexo; latere postico valde inflato, termino subacuminato.*

COUPER'S ANODON. Shell thin, inflated, oval, smooth, rather orange-tinted in the middle, copper-coloured near the umboes, rayed with broad bright bands behind and narrow ones in front, yellowish within; anterior side short, rounded, the umboes not prominent, ventral margin nearly equally convex; posterior side much inflated, the end rather acuminate.

LEA on Unio, vol. iii. pl. 20. f. 46.

Hab. Hoptetown, near Darien, Georgia.

The umboes in this much-inflated species are so little prominent as scarcely to modify the straightness of the dorsal outline.

Species 33. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON JAVONA. *An. testâ compressâ, lanceolatâ, tenui,*

lævigatâ, anticè pallidè fulvâ, posticè obscurè olivacâ, intùs flavidâ; latere antico brevi, angusto, rotundo, margine ventrali-subsinuato; latere postico obliquè elongato, infrâ expanso, obliquè angulato, post angulum bisulcato, inter sulcos striato, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali obliquo, termino acuminato, margine centrali inflato, sursum acclivi, umbonibus parvis, minutè undulatim tuberculatis.

THE JAPAN ANODON. Shell compressed, lanceolate, thin, smooth, pale-brown in front, dull olive behind, yellowish within; anterior side short, narrow, rounded, ventral margin slightly sinuous; posterior side obliquely elongated, expanded below, obliquely angular, with two grooves behind the angle, striated between the grooves, dorsal margin straight, lateral margin oblique, end acuminated, ventral margin inflated, sloping upwards, umboes small, with small wave-like tubercles.

VON BUSCH.

Hab. Japan.

Resembling *Unio tenuissimus* in outer form.

Species 34. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON BONELLI. *Au. testâ solidâ, subreniformi, compressâ, posticè viridi, anticè fuscâ, intùs subpurpurâ; latere antico brevissimo, infrâ inflato, medio depresso, contracto, subsinuato; latere postico expanso, margine dorsali elevato, margine laterali declivi, infrâ truncato.*

BONELL'S ANODON. Shell solid, somewhat kidney-shaped compressed, green behind, brown in front, purplish within; anterior side short, inflated beneath, middle depressed, contracted, slightly sinuous; posterior side expanded, dorsal margin elevated, lateral margin sloping, truncated below.

FÉRUSAC.

Hab. Lago Maggiore.

Species 35. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SENEGALENSIS. *Au. testâ oblongâ, subcompressâ, solidâ, epidermide fusco-olivacâ, crassâ, indutâ, striis duplicatis, serratis, radiatâ; latere antico breviusculo, rotundo, medio depresso, subcontracto, margine subsinuato; latere postico oblongo, obscurè angulato, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali obliquo, termino obtuso, umbonibus lævigatis, subevidibus.*

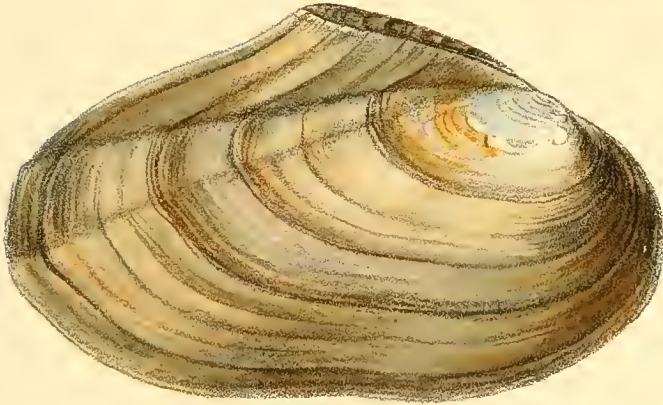
THE SENEGAL ANODON. Shell oblong, rather compressed, solid, covered with an olive-brown thick epidermis, rayed with double serrated striae; anterior side rather short, rounded, middle depressed, slightly contracted, with somewhat sinuous margin; posterior side oblong, obscurely angulated, with dorsal margin straight, lateral margin oblique, with obtuse end, umboes smooth, rather green.

LEA on *Unio*, vol. vii. p. 78. pl. 41. f. 140.

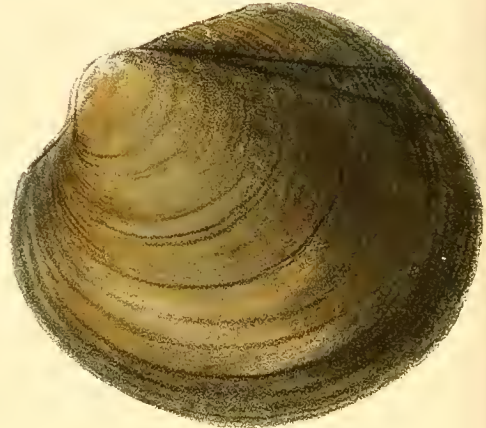
Hab. Senegal.



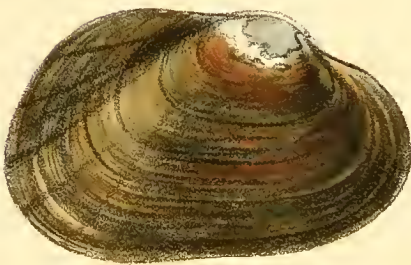
36.



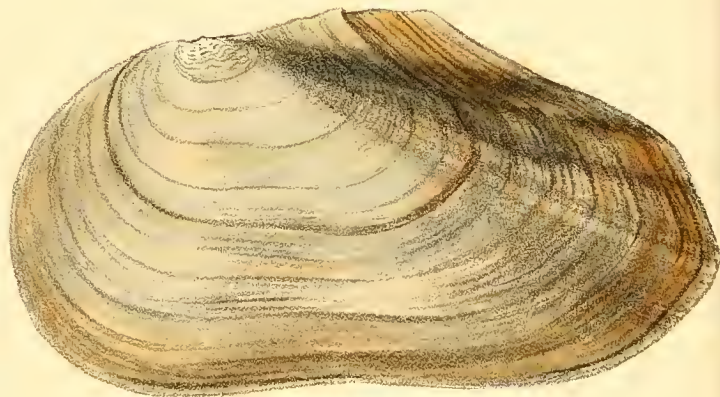
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38.



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40.

ANODON.

PLATE XII.

Species 36. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON POLITUS. *An. testâ obliquè ovatâ, subalatâ, compressâ, politâ, obscurè olivaceâ, medio leviter radiatim striatâ; latere postico lato, expanso, elevatim angulato, margine dorsali elevato, ad terminum cuneato, margine laterali obliquo, termino acuminato, margine ventrali ad terminum sursum aequali, tum valde convexo; latere antico brevi, angusto, termino rotundo, margine dorsali brevissimo, cuneato, umbonibus concentricè rugatis.*

THE POLISHED ANODON. Shell obliquely ovate, subalate, compressed, polished, obscurely olivaceous, lightly radiately striated in the middle; posterior side wide, expanded, with a raised angle, dorsal margin elevated, terminating in an angle, lateral margin oblique, acuminated at the end, ventral margin sloping upwards at the end, then very convex: anterior side short, narrow, rounded at the end, dorsal margin very short, cuneate, umboes concentrically noded.

MOUSSON.

Hab. Siam.

Species 37. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON CHARPENTIERI. *An. testâ tenui, levigatâ, stramineâ, inflatâ, alatâ; latere postico expanso, biangulato, areâ postangulari compressâ, elevatâ, trigonâ, margine dorsali elevato, cuneato, margine laterali obliquè subconvexo, termino truncato, margine ventrali ad terminum sursum aequali, tum inflato, medio contracto; latere antico brevissimo, angusto, rotundo, umbonibus planulatis, concentricè rugatis.*

CHARPENTIER'S ANODON. Shell thin, smooth, straw-coloured, inflated, alate; posterior side expanded, biangular, with postangular area compressed, elevated, trigonal, dorsal margin elevated, cuneate, lateral margin obliquely subconvex, truncated at the end, ventral margin sloping upwards at the end, then inflated, contracted in the middle; anterior side very short, narrow, rounded, umboes flattened, concentrically wrinkled.

KÜSTER.

Anodon tumida, Küster, included.

On carefully comparing specimens believed to represent Küster's two species, I am obliged to conclude that there is no essential difference between them.

Species 38. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON CAILLAUDII. *An. testâ rotundâ, superne angulatâ, inflatâ, crassâ, olivaceo-viridi, levigatâ, ad latera concentricè minutissimè rugatâ, radiatim tenui-striatâ; latere postico magno, alato, margine dorsali in alam expanso; latere antico brevissimo, contracto, margine dorsali cuneato, declivi, umbonibus rotundis, levigatis, prominentibus.*

CAILLAUD'S ANODON. Shell rounded, angular above, inflated, thick, olive-green, smooth, concentrically very minutely wrinkled at the sides, radiately finely striated; posterior side large, alated, dorsal margin expanded into a wing; anterior side very short, contracted, with dorsal margin wedge-shaped, sloping, umboes rounded, smooth, prominent.

LEA, *Obs.* vol. x. p. 31. pl. 45. f. 297.

Hab. Brazil, M. Cailland.

The rounder forms of *Anodon latimarginatus*, etc., or *A. rotundus*, Spix, are quite distinct from this shell, which, having no hiatus in front, can scarcely be considered as even belonging to the *Leila* group.

Species 39. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON OBTUSUS. *An. testâ obscurè olivaceâ, posticè viridi radiatâ, ovali-subquadrati, inflatâ, concentricè striatâ, intus albâ, vixidè iridescente; latere postico expanso, inflato, termino lato, subquadrato, medio contracto, compresso, umbonibus rotundis, prominentibus, levigatis, subincurvis; latere antico brevi, angusto, acuminatim rotundo.*

THE OBTUSE ANODON. Shell dull olive, rayed posteriorly with grey, oval-subquadrate, inflated, concentrically striated, within white, brilliantly iridescent; posterior side expanded, inflated, the end broad, subquadrate, contracted in the middle, compressed, umboes rounded, prominent, smooth, curved slightly forwards; anterior side short, narrow, acuminately rounded.

SPIX.

Hab. Brazil.

Species 40. (Mus. Taylor.)

ANODON SIMPLICIDUS. *An. testâ tenui, inflatâ, pallidè stramineâ, levigatâ, medio contractâ, compressâ, irregulariter ovali; latere postico elongato, biangulato,*

area postangulari elevata, compressa, cuneata, margine laterali perobliquo, margine terminali oblique truncato, margine ventrali convexo, ad terminum sursum acclivi, medio oblique contracto, umbonibus planulatis, tenuè undulata rugatis.

THE PLAIN ANODON. Shell thin, inflated, pale straw-coloured, smooth, contracted in the middle, compressed, irregularly oval; posterior side elongated, biangular, postangular area elevated, compressed,

cuneate, lateral margin very oblique, terminal margin obliquely truncated, ventral margin convex, sloping upwards at the end, middle obliquely contracted, umboes flattened, finely undulately wrinkled.

PARREYSS.

Hab. — ?

The umboes are prettily ornamented with undulated wrinkles in radiating rows.



41



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43



44

ANODON.

PLATE XIII.

Species 41. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON ATROVIRENS. *An. testâ obliquè subovatâ, inflatâ, lævigatâ, concentricè leviter rugatâ et minutè strigatâ, obscurè olivaceâ, ad latera nigrescenti, posticè nigro biradiatâ, prope umbones aurantio-subfuscâ, intus subcæruleâ; latere postico biangulato, expanso, margine dorsali subelevato, cuneato, margine laterali obliquo, margine terminali truncato, margine ventrali inflato, ad terminum valde sursum acclivi; latere antico brevi, gradatim angustato, margine dorsali recto, margine ventrali longè sursum acclivi, umbonibus subcompressis, subconcentricè undulatim rugatis.*

THE DARK-GREEN ANODON. Shell obliquely subovate, inflated, smooth, concentrically lightly wrinkled and minutely striped, dull olive, inclining to black at the sides, with two dark rays at the back, orange-brown near the umboes, bluish within; posterior side biangular, expanded, dorsal margin slightly raised, cuneate, lateral margin oblique, terminal margin truncated, ventral margin inflated, much sloping upwards at the end; anterior side short, gradually narrowed, ventral margin sloping a long way upwards, umboes subcompressed, somewhat concentrically, undulately rugose.

SHUTTLEWORTH.

Hab. Lago di Mosano.

This shell has fine concentric marks, which are most conspicuous in the lightest parts, and which distinguish it sufficiently from *Anodon cygneus*, which it otherwise rather resembles.

Species 42. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SUBCRASSA. *An. testâ subrhomboidêâ, oblongâ, subcrassâ, obscurè fuscâ, lævigatâ, anticè concentricè rugatâ, intus subpurpureâ; latere postico oblongo, rotundatim angulato, margine dorsali elevato, recto, margine laterali obliquè truncato, medio contracto, compresso; latere antico brevi, rotundo, umbonibus prominentibus, lævigatis, subpurpureis.*

THE THICKISH ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, oblong, rather thick, dull brown, smooth, concentrically grooved in front, purplish within; posterior side oblong, roundly angular, dorsal margin elevated, straight, lateral margin obliquely truncated, middle contracted, compressed; anterior side short, round, umboes prominent, smooth, purplish.

LEA, Obs. vol. vii. pl. 33. f. 115.

Hab. Isl. Luzon, Philippines.

Species 43. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON TENEBROSA. *An. testâ oblongâ, subcuneata, compressâ, solidâ, concentricè tenuiter rugatâ, viridicærulescenti, posticè nigro radiatâ; latere postico oblongo, lato, superne angulato, marginibus dorsalibus et ventralibus rectiusculis, arcâ postangulari compressâ, umbonibus parvis, acuminatis, subviridibus; latere antico brevi, angusto, subacuminato.*

THE DARK ANODON. Shell oblong, slightly cuneate, compressed, solid, concentrically finely wrinkled, bluish-green, posteriorly rayed with black; posterior side oblong, broad, angular above, dorsal and ventral margins rather straight, postangular area compressed, umboes small, acuminated, greenish: anterior side short, narrow, subacuminated.

SAY.

Hab. N. America.

This rather flat, Modiola-shaped shell is unlike others in form and general appearance. In colour it is bluish-green.

Species 44. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON IMPLICATUS. *An. testâ tenui, irregulariter ovatâ, concentricè inæqualiter rugatâ, olivaceâ, obscurè radiatâ, intus albâ flavescenti; latere postico acuminato, obscurè biangulato, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali concavo, obliquo, termino obliquè truncato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexâ; latere antico subacuminato, margine dorsali recto, umbonibus subcentralibus, subprominentibus, tuberculis magnis undatis armatis.*

THE PLAITED ANODON. Shell thin, irregularly oval, concentrically unequally wrinkled, olive, obscurely rayed, yellowish-white within; posterior side acuminated, obscurely biangular, dorsal margin straight, lateral margin concave, oblique, obliquely truncated at the end, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side subacuminated, dorsal margin straight, umboes subcentral, rather prominent, armed with large, undulating tubercles.

SAY.

Hab. — ?



ANODON.

PLATE XIV.

Species 45. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON GRACILIS. *An. testâ tenui, subcompressâ, angustâ, lævigatâ, elongatâ, obscurè olivaceâ; latere postico elongato, acuminato, perobliquè biangulato, margine dorsali compresso, subalato, subconvexo, margine laterali obliquo, margine terminali obliquè truncato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere antico brevissimo, angusto, umbonibus tenuiter undulatis rugatis.*

THE NARROW ANODON. Shell thin, subcompressed, narrow, smooth, long, dull-olive; posterior side elongated, acuminated, very obliquely biangular, dorsal margin compressed, somewhat wing-shaped, rather convex, lateral margin oblique, terminal margin obliquely truncated, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side very short, narrow, umboes finely wrinkled in waves.

LEA, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1850, vol. vii. p. 57. pl. 34. f. 119.
Hab. Isl. Panay, Philippines; H. Cuming.

Species 46. (Mus. Cuming.)

ANODON PAFYRACEUS. *An. testâ tenui, subrhomboidæ, gibbâ, pallidè olivaceâ, viridi radiatâ, lævigatâ, intus prope umbones fulcâ, prope margines cærulescenti; latere postico oblongo, obscurè biangulato, margine dorsali convexo, margine terminali subtruncato, medio complanato; latere antico subangusto, rotundo, umbonibus prominentibus, rugis magnis paucis undulatis.*

THE PAFYRACEOUS ANODON. Shell thin, subrhomboidal, gibbous, pale olive, rayed with green, smooth, within bluish near the margin, yellowish near the umboes; posterior side oblong, obscurely biangular, dorsal margin convex, terminal margin subtruncated, rather flat in the middle; anterior side rather narrow, rounded, umboes prominent, undulated with few large wrinkles.

ANTHONY.

Hab. Tennessee.

Species 47. (Mus. Cuming, in Brit., and see Pl. XV.

Fig. 47 a.)

ANODON SUBCYLINDRACEA. *An. testâ tenui, lævigatâ, inflatâ, oblongo-ovatâ, angustâ; latere postico per-*

obliquè biangulato, margine dorsali brevi, elevato, margine laterali obliquo, termino subtruncato, infrâ acuminato; latere antico brevi, rotundo, margine dorsali subtruncato, umbonibus undulatis rugosis.

THE SUBCYLINDRICAL ANODON. Shell thin, smooth, inflated, obliquely ovate, narrow; posterior side very obliquely biangular, dorsal margin short, elevated, lateral margin oblique, end subtruncated, acuminated beneath; anterior side short, rounded, dorsal margin subtruncated, the umboes with wrinkled waves.

LEA, *Obs.* vol. ii. p. 106.

Hab. Oak Orchard Creek, New Orleans.

The variety represented on Plate XV. will best represent the species, as being more cylindrical.

Species 48. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON FOOTIANA. *An. testâ inflatâ, tenui, ovatâ, oblongâ, stramineâ, aurantiâ et ad latera obscurè fuscâ, lævigatâ; latere postico elongato, biangulato, ad terminem basalem acuminato, margine dorsali brevi, recto; latere antico brevi, rotundo, umbonibus ovalibus, lævigatis, prominentibus.*

FOOT'S ANODON. Shell, inflated, thin, ovate, oblong, straw-coloured, and orange with dull brown at the sides, smooth; posterior side elongated, biangular, acuminated at the basal termination, dorsal margin short, straight; anterior short, rounded, umboes oval, smooth, prominent.

LEA, *Obs.* vol. iii. p. 63. pl. 20. f. 44.

Hab. Fort Winnebago.

Species 49. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON BENGALENSIS. *An. testâ trapezoidæ, gibbâ, anticè concentricè rugatâ, tenui, obscurè fuscâ, intus et extus ad umbones purpureâ; latere postico oblongo, validè angulato, margine dorsali brevissimo, margine laterali obliquo, margine ventrali recto; latere antico brevi, rotundo, supernè subconvexo.*

THE BENGAL ANODON. Shell trapezoidal, gibbous, concentrically wrinkled in front, thin, dull brown, purple inside, and without at the umboes; posterior side oblong, with a strong angle, dorsal margin very

short, lateral margin oblique, ventral margin straight; anterior side short, rounded, subeuneate above.

MS. Cuming's Cabinet.

Hab. Bengal rivers.

Differs from *Anodon subcrassa* in the straightness of the ventral margin and obliquity of the lateral margin.

Species 50. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SUBRENIFORMIS. *An. testā compressā, solidā, crassā, subarcuatā, oblongā, rugis crebris concentricis et striis radiantibus reticulatā, viridi-fulvescenti, intūs albā, prope marginem subcæruleā; latere postico angulato, termino acuminato, margine dorsali recto, margine lateruli obliquè convexo, medio depresso, margine ventrali arcuato; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali brevi, umbonibus lævigatis, prominentibus.*

THE SUBRENIFORM ANODON. Shell compressed, solid, thick, somewhat arched, oblong, reticulated with close concentric wrinkles and radiating striæ, brownish-green, white within, bluish towards the margin; posterior side angular, acuminate at the end, dorsal margin straight, lateral margin obliquely convex, middle depressed, ventral margin arched; anterior side rather short, with short dorsal margin, umboes smooth, prominent.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Lake Nyassa.

In form resembling *An. Senegalensis*, but much flatter and with a more reticulated surface. *An. Senegalensis* is also characterized by a radiating posterior rib, which is wanting in the present species.

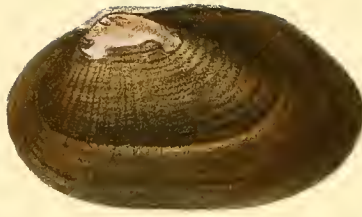
Species 51. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON FERUSSACIANA. *An. testā ovato-subelongatā, tumidā, tenui, lævigatā, medio depressā, olivaceo-viridi, subnurantā, fasciis angustis numerosis obscure radiatā; latere postico oblongo, supernè angulato, subalato, termino rotundo, margine ventrali ad medium contracto; latere antico subrotundato, supernè angulato, umbonibus ovalibus lævigatis, ad apicem minutè undulatis.*

FÉRUSSAC'S ANODON. Shell ovate-subelongated, tumid, thin, smooth, depressed in the middle, olive-green, slightly orange, obscurely rayed with numerous narrow bands; posterior side oblong, angular above, subalated, end round, ventral margin contracted in the middle; anterior side rather rounded, with an angle above. umboes oval, smooth, minutely undulated at the point.

LEA, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. vol. v. pl. 6.

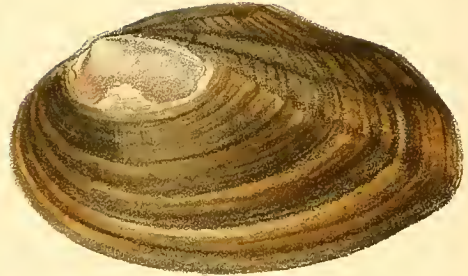
Hab. Sciato River, near Columbus, Ohio.



52.



47.a.



53.



54.



55.



56.

ANODON.

PLATE XV.

Species 47. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SUBCYLINDRACEA, Lea. *Vide* Pl. XIV.

Species 52. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON CHEEZIANA. *An. testā subtrapezoidā, tumidā, crassā, obscurè olivaceā, lævigatā, opacā, intus albā; latere postico obscurissimè rotundatim angulato; latere antico breviusculo, radiatim striato, umbonibus carneis, undulatim tuberculatis.*

CHEEZE'S ANODON. Shell subtrapezoidal, tumid, thick, dull olive, smooth, opaque, white within; posterior side very obscurely, roundly angular; anterior side rather short, radiately striated; umboes flesh-coloured, undulately tuberculated.

RANG.

Hab. — ?

This little shell has a somewhat peculiar character of equal fulness at both sides. It is usually striated in front.

Species 53. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON MICANS. *An. testā saborata, politā, stramineā, posticè viridi triradiatā, intus pallidè cupreā; latere postico subexpanso, tumido, biangulato, margine dorsali elevato, brevi, cuneato, areā postangulari subulatā, margine laterali obliquè arcuato, termino truncato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo, umbonibus lævigatis; latere antico brevissimo, compresso, complanato.*

THE SPARKLING ANODON. Shell subovate, polished, straw-coloured, with three green rays at the back, pale copper-coloured within; posterior side slightly expanded, tumid, biangular, dorsal margin elevated, short, cuneate, postangular area subulated, lateral margin obliquely arched, end truncated, ventral margin equally convex, umboes smooth; anterior side very short, compressed, flattened.

ANTHONY.

Hab. Texas.

The epidermis is shining, and the posterior side tumid near the angles.

Species 54. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON OBLONGUS. *An. testā tenui, subcompressā, obliquè elongata, obscurè fuscā, concentricè leviter rugata, intus albidā cærulescenti, umbonibus subviridibus, subcomplanatis, tenuiter undulatim rugatis; latere postico elongato, subalato, perobliquè biangulato, termino obliquè truncato, margine centrali versus terminum elevato, margine dorsali brevi, elevato, margine laterali obliquè elongato; latere antico brevissimo, superne subcuneato.*

THE OBLONG ANODON. Shell thin, subcompressed, obliquely elongated, dull brown, concentrically lightly wrinkled, bluish-white within, umboes greenish, rather flat, finely wrinkled in waves; posterior side elongated, subalated, very obliquely biangular, obliquely truncated at the end, ventral margin raised towards the end, dorsal margin short, elevated, lateral margin obliquely elongated; anterior side very short, subcuneate above.

DE MILLET.

Hab. D'Angère, Maine et Loire.

The umboes are flattened and plaited, as in *Anodon cygnæus*, but the general form is more lanceolate and different in other respects.

Species 55. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON TENUIS. *An. testā tenui, inflatā, oblongo-subquadratā, medio subdepressa, lævigatā, obscurè fuscā, ad umbones et intus subpurpureā; latere postico lato, rotundatim angulato, margine dorsali elevato, subcuneato, margine laterali lato, convexo, declivi, margine ventrali medio subcontracto; latere antico brevi, rotundo, superne subcuneato, umbonibus lævigatis.*

THE THIN ANODON. Shell thin, inflated, oblong-subquadrate, slightly depressed in the middle, smooth, dull brown, purplish at the umboes and within; posterior side broad, roundly angular, dorsal margin elevated, subcuneate, lateral margin wide, convex, sloped, ventral margin slightly contracted in the middle; anterior side short, rounded, subcuneate above, umboes smooth.

LEA.

Hab. Isle of Luzon, Philippines.

Species 56. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON TRIANGULARIS. *An. testā solidā, tumidā, subcuneatā, lævigatā, pallidè stramineā; latere postico oblongo, perobliquè biangulato, angulo antico arcuato, elevato, margine dorsali elevato, convexo, margine terminali inter angulos truncato, margine ventrali posticè subcontracto, anticè convexo; latere antico brevi, umboibus undulatis rugatis.*

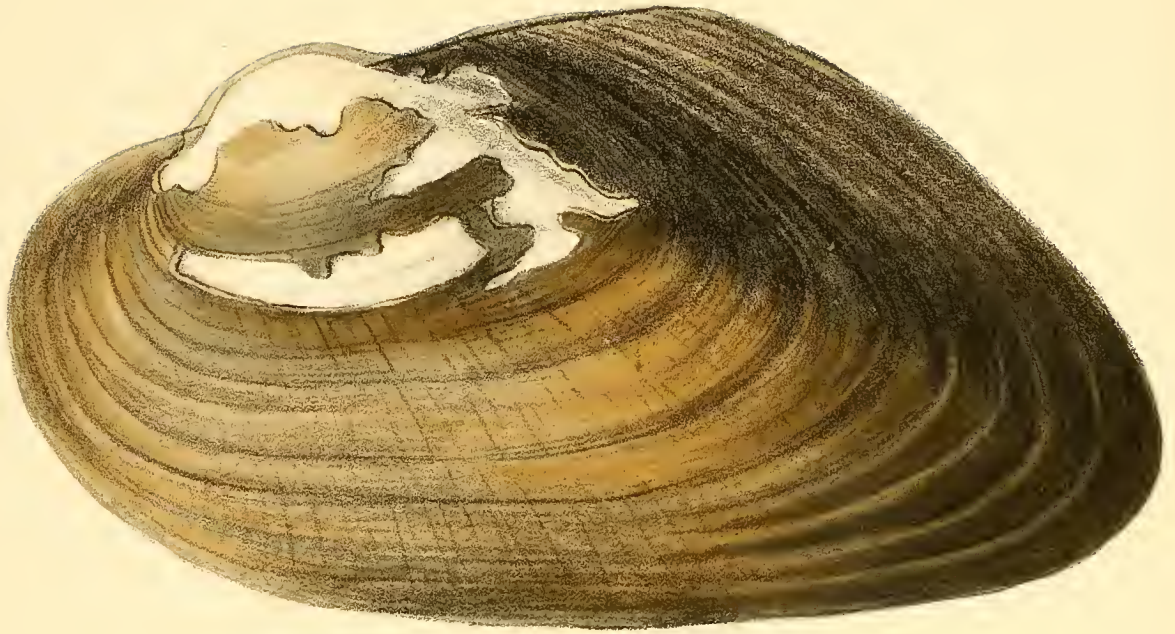
THE TRIANGULAR ANODON. Shell solid, tumid, subeu-

neate, smooth, pale straw; posterior side oblong, very obliquely biangular, anterior angle arched, elevated, dorsal margin elevated, convex, terminal margin posteriorly slightly contracted, anteriorly convex; anterior side short, umboes with wave-like wrinkles.

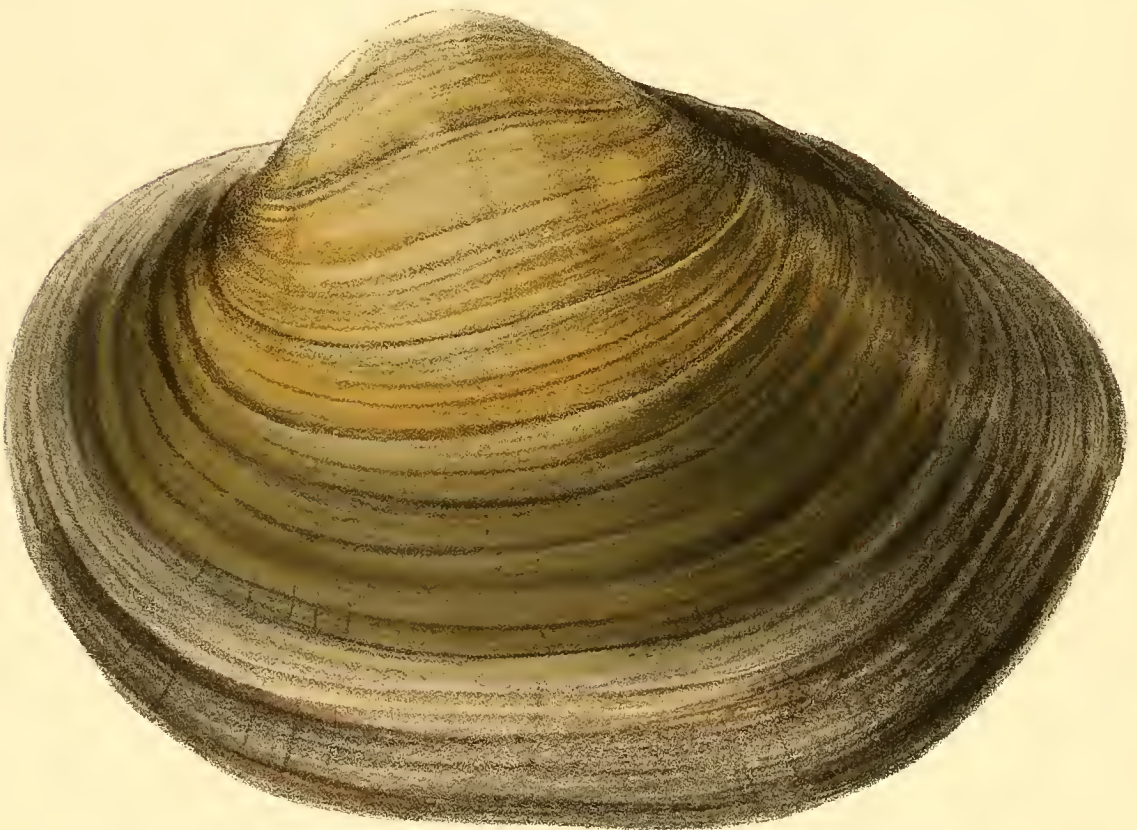
LANZA ?

Hab. — ?

A very tumid, angular shell, easily distinguished from any other species with which I am acquainted.



57.



58.

ANODON.

PLATE XVI.

Species 57. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON EXOTICUS. *An. testá magná, rhomboideo-subventá, gibbá, lævigatá, epidermide crassá, pallidè stramineá, posticè viridì radiatim pictá; latere postico validè et perobliquè angulato, gibbo, lato, margine dorsali recto, elevato, margine laterali perobliquo, termino acuminatim producto, margine ventrali recto; latere antico brevi, subacuminatim rotundo, umbonibus inflatis, lævigatis.*

THE EXOTIC ANODON. Shell large, rhomboid-subventate, gibbous, smooth, epidermis thick, pale straw, painted with green rays at the back; posterior side strongly and very obliquely angular, gibbous, wide, with dorsal margin straight, elevated, lateral margin very oblique, acuminately produced at the end, ventral margin straight; anterior side short, subacuminately rounded, umboes inflated, smooth.

GRAY, in Mus. Brit.

Hab. Rio de la Plata.

This shell must not be confounded with the *Iridina exotica*, which is much narrower and more elongated.

Species 58. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON NOPALATENSIS. *An. testá valde inflatá, magná, rotundatim ovatá, tenui, utrinque hianti, concentricè leviter rugatá, viridì-grisescenti, obscurè radiatá, intus viridè iridescenti; latere postico perobliquè obscurè biangulato, acuminato, margine dorsali subdeclivi, margine laterali subexcavato, termino elevato, margine ventrali ad terminum valde sursum acclivi, ad medium subcontracto; latere antico semirotundo, umbonibus magnis, valde inflatis.*

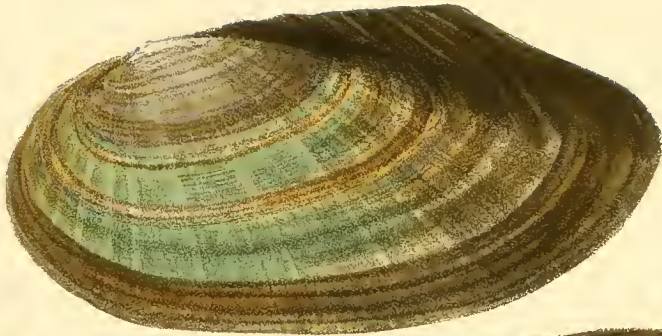
THE NOPALATA ANODON. Shell much inflated, large, roundly ovate, thin, gaping on both sides, concentrically slightly wrinkled, greyish-green, obscurely rayed, brilliantly pearly within; posterior side very obliquely obscurely biangular, acuminated, dorsal margin slightly sloped, lateral margin a little excavated, with the end raised, ventral margin much sloped upwards at the end, a little contracted in the middle; anterior side half-rounded, umboes large, much inflated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. River Nopalata, Mexico.

Remarkable for the roundly ovate amplitude of its form.

September, 1867.



59.



60.



61.



62.



63.



64.

ANODON.

PLATE XVII.

Species 59. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON INCERTUS. *An. testá oblongo-ovalá, inflatá, tenui, politá, prope umbones leviter concentricè rugatá, fasciis viridibus latis posticè nigrescentibus radiatá, interstitiis flavidis linearibus, intus albá; latere antico brevi, subrotundo; latere postico elongato, margine dorsali recto, cuneato, margine laterali subconcavo, termino elevato, obliquè truncato, margine ventrali versus terminum validè sursum acclivi, medio rectiusculo, umbonibus planatis, tenuiter undulatis.*

THE UNCERTAIN ANODON. Shell oblong-ovate, inflated, thin, smooth, slightly concentrically wrinkled near the umboes, rayed with green, wide, posteriorly darkening bands, interstices yellowish, linear, inside white; anterior side short, rather rounded; posterior side elongated, with dorsal margin straight, euneate, lateral margin subeuneate, elevated at the end, obliquely truncated, ventral margin towards the end strongly sloped upwards, rather straight in the middle, umboes flat, finely undulated.

LEA on Unio, vol. v. p. 158. pl. 6. f. 16.

Anodonta imbecillis?, Say.

Hab. River Ohio.

This shell, being equally inflated throughout its length, has something of a cylindrical form.

Species 60. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON EDENTULUS. *An. testá subovatá, subcompressá, tenui, lævigatá, obscurè olivaceá, posticè et ad marginem nigrescenti, ad umbones cupreá, intus albido-Intescente; latere postico obliquè et obscurè biangulato, areá post-angulari elevatá, subalatá, cuneatá, margine laterali obliquo, subconcavo, termino acuminato, margine ventrali equaliter convexo; latere antico suprà subcuneato, umbonibus acutè tuberculatis.*

THE TOOTHLESS ANODON. Shell subovate, subcompressed, thin, smooth, dark-olive, blackish at the back and margins, copper-coloured at the umboes, yellowish-white within; posterior side obliquely and obscurely biangular, postangular area elevated, subalate, cuneate, lateral margin oblique, slightly concave, end acuminated, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side somewhat cuneate above, umboes with acute tubercles.

LEA, MS.

Anodon areolatus?, Swains. Zool. Illustr.

Hab. North America.

Species 61. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON FRAGILIS. *An. testá oblongá, tenui, subcomplanatá, utrinque concentricè rugatá, obscurè olivaceá, ad umbones cupreá; latere postico obliquo, acuminato, obscurè biangulato, areá postangulari elevatá, margine dorsali recto, ad terminum rotundato, margine laterali perobliquo, termino inter angulos obliquè truncato, margine ventrali versus angulum sursum acclivi, medio subcontracto, anticè subinflato; latere antico subquadrato, umbonibus tenuiter undulatis.*

THE FRAGILE ANODON. Shell oblong, thin, rather flattened, concentrically wrinkled on both sides, dark olive, copper-coloured at the umboes; posterior side oblique, acuminated, obscurely biangular, postangular area elevated, dorsal margin straight, rounded at the end, lateral margin very oblique, end between the angles obliquely truncated, ventral margin sloped up towards the angle, slightly contracted in the middle, rather inflated anteriorly; anterior side subquadrate umboes finely undulated.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., Anodonta, n. 4.

Hab. River Ohio.

Species 62. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON NEWTONENSIS. *An. testá oblongá, inflatá, tenui, ad umbones et anticè concentricè rugatá, omnino lævigatá, olivaceá, ad umbones cupreá; latere postico lato, inflato, acuminatim producto, obliquè triangulato, angulo inferiori acuto, margine dorsali convexo, termino triangulato, margine ventrali versus angulum sursum acclivi; latere antico subproducto, angusto, rotundo.*

THE NEWTOWN ANODON. Shell oblong, inflated, thin, concentrically wrinkled at the umboes and in front, smooth in every part, olive, copper-coloured at the umboes; posterior side wide, inflated, acuminately produced, obliquely triangular, lower angle sharp, dorsal margin convex, the end triangular, ventral margin sloped up towards the angle; anterior side rather produced, narrow, rounded.

LEA, Obs. on Unio, vol. ii. p. 79. t. 21. f. 66.

Hab. Newtown Creek, New Jersey, near Philadelphia.

The undulations of the umbonal region are more elongated and regularly concentric in this species than in *A. fluviatilis*. Mr. Lea's original specimen being much older than that in the Cumingian cabinet (named by Mr. Lea), the angles and undulations are much more obscured.

Species 63. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON OREGONENSIS. *An. testá latá, subcomplanatá, tenui, intus albá, cæruleo et flavido nebulatá, epidermide obscurè fuscá, concentricè striato-laminatá, laminis laceratis; latere postico expanso, biangulato, post angulos subalato, inter angulos truncato, margine dorsali elevato, cuneato, margine ventrali versus angulum elevato; latere antico angustiore, superiè subcuneato, umbonibus divaricatim undulatis.*

THE OREGON ANODON. Shell broad, rather flat, thin, white within, clouded with blue and yellow, epidermis dull brown, concentrically striato-laminar, with the laminae ragged; posterior side expanded, biangular, slightly alate behind the angles, truncated between them, dorsal margin elevated, cuneate, ventral margin elevated towards the angle; anterior side narrower, slightly cuneate above, umboes divergently undulated.

LEA, Obs. on Unio, vol. ii. p. 80. pl. 21. f. 67.

Hab. Wahlamat, near its junction with the Columbia river.

A much broader shell than *A. cygneus*, and concentrically striped and striated.

Species 64. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

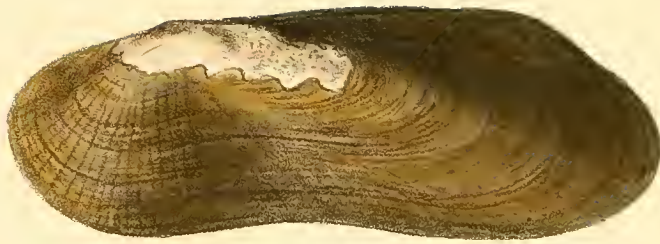
ANODON LUCASII. *An. testá oblongá, tumidá, subcylindraceá, olivaceá, nitenti, lævigatá, ad latera leviter rugatá, anticè pauciradiatá, intus cæruleo-iridescenti; latere postico subattenuato, acuminato, obscurè biangulato, margine dorsali recto, subcuneato, margine terminali obliquè curvilineari, margine ventrali æqualiter convexá; latere antico rotundo, umbonibus cupreis planulatis, tenuiter undulatis.*

THE LUCAS'S ANODON. Shell oblong, tumid, subcylindrical, olivaceous, shining, smooth, lightly wrinkled at the sides, sparingly rayed in front, iridescent blue within; posterior side rather attenuated, acuminated, obscurely biangular, dorsal margin straight, subcuneate, terminal margin obliquely curvilinear, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side rounded, umboes copper-coloured, flat, finely undulated.

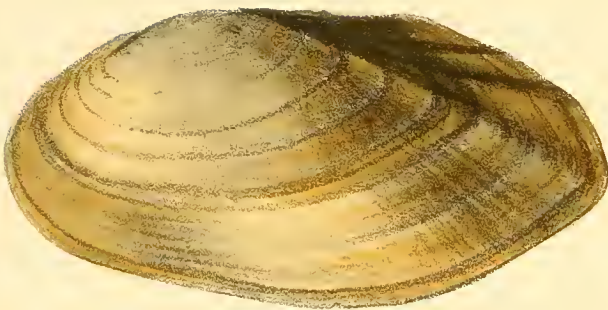
MORELET, Moll. ter. et fluv., etc.

Hab. Algeria.

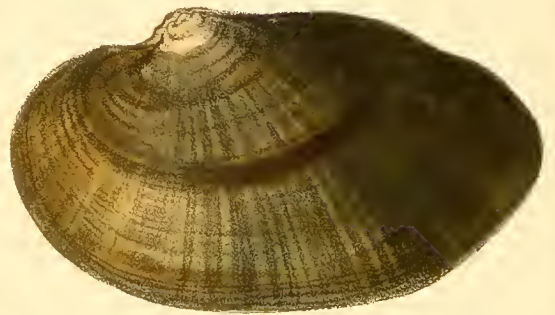
Of nearly equal depth (or width) throughout, and equally tumid, so as to present a rather cylindrical appearance.



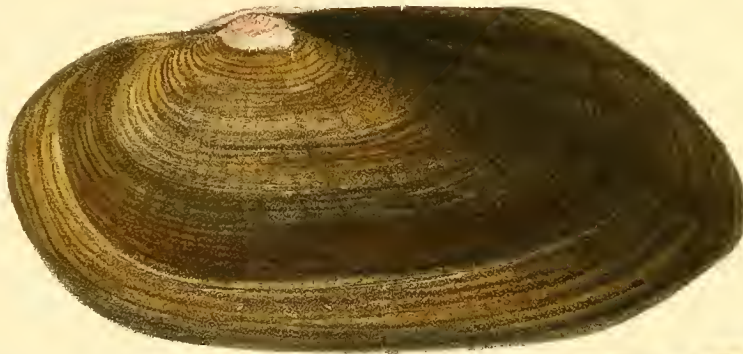
65.



66.



67.



68.



69.



70.

ANODON.

PLATE XVIII.

Fig. 69 (by error). Species 51, Fig. *b*. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

Anodon Ferrussaciana, var., a younger specimen than Fig. 51 *a*, Pl. XIV.

Species 65. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SOLENIDEA. *An. testā compressā, elongatā, attenuatā, subsolidā, in medio concavā, epidermide fuscā, striis concentricis et filis radiantibus reticulatā; latere postico elongato, suprā depresso, costā unicā radiato, ad terminum rotundato, margine ventrali medio arcuatim contracto; latere antico subproducto, rotundato, inflato, umbonibus parvis.*

THE SOLENIFORM ANODON. Shell compressed, elongated, attenuated, rather solid, concave in the middle, epidermis brown, reticulated with concentric striae and radiating threads; posterior side elongated, depressed above, with a single radiating rib, rounded at the end, ventral margin contracted in the centre in an arch; anterior side rather produced, rounded, inflated, umboes small.

—? MS. in Cuming's Cabinet.

Hab. Rio Francisco.

In form resembling *Unio soleniformis*, Lea, with which, however, it has no connection.

Species 66. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON HORDEUM. *An. testā ovato-oblongā, lævigatā, tumidā, pallidè stramineā, posticè viridi triradiatā, intus albā; latere postico subexpanso, obtusè angulato, ad terminum acuminato, margine dorsali recto, subcurvato, margine laterali obliquo, prope terminum obliquè truncato, margine ventrali ad angulum elevato, tum inflato, ante medium subcontracto; latere antico suprā declivi, angusto, umbonibus lævigatis, oratis, inflatis.*

THE BARLEY ANODON. Shell oblong, smooth, tumid, pale straw, with three green posterior rays, white within; posterior side rather expanded, obtusely angular, acuminated at the end, dorsal margin straight, rather cuneate, lateral margin oblique, obliquely truncated near the end, ventral margin elevated at the angle, then inflated, rather contracted in front of the

centre; anterior side sloped above, narrow, umboes smooth, oval, inflated.

GOULD — ?

Hab. — ?

Species 67. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON ANNULATUS. *An. testā oratā, tenui, tumidā, lævigatā, olivaceā, fasciis viridibus latis obscure radiatā, intus albā; latere postico oblongo, acuminato, margine ventrali valde sursum acclivi, medio rectiusculo; latere antico rotundato, margine dorsali brevi, recto, cuneato, umbonibus prominentibus, annulis elevatis concentricis paucis cinctis.*

THE ANNULATED ANODON. Shell ovate, thin, tumid, smooth, olive, obscurely rayed with broad green bands, white within; posterior side oblong, acuminate, with ventral margin strongly sloped upwards, rather straight in the middle; anterior side rounded, dorsal margin short, straight, cuneate, umboes prominent, girt with few elevated concentric rings.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

The remarkable character of this species is the annular form of the tubercular wrinkles of the umboes.

Species 68. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON TABULA. *An. testā subquadrato-oblongā, complanatā, ad latera concentricè tenuiter rugatā, olivaceā, obscure radiatim striatā, et ad umboes cupreū; latere postico obscure triangulato, oblongo, margine dorsali recto, ad terminum obliquè truncato, infrā acuminato, margine ventrali recto; latere antico semicirculari, umbonibus subcompressis, tenuiter undulatim tuberculatis.*

THE PLANK ANODON. Shell oblong-subquadrate, flat, concentrically finely wrinkled at the sides, olive, obscurely radiately striated, within and at the umboes copper-coloured; posterior side obscurely triangular, oblong, with dorsal margin straight, obliquely truncated at the end, acuminated beneath, ventral margin straight; anterior side half-round, umboes rather compressed, finely undulately tuberculated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

This very flat and board-like species does not appear to have been hitherto described by any author.

Species 69. (Fig. 70, by error, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON DARIENSIS. *An. testâ rotundato-subovatâ, tenui, lævigatâ, inflatâ, subaurantio-iridi, posticè viridi tri-radiatâ, intus albâ; latere postico inflato, obscure angulato, margine dorsali subalatâ, elevatâ, cuneatâ, margine laterali obliquo, margine terminali subtrun-*

cato, margine centrali posticè sursum acclivè; latere antico subangustato, umbonibus rotundis.

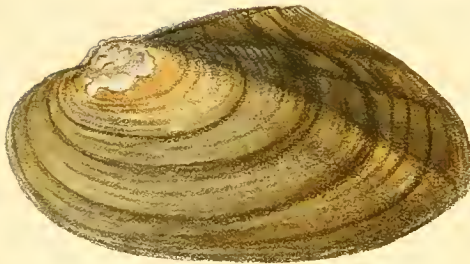
THE DARIEN ANODON. Shell roundly subovate, thin, smooth, inflated, slightly orange-green, with three green rays at the back, white within; posterior side inflated, obscurely angular, dorsal margin subalate, elevated, euneate, lateral margin oblique, terminal margin subtruncated, ventral margin posteriorly sloped upwards; anterior side rather narrow, umboes rounded.

LEA, Obs. on Unio, vol. vii. p. 48. pl. 28. f. 99.

Hab. Hopetown, near Darien, Georgia.



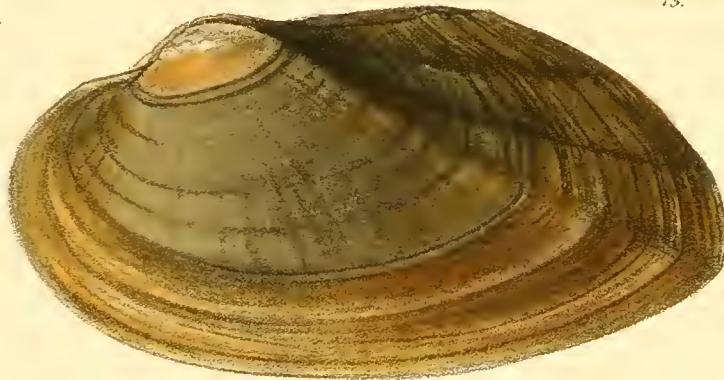
71.



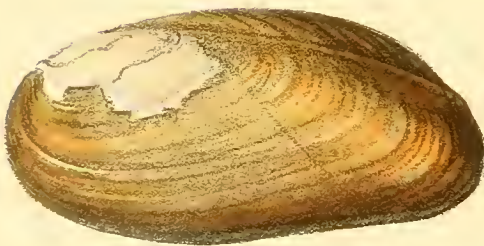
72.



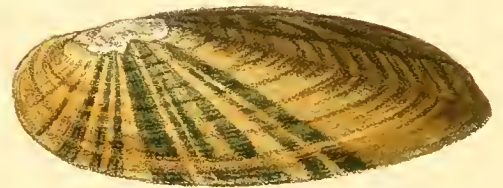
73.



74.



75.



76.

ANODON.

PLATE XIX.

Species 71. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON KELLETHI. *An. testá tenui, compressá, subensiformi, oblongo-ovatá, lævigatá, ad latera leviter rugatá, viridi, intus et ad umbones pallidè fulvâ; latere postico elongato, subexpanso, prope marginem dorsalem obliquè depresso, margine dorsali recto, ad terminum subcuneato, margine laterali curvilineari, termino acuminatim producto, margine ventrali æqualiter et valde inflato; latere antico brevi, subacuminato, angustato, umbonibus parvis, complanatis, tenuiter undulatis.*

KELLET'S ANODON. Shell thin, compressed, subensiform, oblong-ovate, smooth, lightly wrinkled at the sides, green, pale fawn within and at the umboes; posterior side elongated, subexpanded, obliquely depressed near the dorsal margin, dorsal margin straight, subcuneate at the end, lateral margin curvilinear, acuminately produced at the end, ventral margin equally and very much inflated; anterior side short, subacuminated, narrow, umboes small, flat, finely undulated.

— ? MS. in Cuming's Cabinet.

Hab. — ?

Species 72. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON RAYI. *An. testá tenui, subinflatá, oblongo-subtrigoná, lævigatá, pallidè olivaceá, obscurè radiatá, intus subcæruleá; latere postico expanso, angustato, margine dorsali elevato, recto, cuneato, margine laterali obliquo, convexo, obscurè biangulato, margine terminali truncato, infrà acuminato, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere antico angusto, umbonibus tuberculatis.*

RAY'S ANODON. Shell thin, subinflated, oblong-subtriangular, smooth, pale olive, obscurely rayed, bluish within; posterior side expanded, angular, dorsal margin elevated, straight, cuneate, lateral margin oblique, convex, obscurely biangular, terminal margin truncated, acuminated below, ventral margin rather straight; anterior side narrow, umboes tuberculated.

DUPUY, — ?

Hab. — ?

Species 73. (Mus. Cuming.)

ANODON LACUSTRIS. *An. testá obliquè ovalá, tenui, lævigatá, subinflatá, aurantio-flavidá, ad latera subfuscá, obscurè radiatá; latere postico expanso, obtusè*

biangulato, ad terminum acuminato, margine dorsali elevato, supernè areá compressá alato, margine ventrali prope angulum paulo elevato; latere antico brevi, supernè subquadrato, umbonibus undulatis trifuriam tuberculiferis.

THE LAKE ANODON. Shell obliquely ovate, thin, smooth, subinflated, orange-yellow, brownish at the margins, obscurely rayed; posterior side expanded, obtusely biangular, acuminated at the end, with the dorsal margin elevated, winged above in a compressed area; ventral margin a little raised near the angle; anterior side short, rather square above, umboes with three rows of undulating tubercles.

LEA, *Obs. on Unio,* vol. viii. p. 45. pl. 62. f. 188.

Hab. Lakes in New York.

Species 74. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON SALMONEA. *An. testá tenui, tumidá, ovato-subcuneatá, lævigatá, obscurè olivaceá, intus et ad umbones salmoneá; latere postico obliquè angustato, angulo elevato, areá postangulari obscurè biangulatá, margine dorsali recto, subelevato, margine laterali concavo, termino inferiori acuminato, margine ventrali leviter arcuato; latere antico angustato, rotundato, margine dorsali subcuneato, umbonibus prominentibus, leviter tuberculatis.*

THE SALMON-TINTED ANODON. Shell thin, tumid, ovate-subcuneate, smooth, dark olive, salmon-tinted within and at the umboes; posterior side obliquely angular, angle elevated, postangular area obscurely biangular, dorsal margin straight, slightly elevated, lateral margin concave, lower termination acuminated, ventral margin slightly arched; anterior side narrow, rounded, dorsal margin subcuneate, umboes prominent, slightly tuberculated.

LEA, *Obs. on Unio,* vol. ii. p. 45. t. 14. f. 41.

Hab. Ohio.

The elevated posterior angle of this shell distinguishes it from others, which it nearly resembles.

Species 75. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON DACTYLUS. *An. testá oblongá, cylindraceá, crassá, aurantio-fuscá, lævigatá, intus pallidissimè roseá; la-*

tere postico elongato, costâ angustâ validâ prope marginem superiorem, obliquè radiato, margine dorsali elevato, convexo, margine laterali subobliquo, ad terminum inferiorem rotundato, margine ventrali prope terminum contracto; latere antico brevissimo, umbonibus lævigatis.

THE DATE ANODON. Shell oblong, cylindrical, thick, orange-brown, smooth, pale rose within; posterior side elongated, obliquely rayed, with a narrow strong rib near the upper margin, dorsal margin elevated, convex, lateral margin suboblique, rounded at the lower termination, ventral margin contracted near the end, anterior side very short, umboes smooth.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

The very cylindrical form of this shell, coupled with the almost horizontal rib, distinguishes it from any other with which I am acquainted.

Species 76. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON LATA. *An. testâ elongatâ, attenuatâ, compressâ, stramineâ, fasciis viridibus vicidis interruptis latis radiatâ, inlus prope umbones fulcâ; latere postico attenuato, ad terminum acuminato, margine dorsali paulo convexo, margine ventrali leviter et æqualiter convexo; latere antico brevi, subrotundo, umbonibus lævigatis.*

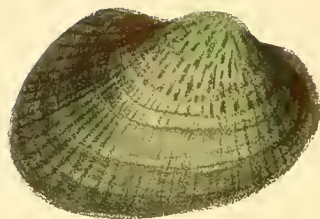
THE WIDE ANODON. Shell elongated, attenuated, compressed, straw-coloured, rayed with bright green, interrupted broad bands, fulvous within near the umboes; posterior side attenuated, acuminate at the end, dorsal margin a little convex, ventral margin slightly and equally convex; anterior side short, rather round, umboes smooth.

RAFINESQUE.

Hab. — ?



77



78.



79



80.



81

ANODON.

PLATE XX.

Species 77. Mus. ? (copied.)

ANODON SCHROETERIANA. *An. testá oblongá, subcompressá, tenui, fuscá, subrugosá, intùs pallidè roseá; latere postico oblongo, radiatim impresso, margine dorsali rectiusculo, subelevato, margine laterali obliquo, termino truncato, margine ventrali undato, umbonibus lævibus, haud prominentibus; latere antico angustato, suprà declivi, termino subacuminato, ante umboes subexcavato.*

SCHROETER'S ANODON. Shell oblong, subcompressed, thin, brown, subrugose, pale rose within; posterior side oblong, radiately impressed, dorsal margin rather straight, slightly elevated, lateral margin oblique, end truncate, ventral margin waved, umboes smooth, not prominent; anterior side narrow, sloped above, end subacuminated, slightly excavated in front of the umboes.

HUPÉ, Castlanaud's S. American Expedition; Mollusca, p. 89. pl. 17. f. 5.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

Species 78. Mus. ? (copied.)

ANODON LITURATA. *An. testá inflatá, tenui, subquadratim ovatá, viridi, lineis angularibus, interruptis et radiantibus notatá, intùs iridescenti; latere postico lato, expanso, margine dorsalo elevato, recto, termino latè et rotundatim truncato, medio subcomplunato, margine ventrali recto, umbonibus rotundatis, prominentibus; latere antico angustato, margine dorsali ante umboes excavato.*

THE MARKED ANODON. Shell inflated, thin, rather square, ovate, green, marked with angular, interrupted, and radiating lines, inside iridescent; posterior side wide, expanded, dorsal margin elevated, straight, end widely and roundly truncated, middle rather flat, ventral margin straight, umboes rounded, prominent; anterior side narrow, dorsal margin excavated in front of the umboes.

HUPÉ, Castlanaud's S. American Expedition; Mollusca, p. 87. pl. 17. f. 5.

Hab. Brazil.

Species 79. Mus. ? (copied.)

ANODON CASTELNAUDII. *An. testá magná, crassissimá, inflatá, cuneatá, lævigatá, concentricè leciter undulatá, nigrá, hianti, intùs vividè iridescenti; latere postico obliquè inflato, expanso, margine dorsali subalato, elevato, laterali declivi, termino rotundo, margine ventrali convexo, umbonibus magnis, rotundis, prominentibus; latere antico angustato, margine dorsali depresso, recto, termino acuminato.*

CASTELNAUD'S ANODON. Shell large, very thick, inflated, cuneate, smooth, concentrically lightly undulated, black, gaping, brightly iridescent within; posterior side oblique, inflated, expanded, dorsal margin subalate, elevated, lateral sloped, end rounded, ventral margin convex, umboes large, round, prominent; anterior side narrow, dorsal margin depressed, straight, end acuminated.

HUPÉ, Castlanaud's S. American Expedition; Mollusca, p. 91. pl. 19. f. 1.

Hab. Olympto, Paraguay.

This magnificent shell belongs to the subgenus *Leila*.

Species 80. Mus. ? (copied.)

ANODON WEDDELLII. *An. testá solidá, oblongá, subellipticá, fuscá, sublævigatá, intùs iridescenti; latere postico rectiusculo, obtusissimè angulato, areá postangulari depresso, termino obliquè truncato, medio subcomplunato, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali depresso, ante umboes excavato, umbonibus lævibus, subprominentibus.*

WEDDELL'S ANODON. Shell solid, oblong, subelliptical, brown, nearly smooth, iridescent within; posterior side rather straight, very obtusely angular, postangular area depressed, end obliquely truncated, middle rather flat, ventral margin rather straight; anterior side somewhat short, dorsal margin depressed, excavated in front of the umboes, umboes smooth, rather prominent.

HUPÉ, Castlanaud's S. American Expedition; Mollusca, p. 87, pl. 17. f. 5.

Hab. Santa Anna de Chiquitos, Brazil.

Species 51. Mus. ? (copied.)

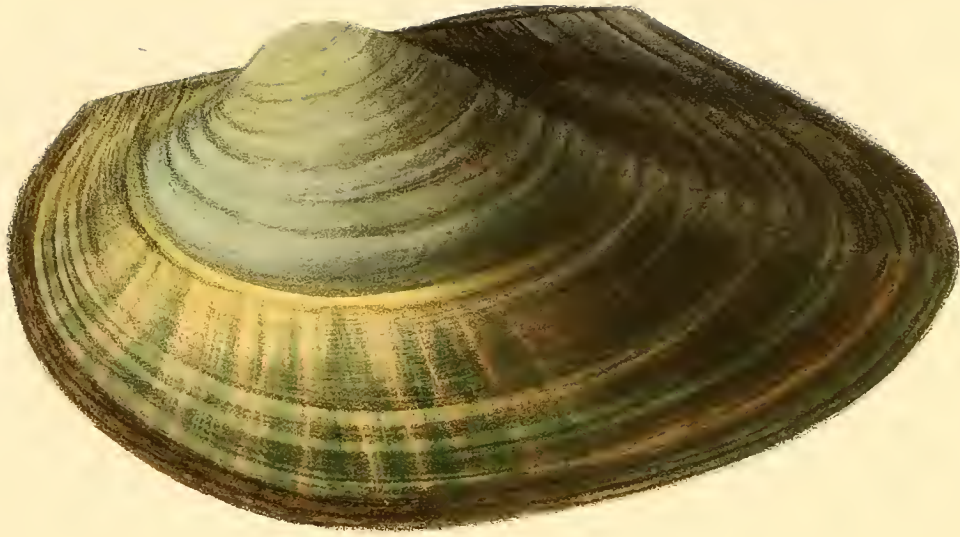
ANODON OBTUSULA. *An. testâ tenuisculâ, subellipticâ, tumidâ, viridi, obscurè radiatâ, intùs subcæruleâ, iridescenti; latere postico latiori, subtruncato, obtusè biangulato, areâ postangulari depressâ, subexcavatâ, margine dorsali subelevato, convexo, margine terminali inter angulos truncato, margine ventrali convexo; latere antico subrostrato, margine dorsali depresso, excavato, umbonibus ovatis, levibus, subprominentibus.*

THE LITTLE OBTUSE ANODON. Shell rather thin, sub

elliptic, tumid, green, obscurely rayed, bluish within, iridescent; posterior side wider, rather truncated, obtusely biangular, postangular area depressed, subexcavated, dorsal margin slightly elevated, convex, terminal margin between the angles truncated, ventral margin convex; anterior side subrostrate, dorsal margin depressed, excavated, umboes ovate, smooth, somewhat prominent.

HUPÉ, Castelnaud's S. American Expedition; Mollusca, p. 87. pl. 14. f. 3.

Hab. Bolivia.



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173

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXI.

Species 82. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON HARPETHENSIS. *An. testâ elongato-ovatâ, tumidâ, obliquâ, extûs lævigatâ, viridi, obscure flavido-radiatâ; margine dorsali utrinque recto, ad terminos cuneato; umbonibus tumidis, ovatis, prominentibus, ad apices biserialim tuberculatis; latere postico obliquè producto; margine laterali declivi, termino acuminato; latere antico breviusculo; margine ventrali omninò convexo; margine cardinali crasso.*

THE HARPETH RIVER ANODON. Shell elongate-ovate, tumid, oblique, smooth without, green, obscurely rayed with yellow; dorsal margin straight on both sides, cuneate at the ends; umboes tumid, ovate, prominent, tuberculated at the apex in a double row; posterior side obliquely produced, lateral margin sloped, end acuminated; anterior side rather short; ventral margin convex in every part; hinge margin thick.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, III., p. 62, pl. 19, f. 42.

Hab. Harpeth River.

The nacre is in some specimens very slightly salmon-tinted.

Species 83. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON DECORA. *An. testâ magnâ, solidâ, ovato-acuminatâ, lævigatâ, olivaceo-viridi, ad latera leviter concentricè undulatâ; intûs albâ iridescenti, margine cardinali incrassato; umbonibus prominentibus, ovatis, ad apices acutè biserialim tuberculatis; latere postico producto, obscure biangulato, acuminato; latere antico breviusculo; margine dorsali arcuato, cuneato; margine ventrali omninò convexo.*

THE DECOROUS ANODON. Shell large, solid, ovate-acuminate, smooth, olive-green, obscurely rayed, lightly concentrically undulated at the sides; within iridescent white, with cardinal margin thickened; umboes prominent, ovate, sharply tuberculated in two rows at the apices; posterior side produced, obscurely biangular, acuminated; anterior side rather short; dorsal margin arched, cuneate; ventral margin convex in every part.

LEA. Obs. on Unio.

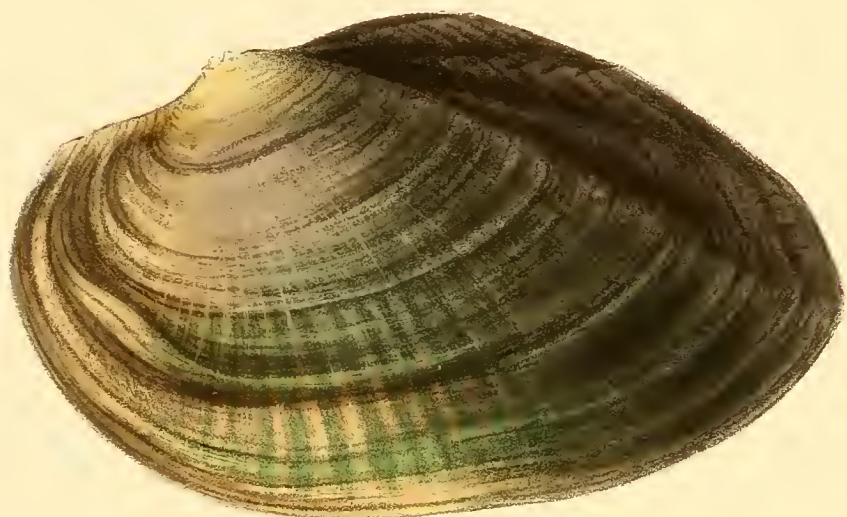
Hab. —?

The shell here figured is the nearest representative we can find of Lea's species, and appears to agree with it pretty accurately.

August, 1869.



8.



85.



86.

ANODON.

PLATE XXII.

Species 84. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON EXILIS. *An. testâ tenui, elongatissimâ, angustâ, valdè inæquilaterali, olivaceo-fuscâ, nigro concentricè teniatâ, politâ, intùs pallidè fulvâ; margine cardinali incrassato; latere postico productissimo, obliquè radiatim bianguloso, inter angulos ad terminum truncato; latere antico brevissimo, rotundo, margine ventrali convexo, posticè magis inflato; umbonibus obliquis, subprominentibus, acutè tuberculatis.*

THE NARROW ANODON. Shell thin, very elongate, narrow, very inæquilateral, olive-brown, concentrically narrow-banded with black, polished, inside pale fawn; cardinal margin thickened; posterior side much produced, obliquely radiately biangulated, truncated between the angles at the end; anterior side very short, rounded, ventral margin convex, more inflated posteriorly; umboes oblique, rather prominent, sharply tuberculated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, II., p. 81, pl. 22, f. 68.

Hab. —?

Species 85. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON OVATA. *An. testâ ovatâ, tenui, inflatâ, politâ, suprâ griseâ, infrâ flavidâ, radiatim vividè viridi fasciatâ et strigatâ; concentricè lineatâ, posticè nigrescenti et biradiatâ, intùs albâ; latere postico arcuatim inflato, obscurè biangulato; margine dorsali rectiusculo, ad terminum cuneato; margine laterali obliquè convexo, ad terminum subacuminato; margine ventrali convexo, medio subcontracto; latere antico brevi, suprâ cuneato, concentricè subrugato.*

THE OVATE ANODON. Shell ovate, thin, inflated, polished, grey above, yellow beneath, rayed with bright green bands and stripes; concentrically lineated, posteriorly blackish and biradiate, white within; posterior margin inflated in an arch, obscurely biangular, dorsal margin rather straight, cuneate at the end;

lateral margin obliquely convex, subacuminate at the end; ventral margin convex, a little contracted in the middle; anterior side short, cuneate above, concentrically slightly wrinkled.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, II., p. 2.

An. var. *Anodon opaca*. Lea?

Hab. Marietta, Ohio.

Species 86. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON FLUVIATILIS. *An. testâ elongatâ, tenui, inflatâ, concentricè subrugatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, intùs argenteo-albâ; latere postico radiatim inflato, obscurè biangulato; margine dorsali subelevato, subalato, cuneato; margine laterali excavato; margine terminali inter angulos obliquè truncato, ad terminum inferiorem acuminato; margine ventrali versùs terminum sursùm acclivi, medio vix contracto; latere antico brevi, rotundato; umbonibus prominulis, ad apices acutè tuberculatis.*

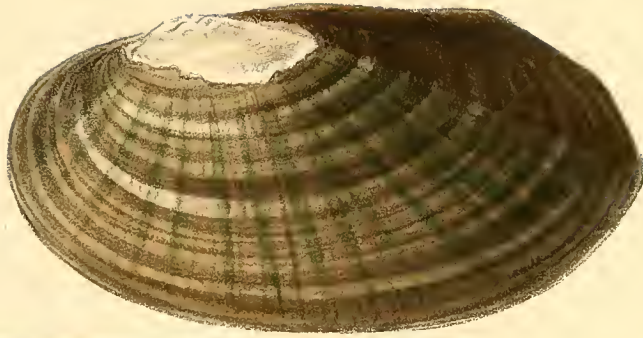
THE FLUVIATILE ANODON. Shell elongated, thin, inflated, concentrically rather wrinkled, olive-brown, silvery white within; posterior side radiately inflated, obscurely biangulated, dorsal margin rather elevated, subalated, cuneate; lateral margin excavated, terminal margin obliquely truncated between the angles, acuminated at the lower end; ventral margin sloped up towards the end, very slightly contracted in the middle; anterior side short, rounded; umboes rather prominent, sharply tuberculated at the apices.

LEA. Obs. on Unio.

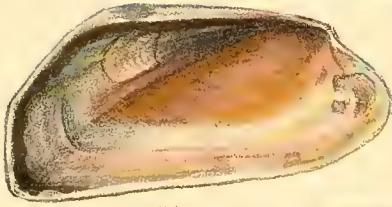
Anodon marginatus. Say?

Hab. Massachusetts.

The umboes of this shell are not flattened and finely undulated as in *An. Cygnæus*, but tumid and sharply tuberculated at the apices.



87



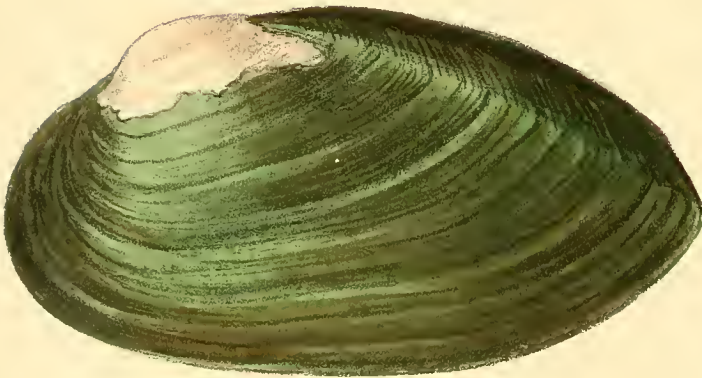
88.a



88.b



89



90



91

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXIII.

Species 87. (Mus. Dunlop.)

ANODON DUNLOPIANA. *An. testâ inflatâ, tenui, obliquè ovatâ, stramineâ, viridi concentricè fasciatâ, lineis et fasciis angustis, obscurè radiatâ; intùs albâ iridescenti; latere postico obscurè biangulato, extremitate subtruncato; margine dorsali recto, elongato, obtusè angulato; margine ventrali æqualiter valdè convexo; latere antico rotundato, breviusculo; umbonibus prominulis, ad apices undulatis.*

DUNLOP'S ANODON. Shell inflated, thin, obliquely ovate, straw-coloured, concentrically banded with green obscurely rayed with lines and narrow bands; posterior side obscurely biangular, subtruncated at the end; dorsal margin straight, elongated, obtusely angulated; ventral margin equally very convex; anterior side rounded, rather short; umboes prominent, undulated at the apices.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, III., pl. 86, p. 27, f. 65.

Hab. South Carolina.

Species 88. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON BIANGULATA. *An. testâ parvâ, donaciformi, tenui, fuscâ-nigricanti, subrugosâ, valdè inæquilaterali, intùs cupreâ; latere postico inflato, lato, valdè radiatim biangulato, suprâ angulos planâ, elevatâ, inter angulos truncato; latere antico angusto, compresso, brevissimo, subacuminato; margine ventrali recto.*

THE BIANGULATED ANODON. Shell small, wedge-shaped, thin, blackish-brown, subrugose, very inæquilateral, copper coloured within; posterior side inflated, wide, strongly radiately biangular, flat, elevated above the angles, truncated between the angles; anterior side narrow, compressed, very short, subacuminated, ventral margin straight.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — (?)

Strongly resembling *Anodon angulata*, Lea, but with

an additional angle posterior to the more elevated one which reaches the ventral margin.

Species 89. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON HALLENBECKII. *An. testâ latâ, subcompressâ, oblongo-subquadratâ, crassiusculâ, flavidâ, fasciis olivaceis cinctâ, olivaceo-fusco ad lateræ adumbratâ; latere postico obscurissimè biangulato; margine laterali declivi; margine dorsali elevato, recto; medio depresso, ad marginem ventralem subcontracto; latere antico lato, brevi, supernè cuneato; umbonibus haud prominentibus.*

HALLENBECK'S ANODON. Shell broad, compressed, oblong-subquadrate; rather thick, yellowish belted with olive bands, shaded at the sides with olive-brown; posterior side very obscurely biangular, lateral margin sloped, dorsal margin elevated, straight; middle depressed, slightly contracted at the ventral margin; anterior side broad, short, cuneate above; umboes not prominent.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, 7, pl. 1, p. 50, pl. 32, f. 112.

Hab. Uphaupee Creek, County Macon, Georgia.

Species 90. (Mus. Castelnau.)

ANODON LINGULATA. *An. testâ ovato-oblongâ, solidâ, valdè inæquilaterali, olivaceo-viridi; intùs albâ, iridescenti; latere postico producto, angulato, ad terminum infrâ acuminato; margine ventrali moderatè convexo; latere antico breviusculo; margine dorsali declivi; umbonibus ovatis, convexis.*

THE LINGULATE ANODON. Shell ovate-oblong, solid, very inæquilateral, olive-green; white within, iridescent; posterior side produced, angular, acuminated below at the end; ventral margin moderately convex; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin sloped; umboes ovate, convex.

HUPÉ. Expéd. l'Amérique du Sud, p. 89, pl. 18, f. 1.

Hab. Paraguay.

Remarkable for its long pointed, elliptical form.

Species 91. (Mus. Castelnau.)

ANODON SOLIDULA. - *An. testâ cylindraceâ, solidâ, fuscâ, lævigatâ, valdè inæquilaterali; intùs albâ iridescenti; latere postico producto, rectiusculo; margine dorsali recto; margine laterali declivi, termino obtuso; margine ventrali recto; latere antico brevissimo, obtuso, pleno.*

THE SOLID ANODON. Shell cylindrical, solid, brown, smooth, very inæquilateral; within iridescent

white; posterior side produced, rather straight; dorsal margin straight, lateral margin sloped, obtuse at the end; ventral margin straight; anterior side very short, obtuse, full.

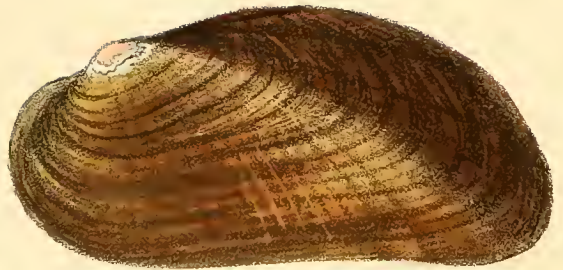
HUPÉ. Castelnau's Expedition, p. 88.

Hab. River Amazon.

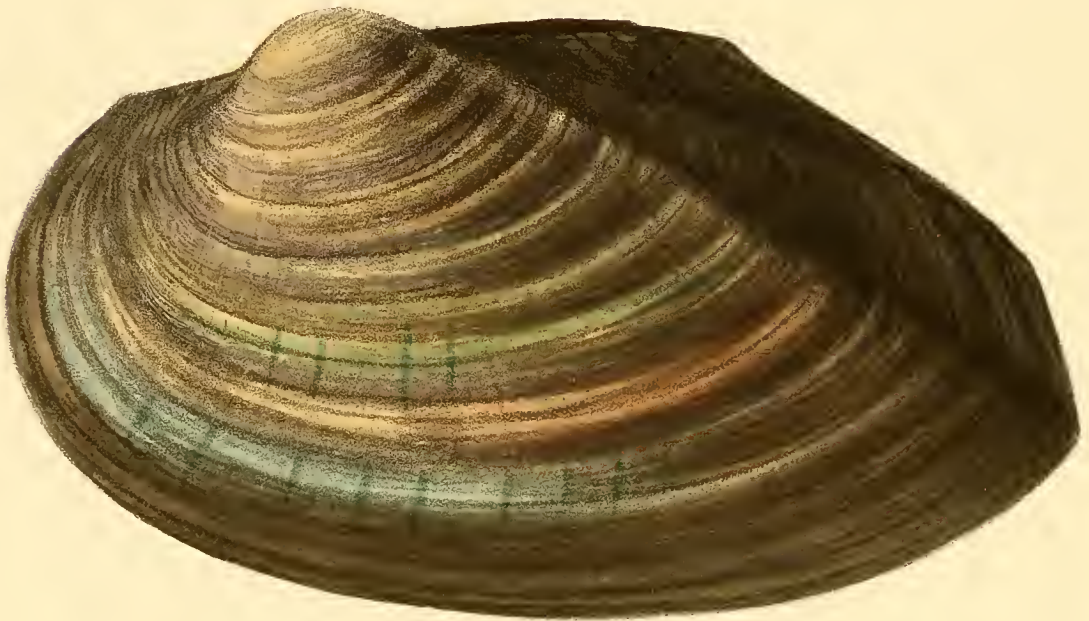
Not very widely differing from *A. elongata*, Swain's.



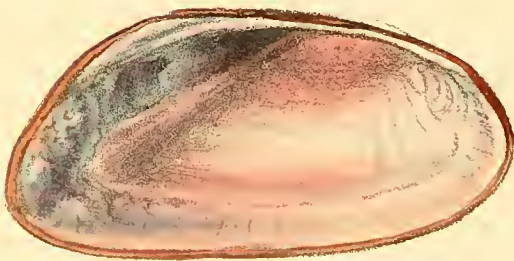
92.



93.



94.



95. a.



95. b.

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXIV.

Species 92. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON BUCHANENSIS. *An. testâ subrhomboidâ, compressâ, oblongâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, concentricè subrugatâ, intùs salmoneâ; latere postico oblongo, obscurissimè biangulato; margine dorsali recto; margine terminali obliquè truncato; margine ventrali medio subcontracto; latere antico brevi, rotundo.*

BUCHAN'S ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, compressed, oblong, olive-brown, concentrically slightly wrinkled, salmon coloured within; posterior side oblong, very obscurely biangular, dorsal margin straight, terminal margin obliquely truncated; ventral margin slightly contracted in the middle; anterior side short, round.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, II., p. 47, pl. 14, f. 43.

Hab. Buck Creek, Ohio.

Species 93. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON CYLINDRACEA. *An. testâ subcylindraceâ, subcompressâ, fuscâ, obscurissimè viridi radiatâ, striis exilissimis concentricè rugatâ, posticè inflatâ, medio compressâ, intùs cæruleâ; latere postico subexpanso; margine dorsalis elevato; margine ventrali medio contracto; latere antico angusto compresso, brevi, rotundo.*

THE CYLINDRICAL ANODON. Shell subcylindrical, subcompressed, brown, very obscurely rayed with green, wrinkled with very narrow concentric striae, posteriorly inflated, compressed in the centre, blue within; posterior side rather expanded, dorsal margin elevated; ventral margin contracted in the middle, anterior side narrow, compressed, short, round.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, II., p. 45, pl. 13, f. 40.

Hab. River Medellin, near Vera Cruz.

This species, from the contraction and depression of the middle part, has a slightly reniform appearance.

Species 94. (Mus. Sowerby.)

ANODON PLANA. *An. testâ ovatâ, magnâ, tenui, inflatâ, concentricè leviter rugatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, ad latera nigrescenti, intùs salmoneâ; latere postico obliquè producto, obscurè biangulato; margine dorsali recto, cuneato; margine laterali subexcavato, declivi, termino truncato; margine ventrali posticè inflato; latere antico breviusculo, subrotundo; margine ventrali sursum acclivi.*

THE FLATTENED ANODON. Shell ovate, large, thin, inflated, concentrically lightly wrinkled, olive-brown, blackish at the sides, salmon-tinted within; posterior side obliquely produced, obscurely biangular, dorsal margin straight, cuneate, lateral margin subexcavated, sloped, end truncated; anterior side rather short, a little rounded, ventral margin sloping upwards.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, I., p. 160, pl. 7, f. 18.

Hab. Bear's Creek, near Louisville.

It has a flatter disc than *Anodon cataractus*, and is much less transverse than that species.

Species 95. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

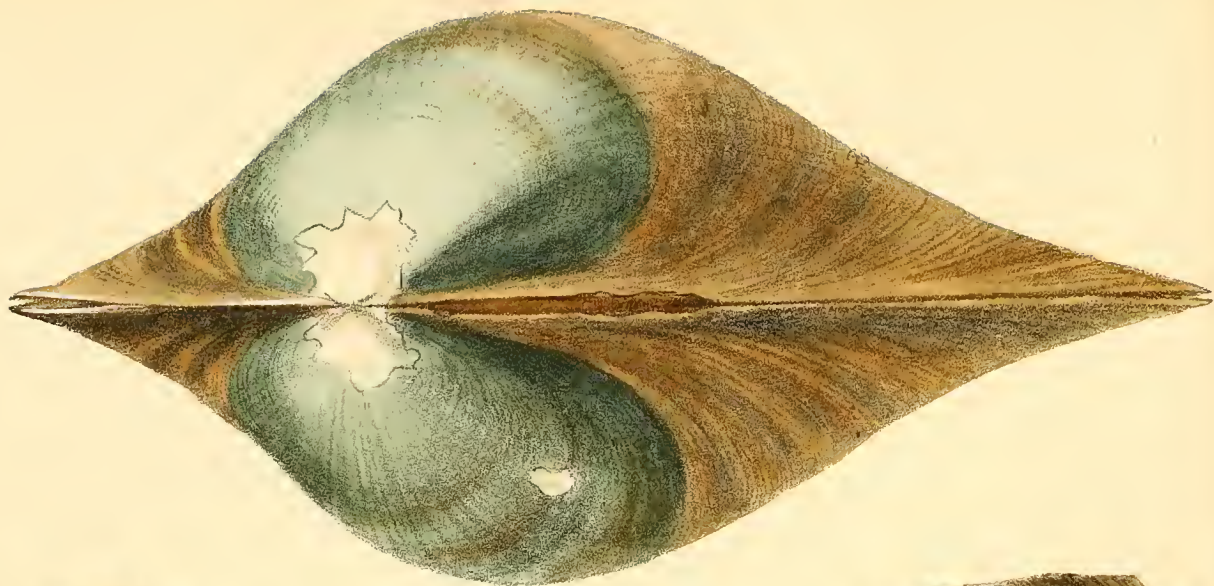
ANODON AMETHYSTUS. *An. testâ cylindricâ, solidâ, elongatâ, inflatâ, lævigatâ, castneâ, intùs purpureo-iridescenti; latere postico producto, lineâ elevatâ post angulum radiatâ, infrâ acuminatim productâ; margine dorsali subarcuato, posticè declivi; latere antico brevi obtuso.*

THE AMETHYST ANODON. Shell cylindrical, solid, elongated, inflated, smooth, chestnut, iridescent purple within; posterior side produced, rayed with an elevated line behind the angle, acuminately produced beneath; dorsal margin slightly arched, posteriorly sloped downwards; anterior side short, obtuse.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

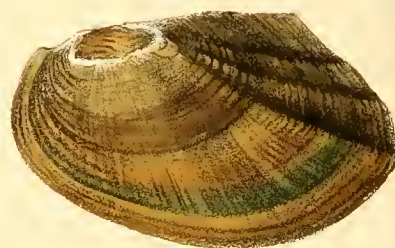
A very remarkable species for the evenness of its chestnut-brown epidermis and its brilliantly iridescent purple interior.



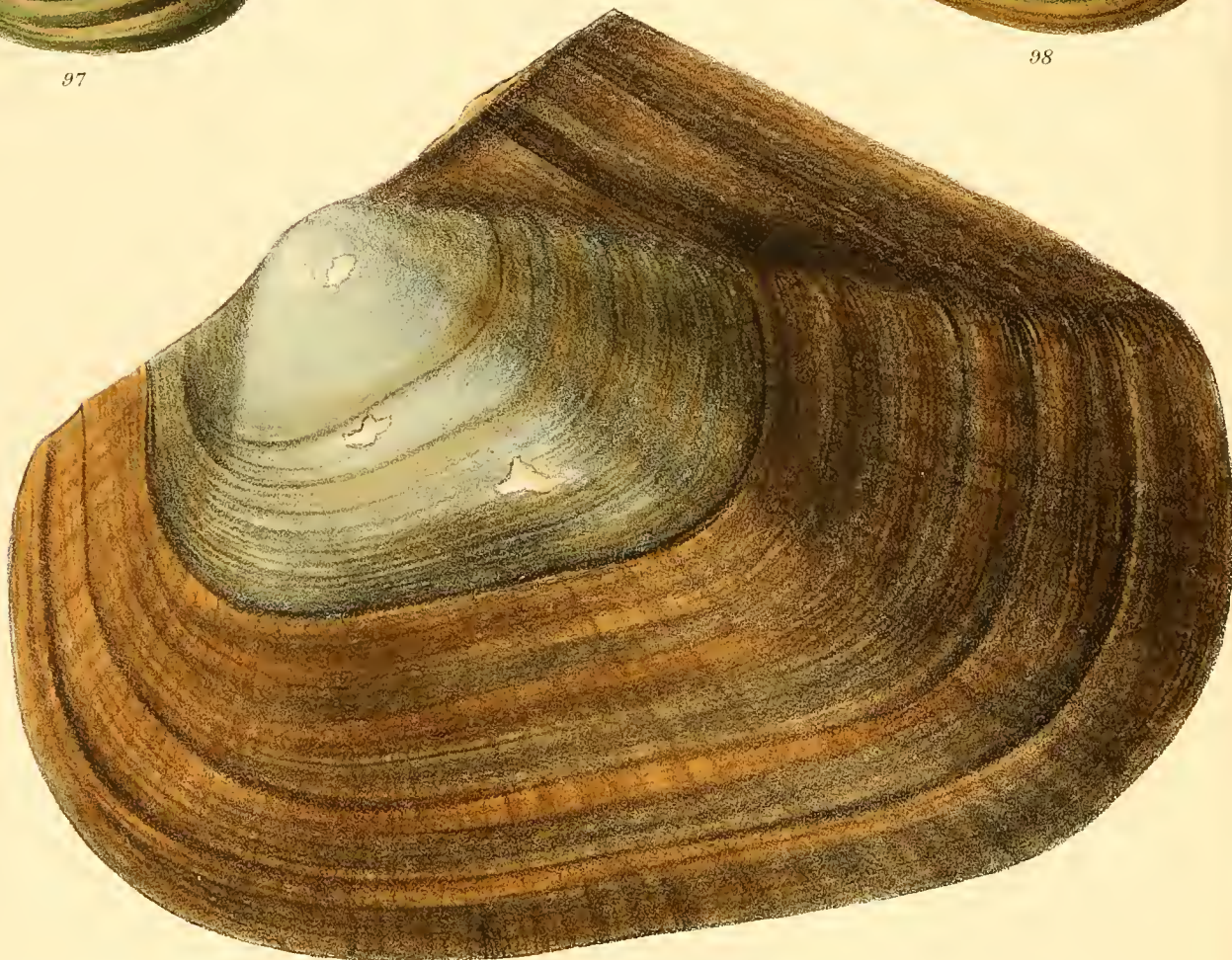
96 a



97



98



96 b

ANODON.

PLATE XXV.

Species 96. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Schrenk.)

ANODON MAGNIFICUS. *An. testâ magnâ, inflatâ, alatâ latissimâ, tenui, subviridi, pallidè radiatâ, lævigatâ, intûs salmonèâ; latere antico brevissimo, subangustato, alato, cuneato; latere postico expanso lato, margine dorsali alato, elevato acuminato, lateraliter depresso, medio obliquè valdè inflato ventricosô; umbonibus rotundis.*

THE MAGNIFICENT ANODON. Shell large, inflated, winged very wide, thin, rather green, faintly radiated, smooth, salmon-coloured within, anterior side very short, rather narrow, winged, cuneated, posterior side expanded wide, dorsal margin winged, raised acuminated, laterally depressed, obliquely strongly inflated, ventricose; umboes rounded.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. iii. pl. 20, f. 45.

Hab. China. India.

The shell originally figured by Lea is small and young; which accounts for the want of inflation. The shell erroneously figured in Con. Icon. as *Unio magnificus* has long laminar teeth.

Species 97. (Mus. Walton.)

ANODON GLABRUS. *An. testâ subtrigonâ, subcompressâ, tenui, subangulatâ, viridi, concentricè fasciatâ; latere postico lato, subexpanso, subalato, obtuse angulato, post angulum viridi, ante angulum olivaceo, medio subcomplanato, umbonibus undatis, compressis; latere antico brevi, angusto, rotundo; intûs colore versus umbones salmonèo, versus margines cæruleo.*

THE GLABROUS ANODON. Shell subtrigonal, subcompressed, thin, subangular, concentrically banded with green, posterior side wide, subexpanded, subulated, obtusely angular, green behind and olive before the angle, middle rather flattened; umboes undulated, compressed; anterior side short, narrow, rounded; colour within salmon towards the umboes and blue towards the margins.

VALENCIENNES. —?

Hab. Mexico.

Remarkably smooth and thin, prettily banded with green.

Species 98. (Mus. Walton.)

ANODON TRICOSTATUS. *An. testâ ovatâ, tenui, compressâ, obscure olivaceâ, virili nigrescenti radiatâ, intûs propè umbones salmonèâ, propè margines cærulâ; latere postico oblongo, obscure tricostato, margine dorsali depresso, recto, laterali obliquo, terminali triangulato, ventrali subinflato; medio inflato, umbonibus compressis, undato-plicatis fuscis.*

Shell ovate, thin, compressed, dull olive, rayed with blackish green, near the umboes salmon within, near the margins blue; posterior side oblong, obscurely three-ribbed; dorsal margin depressed, straight, lateral oblique, terminal triangular, ventral subinflated; middle inflated, umboes compressed, with wavy plaits, brown.

SOWERBY.

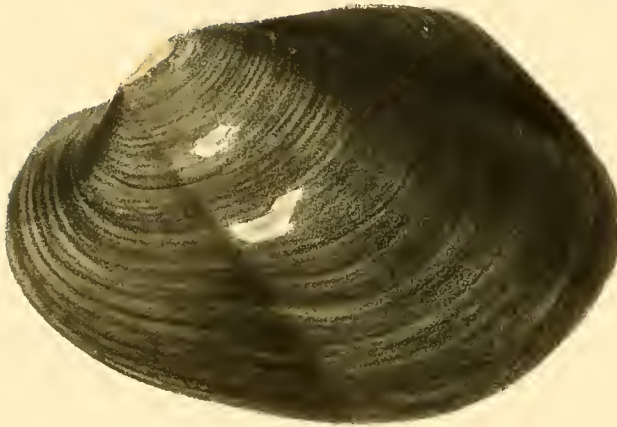
Hab. China.

The three obtuse ribs on the posterior side of this shell give it a character peculiarly its own.

June, 1870.



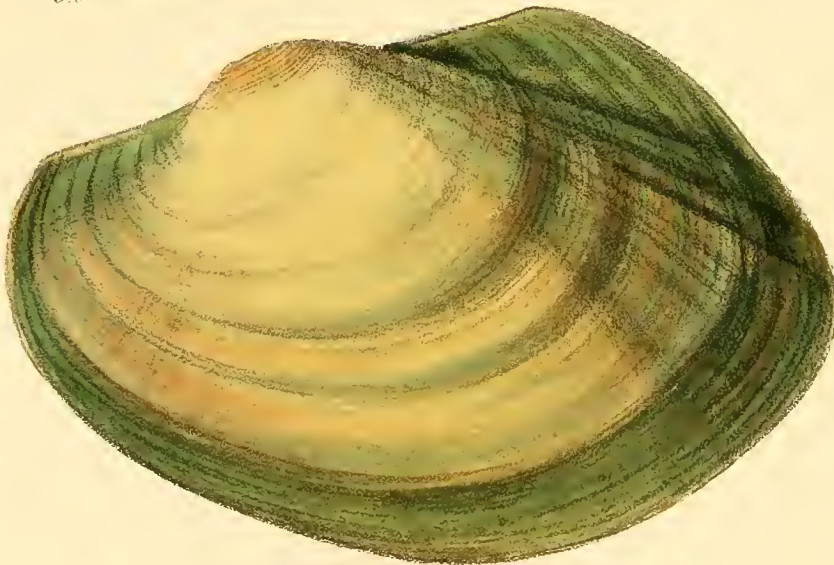
99



3.6



100



101

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXVI.

Species 3. (Fig. b, Mus. Walton.)

Finding the name *A. fossiculiferus*, D'ORB., attached to this very thick, black-coated specimen in M. Walton's collection, I was about to assign it a place as a distinct species; but a more careful comparison convinces me that it represents only one of the varied forms and conditions of *Anodon latomarginatus*.

D'ORB. Pl. 2.

Hab. S. America.

Species 99. (Mus. Walton.)

ANODON BENEDICTENSIS. *An. testâ brevi, altâ, inflatâ tenui, concentricè rugatâ, pallide olivaceâ, intùs subceruleâ; latere postico obscurè biangulato; margino dorsali elevato, cuneato, laterali declivi, terminali truncato, ventrali sursùm acclivi; medio inflato, umbonibus prominentibus biseriatis undulato tuberculatis; latere antico brevi, margine dorsali obtusè cuneato.*

BENEDICT'S ANODON. Shell short, elevated, inflated, thin, concentrically wrinkled, pale olive, bluish within, posterior side obscurely biangular; dorsal margin elevated, cuneate, lateral sloped, terminal truncated, ventral sloped upwards; middle inflated, umboes prominent with wave-tubercles in two series; anterior side short, dorsal margin obtusely cuneated.

LEA. Ann. Ph. Trans., t. xvi. f. 48.

Hab. Lake Champlain.

The wrinkled surface and oblique inflation of this shell serve to distinguish it.

Species 100. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON ALATUS. *An. testâ cuneiformi, solidâ complanatâ, alatâ, elongatâ, concentricè irregulariter rugatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, iridescenti; latere postico subexpanso perobliquè arcuatim angulatâ post angulum complanato, margine dorsali elevato, cuneato, laterali obliquo, terminali subacuminato,*

medio subcomplanato, umbonibus compressis; latere antico parvo, angusto, margine ventrali obliquè acclivi.

THE WINGED ANODON. Shell cuneiform, solid, flat, alated, elongated, concentrically irregularly wrinkled, olive-brown iridescent; posterior side slightly expanded, very obliquely angular in an arched form, flattened behind the angle, dorsal margin elevated, cuneated, lateral oblique, terminal subacuminated; middle rather flattened, umboes compressed, anterior side small, narrow, ventral margin obliquely sloped upwards.

LEA. Obs. on Unio.

Hab. Lake Nyassa.

Species 101. (Mus. Walton.)

ANODON RIO-PLATENSIS. *An. testâ tenui, obliquè ovatâ, lævigatâ, amplâ, pallidissimè olivaceo-fuscâ, propè margines viridi-olivaceo saturatè fusciatâ, posticè nigro sparsim radiatâ, intùs medio salmonedâ, propè, margines cerulescenti; latere antico angusto, margine dorsali recto, cuneato, margine ventrali hianti; medio obliquè inflato, umbonibus amplis, regulariter concentricè rugosis, rugis tenuissimis; latere postico lato, alato, margine laterali hianti.*

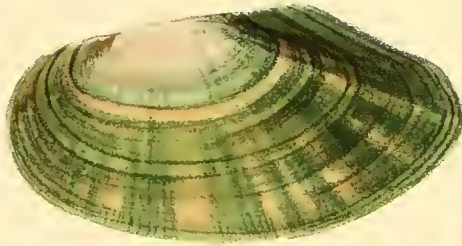
THE RIO-PLATA ANODON. Shell thin, obliquely ovate, smooth, full, very pale olive-brown, with deep olive-green band near the margin, sparingly rayed with black posteriorly, salmon within, in the middle bluish near the margins, anterior side narrow, dorsal margin straight cuneated, ventral margin gaping; middle obliquely inflated, umboes full, regularly concentrically wrinkled, wrinkles very fine; posterior side wide, winged, lateral margin gaping.

SOWERBY.

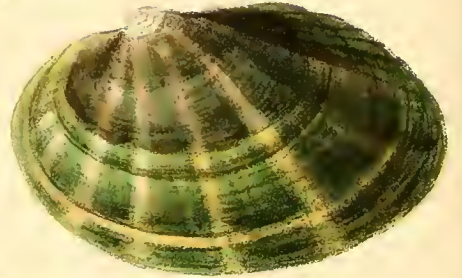
Hab. Rio-Plata.

Much more oblique than *An. Blainvilleana*, gaping at both ends and having the umboes very finely wrinkled. *An. sinuatus* is a more oblong shell, with a depression and sinus in the ventral margin.

June, 1870.



102.



101.



103.



105.



106.



107.



108.

ANODON.

PLATE XXVII.

Species 102. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON IMBECILLIS. *Anodon testâ oblongo-ovatâ, æqualiter tumidâ, tenui, lævigatâ, propè umbones tenuiter rugatâ, pallidè fulvâ, viridi latè fasciatâ et radiatâ; intûs cærulescenti; latere antico breviusculo, ad terminum rotundo; latere postico oblongo, margine dorsali recto, cuneato, margine laterali obliquo, termino subtruncato; margine ventrali obliquè convexo; umbonibus subplanulatis acutis, undulatim tuberculatis.*

THE IMBECILE ANODON. Shell oblong-ovate, equally tumid, thin, smooth, finely wrinkled near the umboes; pale fulvous, widely banded and rayed with green; bluish within; anterior side rather short, rounded at the end; posterior side oblong, dorsal margin straight, cuneated, lateral margin oblique; end subtruncated; ventral margin obliquely convex; umboes rather flat, acute tuberculated in waves.

LEA. Ann. Ph. Trans., 1837.

Hab. Ohio River.

More full and cylindrical than *An. incertus*, with the umboes tuberculated and nearer the centre.

Species 103. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON BURROUGHIANUS. *An. testâ ovato-subtrigundâ, tenui, tumidâ, brevi, obtusâ, fusco-fumigatâ, intûs cæruleâ; latere antico breviusculo, subrotundo; latere postico subexpanso, obliquè obtusè angulato, versùs marginem ventralem truncato; margine ventrali rectiusculo, umbonibus subcompressis, lævigatis.*

BURROUGHS' ANODON. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, thin, tumid, short, obtuse, smoky-brown, bluish within; anterior side rather short, rather rounded, posterior side somewhat expanded, obliquely, obtusely angular, truncated towards the ventral margin; ventral margin rather straight, umboes rather at, smooth.

LEA. On Unio, vol. ix. pl. 16, f. 49.

Anodon oblitus, Lea.

Anodon Kennicotti? Lea.

Hab. Isl. Luconia.

Judging from the outlines, it appears probable that the names above quoted may only refer to varieties of this species.

Species 104. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON SHOWALTERI. *An. testâ ovatâ, tenui, lævigatâ, pallidè fulvâ, latè viridi radiatâ; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali brevissimo, leviter cuneato; latere postico producto, subacuminato; umbonibus parvis, subcentralibus, undatim tuberculatis; margine ventrali æqualiter concavo.*

SHOWALTER'S ANODON. Shell ovate, thin, smooth, pale fulvous, widely rayed with green; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin very short, slightly cuneated; posterior side produced, subacuminated; umboes small, subcentral, tuberculated in waves; ventral margin equally convex.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. ix. pl. 33, f. 282.

Hab. Alabama.

The most remarkable character of this species is the breadth of the green rays as compared with the very narrow intervals.

Species 105. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON GLAUCUS. *An. testâ elongato-subovatâ, concentricè minutissimè rugato-striatâ, obscurè olivacèâ, intûs salmoneâ, versùs margine subcærulea; latere antico acuminato, hianti, margine dorsali recto, cuneato; latere postico producto, hianti, margine dorsali recto, obtusè cuneato, margine laterali declivi; medio amplo, umbonibus prominentibus, ovatis, margine ventrali post medium convexo.*

THE GLAUOUS ANODON. Shell elongato-subovate, concentrically very minutely striated, dull olive saluon within, bluish towards the margins; anterior side acuminated, gaping, dorsal margin straight, obtusely cuneated, lateral margin sloped; middle ample, umboes prominent ovate, ventral margin convex behind the middle.

LAMARCK. Anim. S. vert.

Hab. Mazatlan.

This species has an affinity with *An. Blainvi*'-

leanus and others of the group, being widely open at each end; but it is more elongated, acuminate, and of thinner substance than the others.

Species 106. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON PHOLADIFORMIS. *An. testâ elongatâ subcylindricâ, obscurè olivaceâ, tenui, inflatâ; latere antico brevissimo, semi-rotundo; latere postico elongatissimo, margine dorsali breviusculo, laterali obliquè convexo, terminali truncato.*

THE PHOLADIFORM ANODON. Shell elongated, subcylindrical, dull olive, thin, inflated; anterior side very short, half round, posterior side very long, dorsal margin rather short, lateral obliquely convex, terminal truncated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Montreal.

This very cylindrical shell is much more straight and broad than *Anodon exilis*, which it resembles in some respects.

Species 107. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON SUBGIBBOSUS. *An. testâ subrhomboidâ, tumidâ, tenui, obscurè olivaceâ, subrugatâ; intus albocarrescenti; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali brevi, recto, termino obtusè subquadrato; medio subdepresso, umbonibus undato-tuberculatis; latere postico angulato, obliquè quadrato, ad terminum acuminato; margine ventrali rectiusculo.*

THE SUBGIBBOUS ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, tumid, thin, dull olive, somewhat wrinkled, bluish-white within; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin short, straight, obtusely subquadrate at the end; posterior side angular, obliquely quadrate, acuminate at the end; ventral margin rather straight.

ANTHONY. MS.

Hab. Michigan.

The form of this species is rhomboidal, with a strong posterior angle.

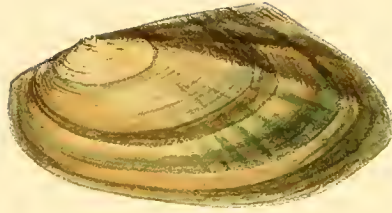
Species 108. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON SWINHOEL. *An. testâ ovatâ, subæqualiter inflatâ, fusco-nigricati, ad medium politâ, intus vividè iridescenti caruleâ, propè umbones salmonè; latere antico breviusculo, semicirculari; latere postico producto, lato, obtuso.*

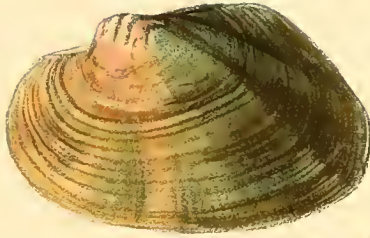
SWINHOE'S ANODON. Shell ovate, nearly equally inflated, blackish brown, polished in the middle, brightly iridescent, blue within; salmon near the umboes; anterior side rather short, semicircular, posterior side produced, wide, obtuse.

HENRY ADAMS. *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1868.

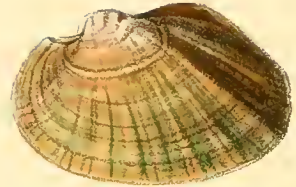
Hab. Island of Formosa.



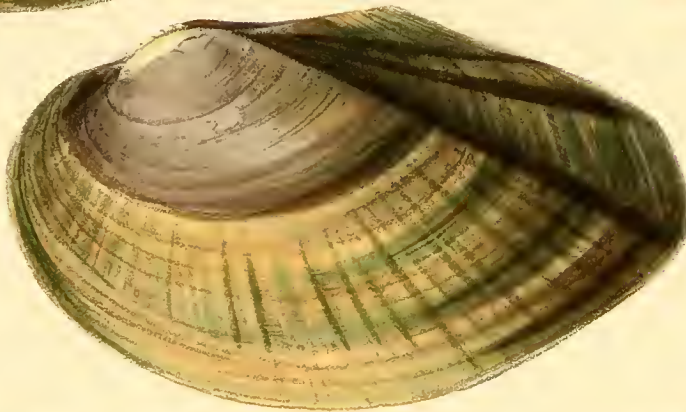
109.



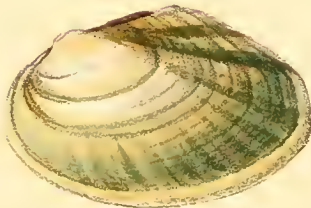
110 a.



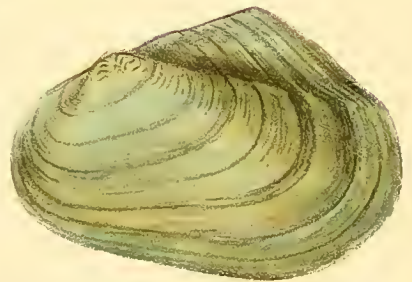
110 b.



111.



112.



113



114

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXVIII.

Species 109. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON NORMANDI. *An. testâ parvâ, elongato-ovatâ, compressâ, levigatâ, pallidè cupreâ, viridè flavido-que fasciatâ; latere antico brevî, angusto, margine dorsali recto, cuneato, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi; latere postico producto, latiusculo, obtusè angulato, post angulum depresso, margine dorsali rectò, alato, cuneato; margine laterali obliquo, ad marginem ventralem acuminato.*

THE NORMANDY ANODON. Shell small, elongated-ovate, compressed, smooth, pale copper-coloured banded with green and yellow, anterior side short, narrow, dorsal margin straight, cuneated, ventral margin sloped upwards; posterior side produced, rather wide, obtusely angular, depressed behind the angle, dorsal margin straight, winged, cuneated; lateral margin oblique, acuminated at the ventral margin.

ANGAS. Hist. Nat. Moll. d'Alger. Atlas, pl. cviii.

Hab. France.

Species 110. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON QUADRIPLICATUS. *An. testâ subrhomboidè, inflatâ, tenuissimâ, lævigatâ, fulvo-rufescenti, posticè nigrescenti, nonnunquam radiatâ, intùs prope umbones salmonè; latere antico angustiusculo, brevî, margine dorsali brevî, depresso, excavato; latere postico lato, angulato, post angulum obscurè unicostato; umbonibus prominentibus, incurvis, plicis magnis tribus ad quatuor armatis; margine ventrali rectiusculo.*

THE FOUR-PLAITED ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, inflated, very thin, smooth, reddish-brown, blackish behind, sometimes rayed; salmon within near the umboes; anterior side rather narrow, short, dorsal margin short, depressed, excavated; posterior side wide, angular, with one obscure rib behind the angle; umboes prominent, incurved, armed with three or four large plaits; ventral margin rather straight.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Potomac River.

A very interesting little species, having the beaks incurved, and an excavation in front of them.

Species 111. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON MARRYATTANUS. *An. testâ ovatâ, obliquè oblongatâ, tenui, pallidè olivaceâ, posticè obliquè radiatâ et obscurè costatâ, intùs iridescenti subcæruleo; latere postico obliquè producto, ad terminum truncato, margine ventrali convexo; medio obliquè inflato; latere antico brevî; umbonibus inflatis, obliquis, tuberculatis.*

MARRYATT'S ANODON. Shell ovate, obliquely oblong, thin, pale olive, posteriorly obliquely rayed and obscurely ribbed, iridescent bluish within; posterior side obliquely produced, truncated at the end, ventral margin convex; middle obliquely inflated, anterior side short, umboes inflated, oblique, tuberculated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. iii. pl. 20, f. 45.

Hab. Mississippi; Buffalo Creek, Tennessee.

Species 112. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON WILLIAMSHI. *An. testâ tenuissimâ, levigatâ, compressâ, latâ, anticè pallidè fulvâ, viridè fasciatâ posticè vivide viridè; latere antico angusto, brevissimo, semitotundo, medio obliquè inflato, umbonibus leviter tuberculatis, latere postico obscurè biangulato, lato, margine dorsali elevato, alato; margine laterali hianti.*

WILLIAMS' ANODON. Shell very thin, smooth, compressed, wide, anteriorly pale fulvous banded with green, posteriorly bright green, anterior side narrow, very short, half rounded; middle obliquely inflated, umboes lightly tuberculated; posterior side obscurely biangular, wide, with dorsal margin elevated, winged, lateral margin gaping.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. x. pl. 44, f. 294.

Hab. River Potomac, Georgia.

A beautiful specimen of this rare little shell is here figured from the collection of Mr. Walpole.

Species 113. (Mus. Walpole.)

ANODON CALIFORNIENSIS. *An. testâ parvâ, latâ, compressâ, subtrigonâ, tenui, viridè-olivaceâ; latere antico angusto, brevî; medio radiatim expanso, umbonibus undato-plicatis; latere postico lato, obscurè biangulato, margine dorsali alato, cuneato, elevato.*

THE CALIFORNIAN ANODON. Shell small, wide, compressed, rather trigonal, thin, green-olive; anterior side narrow, short; middle radiately expanded, umboes with undulated plaits; posterior side wide, obscurely biangular, dorsal margin winged, cuneate, elevated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. iv. pl. 25, f. 47.

Hab. Rio Colorado, California.

It is difficult to distinguish these small thin shells from the young of larger species of symphynote Unios, but I believe the present to be strictly a species of Anodon.

Species 114. (Mus. Walton.)

ANODON WARDIANUS. *An. testâ oblongo-subquadratâ, concentricè subrugatâ, fusco-fumigatâ, inflatâ, in-*

tis propè umbones salmoned, propè margines subcæruleâ; latere antico subproducto; medio tumido, subplanato, umbonibus tuberculatis; latere postico oblongo, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali convexo, termino truncato, margine ventrali rectiùsculo.

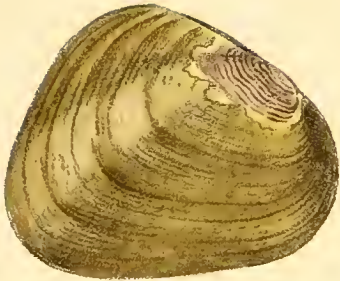
WARD'S ANODON. Shell oblong, subquadrate, concentrically rather wrinkled, smoky brown, inflated, salmon within near the umboes, bluish near the margins; anterior side rather produced; middle tumid, rather flattened, umboes tuberculated; posterior side oblong, dorsal margin straight; lateral margin convex, end truncated, ventral margin straight.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. ii. pl. 14, f. 42.

Hab. Ohio.



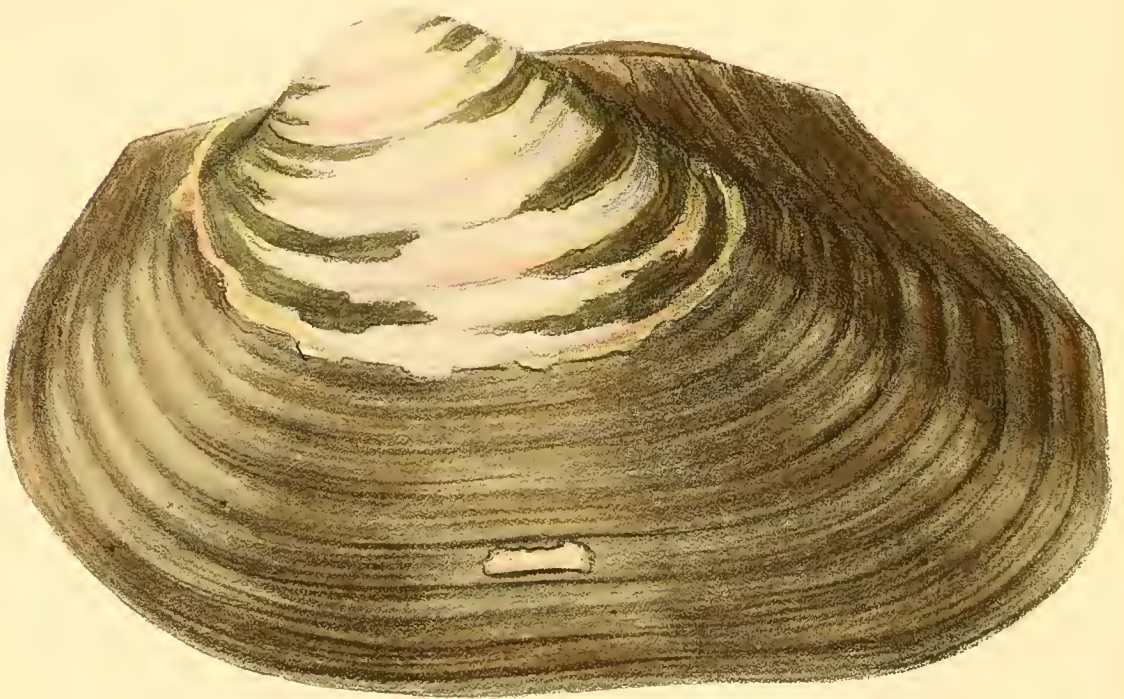
115 a



56. b



116



115 b

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXIX.

(Fig. 56, *b*, Mus. Cum. in Brit.)

ANODON TRIANGULARIS, *Lea.* (See Pl. XV.) The very short triangular specimen now figured will appear more characteristic of the species, and more suited to the name, than the one previously given. There is, however, no doubt about both specimens belonging to the same species.

Species 115. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Brit.)

ANODON CICONIA. *An. testâ oblongo-subquadrata, tumidâ, valdè inflatâ, magnâ, tenui, concentricè undulatâ, albâ, epidermide sordidâ indutâ, intùs albâ; latere antico subquadrato, margine dorsali recto, cuneato; medio subcontracto, umbonibus prominentibus, ovatis, levigatis; latere postico producto, obliquè biangulato, post angulum trigono, complanato, margine dorsali subelevato, laterali declivi, ventrali sursùm acclivi.*

THE STORK ANODON. Shell oblong-subquadrate, tumid, much inflated, large, thin, concentrically undulated, rather white, covered with a mud-coloured epidermis, white within; anterior side subquadrate, dorsal margin straight, cuneate; middle a little contracted, with rather prominent, ovate, smooth umboes; posterior side produced, obliquely biangular, trigonal behind the angle, flat, with dorsal margin somewhat elevated, lateral sloped downward, ventral sloped upward.

GOULD. MS. Mus. Brit.

Hab. United States of North America.

Much more square and obtuse at the extremities than *Anodonta grandis*. In the young state it is much flatter, and a little more pointed at the ends, but still has not the subtrigonal form of *An. grandis*.

Species 116. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON VIGNONANUS. *An. testâ elongatâ, compressâ, corrugatâ, solidâ, fuscâ, intùs subviridi; latere antico brevissimo, rotundo, concentricè rugato; medio complanato, divaricatum rugato, umbonibus parvis, haud prominentibus, subviridibus, margine ventrali recto; latere postico producto, obliquè biangulato, ad terminum truncato, areâ postangulari angustâ.*

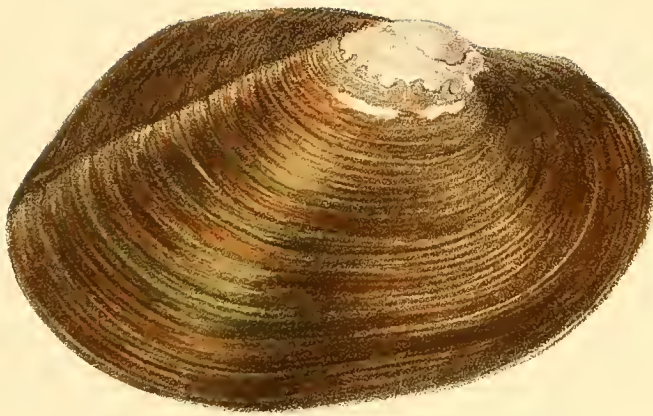
THE VIGNON ANODON. Shell elongated, compressed, corrugated, solid, brown, rather green within; anterior side very short, round, concentrically wrinkled; flattened in the middle, divergently wrinkled, umboes small, not prominent, rather green, ventral margin straight; posterior side produced, obliquely biangular, truncated at the end, postangular area narrow.

BERN. MS. Mus. Brit.

Hab. River Gaboon.

The flattened area between the angles is more strongly plaited with divergent wrinkles than the other parts of the surface.

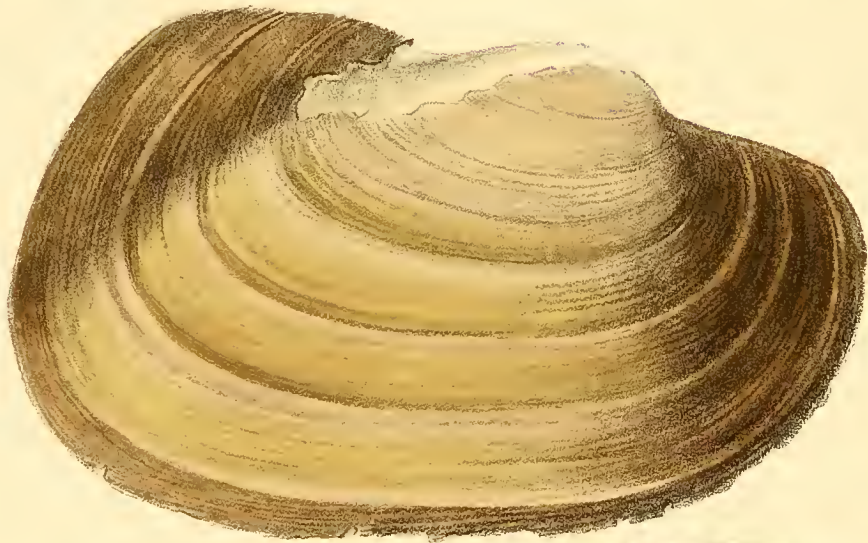
June, 1870.



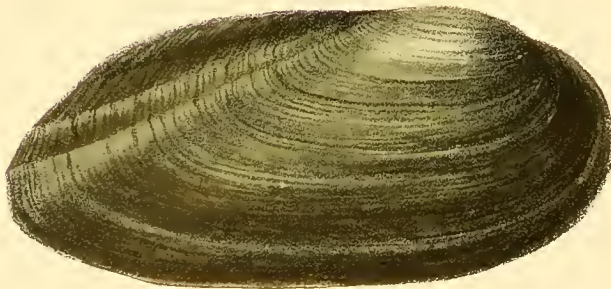
117.



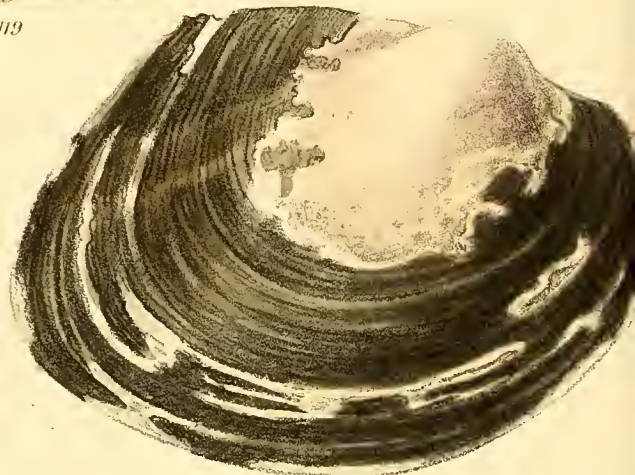
118



119



120



121

ANODON.

PLATE XXX.

Species 117. (Mus. Wheatley.)

ANODON WYMANI. *An. testâ ellipticâ, subinflatâ, crassâ, anticè crassissimâ, cinnamomeâ, subrugosâ; intùs subroseâ, vividè iridescenti; latere antico angusto, medio subcontracto; latere postico obliquè inflato, lirâ elevatâ obliquè radiato, ad terminum acuminato, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi.*

WYMAN'S ANODON. Shell elliptic, subinflated, thick, anteriorly very thick, cinnamon, rather rough; rosy and very iridescent within; anterior side narrow, middle rather contracted, posterior side obliquely inflated, obliquely rayed with a raised ridge, acuminated at the end, with ventral margin sloped upwards.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. x. p. 26, pl. 44, f. 294.

Hab. Uruguay River, South America.

Species 118. (Mus. Lea.)

ANODON RUBICUNDUS. *An. testâ subrotundâ, lævigatâ, alatâ, subequilaterali, inflatâ, solidâ, tenebroso rufo-fuscâ, intùs rufo-salmonèâ, iridescenti; latere antico parviusculo, rotundo; umbonibus rotundis; latere postico alato, cuneato, liris duabus radiato.*

THE RUBICUND ANODON. Shell subrotund, smooth, winged, subequilateral, inflated, solid, dark red brown, reddish salmon within, iridescent; anterior side rather small, round; umboes round; posterior side winged, cuneated, rayed with two ridges.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. x. p. 28, pl. 46, f. 299.

Hab. Uruguay River, South America.

Remarkable for its rounded and alate form, and the reddish tint of its pearly lining.

Species 119. (Mus. Wheatley.)

ANODON FORBESIANUS. *An. testâ oblongâ, lævigatâ, subquadratâ, crassiùsculâ, inflatâ, luteo fuscâ, politâ, intùs albidâ, vividè iridescenti; latere antico producto, angustiori, margine dorsali depresso, recto; medio vix planulato, umbonibus plenis, margine ventrali recto; latere postico sub-*

expanso, oblongo, subquadrato, rotundatim angulato, margine dorsale elevato.

FORBES'S ANODON. Shell oblong, smooth, subquadrate, rather thick, inflated, yellowish brown, polished, whitish and very iridescent within; anterior side produced, narrower, dorsal margin depressed, straight; middle very slightly flattened, umboes full, ventral margin straight; posterior side slightly expanded, oblong, subquadrate, roundly angular, dorsal margin elevated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. x. p. 29, pl. 47, f. 301.

Hab. Uruguay River, South America.

This shell is distinguished by its quadrate oblong form.

Species 120. (Mus. Wheatley.)

ANODON AMAZONIENSIS. *An. testâ transversè elongatâ, crassâ, ventricosâ, rectâ, fusco-nigricanti, minutè striatâ, intùs albâ, valdè iridescenti; latere antico brevi, rotundo, medio tumido, margine ventrali recto; latere postico elongato, acuminato, trico-stato.*

THE AMAZON ANODON. Shell transversely elongated, thick, ventricose, straight, blackish-brown, minutely striated, white, very iridescent within; anterior side short, round, middle tumid, ventral margin straight; posterior side elongated, acuminated, three-ribbed.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. x. p. 32, pl. 46, f. 300.

Hab. Upper Amazon, Brazil.

Differing from *An. Wheatleyi*, Lea, erroneously figured as *An. Amethystus*, mihi, sp. 95, in having three posterior ridges, and in not having the cinnamon-coloured epidermis and pinky interior.

Species 121. (Mus. Lea.)

ANODON URUGUAYENSIS. *An. testâ brevi, ovatâ, crassâ, inflatâ, tenebroso olivaceâ, intùs cœruleo-albâ; latere antico brevissimo, subrotundo, margine dorsali depresso, ventrali sursùm acclivi, medio rotundo. umbonibus subelcatis; latere postico expanso, ob-*

scurissimè biangulato, margine dorsali elevato, recto, cuneato, alato.

THE URUGUAY ANODON. Shell short, ovate, thick inflated, darkly olive, bluish-white within; anterior side very short, rather round, with dorsal margin depressed, ventral sloped upward; middle rounded, umboes rather elevated; posterior side expanded,

very obscurely biangular, dorsal margin elevated, straight, cuneated, winged.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. x. p. 29, pl. 48, f. 302.

Hab. Uruguay River, South America.

It has not the obliquity of form which distinguishes *Anodon latimarginatus*.



122



123



124



125.

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXXI.

Species 122. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON CUMINGII. *An. testá rhomboideá, subcomplanatá, crassá, fusco-nigricanti, politá, prope umbones obscurè diraricatim rugatá, intùs et ad umbones cuprèá; latere antico brevi, angusto, margine dorsali recto, depresso, cuneato, ventrali sursùm acclivi; medio planulato, umbonibus parvis, margine ventrali recto; latere postico tumidiùsculo, acutè biangulato, inter et post angulos planulato, ad terminum truncato.*

CUMING'S ANODON. Shell rhomboidal, rather flat, thick, blackish brown, polished, near the umboes obscurely divergently wrinkled, within and at the umboes coppery; anterior side short, narrow, with dorsal margin straight, depressed, cuneate, ventral sloped upward; middle flattened, umboes small, ventral margin straight; posterior side rather more tumid, acutely biangular, between and behind the angles flattened, truncated at the end.

LEA. MS. Mus. Brit.

Hab. Malacca.

Species 123. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON TENEBRICOSUS. *An. testá oblongá, subcylindraceá, olivaceo-fuscá, striatá, rugosá, solidá, intùs cuprèá; latere antico brevi, angusto, margine ventrali sinuato, hianti; latere postico elongato, subquadrato, recto obliquè truncato; umbonibus subretusis, cuprèis.*

THE DARKENED ANODON. Shell oblong, subcylindrical, olive-brown, striated, rugose, solid, coppery within; anterior side short, narrow, with ventral margin sinuated, gaping; posterior side elongated, subquadrate, straight, obliquely truncated; umboes subretuse, coppery.

LEA. Ann. Ph. Tr., 1837, t. 12, f. 36.

Hab. River Parana.

The sinus in the anterior margin gives a twisted appearance to the more mature specimens of this species.

Species 124. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON BREVIS. *An. testá tumidá, crassá, brevi, fusco-nigricanti, sinuatim striatá, intùs aurantiá, margine crasso; latere antico tumido, rotundo; latere postico oblongo, subrostrato, obscurè biangulato, ad terminum acuminato.*

THE SHORT ANODON. Shell tumid, thick, short, blackish brown, sinuously striated, orange within, with thick margin; anterior side tumid, rounded; posterior side oblong subrostrated, obscurely biangular, acuminated at the end.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Rio Plata.

This compact little species is prettily marked with orange within, and is noticeable for the rounded bulk of the anterior side.

Species 125. (Mus. Brit.)

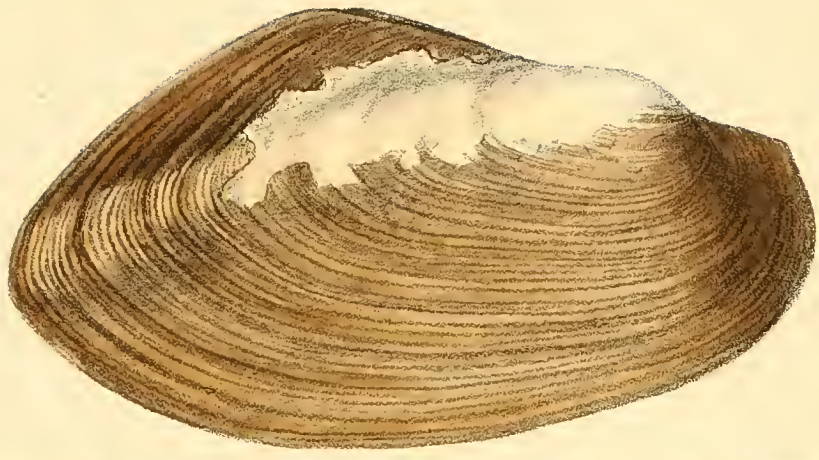
ANODON ANSERINUS. *An. testá obliquè subovatá, magná, inflatá, politá, pallidè flavido viridi; posticè fasciis viridibus radiatá, intùs iridescenti; latere antico brevi, contracto, ad marginem ventralem hianti; medio subcompresso, umbonibus purpureis, prominentibus, ad apices leviter undulatis; latere postico expanso, inflato, leviter biangulato, margine dorsali recto, elevato, alato, margine terminali subtruncato.*

THE GOOSE'S ANODON. Shell obliquely subovate, large, inflated, polished, pale yellowish green, rayed posteriorly with green bands, iridescent within; anterior side short, contracted, gaping at the ventral margin; middle subcompressed, umboes purple, prominent, slightly undulated at the apices; posterior side expanded, inflated, slightly biangulated, dorsal margin straight, elevated, winged, terminal margin subtruncated.

SPIX. Test. Brasil., pl. 21.

Hab. Brazil.

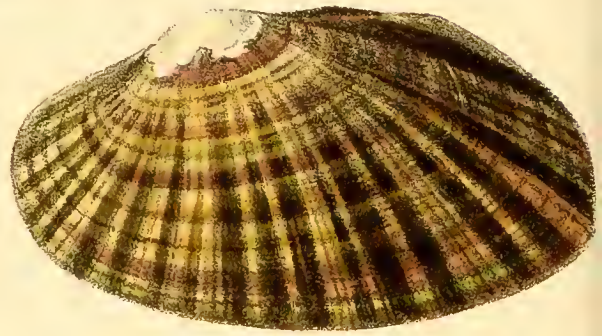
More depressed in the middle, and more oblique than *An. Blainvillæanus*.



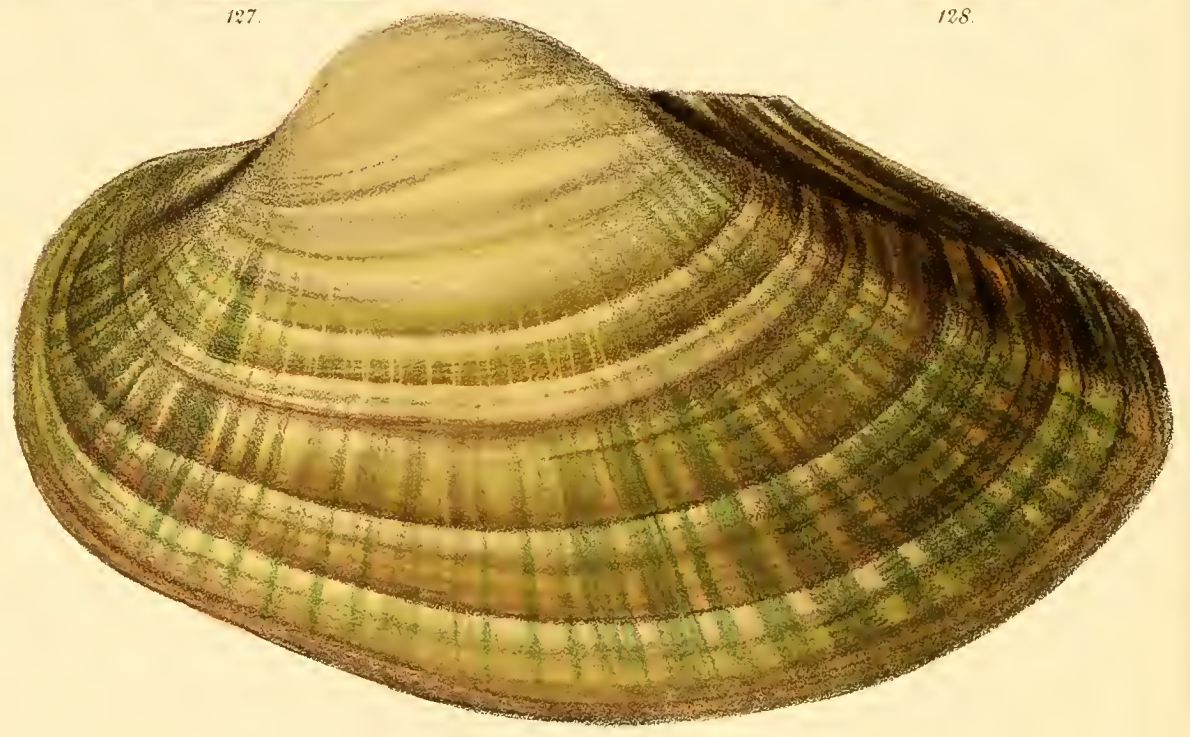
126



127.



128.



129.

ANODON.

PLATE XXXII.

Species 126. (Mus. Morieand.)

ANODON MORICANDI. *An. testâ lævigatâ, obliquè subquadratâ, tenuissimâ, subpellucidâ, subinflatâ, medio subplanulatâ; latere antico brevissimo, angusto, margine dorsali recto, umbonibus inflatis, margine ventrali sinuato; latere postico elongato, margine dorsali elevato, cuneato, margine ventrali convexo; epidermide luteo-olivâ, politâ, obsoletè radiatâ; nacre cœruleo-albâ, vivide iridescenti.*

MORICAND'S ANODON. Shell smooth, obliquely subquadrate, very thin, rather pellucid, a little inflated, rather flat in the middle; anterior side very short, narrow, dorsal margin straight; umboes inflated, ventral margin sinuated; posterior side elongated, dorsal margin elevated, cuneated, ventral margin convex; epidermis yellowish olive, polished, obsoletely rayed; nacre blue-white, very iridescent.

LEA. Obs., vol. x. p. 33, pl. 49, f. 303.

Hab. Bahia, Brazil.

Flatter, thinner, and more obliquely elongated than some other South American species of similar form.

Species 127. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON ANGASII. *An. testâ subtrigono-elongatâ, subcomplanatâ, solidâ, valdè inæquilaterali, intùs cuprèâ, salmonco, aureoque variegatâ; epidermide crasso, fusco; latere antico brevissimo, angusto, margine dorsali depresso, excavato; umbonibus acutis, albis, subcomplanatis; latere postico expanso, biangulato, suprâ angulum complanato, margine dorsali elevato.*

ANGAS'S ANODON. Shell subtrigonal-elongated, rather flat, solid, very inequilateral, varied within with copper, salmon, and gold; epidermis thick, brown, anterior side very short, narrow, dorsal margin depressed, excavated; umboes acute, white, rather flat; posterior side expanded, biangular, flattened above the angle, dorsal margin elevated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. xii.

Hab. South Australia.

The epidermis is solid, and of a rich mahogany brown.

Species 128. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON PAVONIA. *An. testâ subtrapezoidali, oblongâ, rectiusculâ, crassâ, valdè inflata, lævigatâ, fusco-aureantâ, fasciis viridibus saturatioribus latis radiatâ,*

intùs albidâ; latere antico angusto, brevi, subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi; umbonibus subprominentibus, ovatis, lævibus; latere postico oblongo, posticè obtusè biangulato, margine dorsali recto, terminali subtruncato.

THE PEACOCK ANODON. Shell subtrapezoidal, oblong, rather straight, thick, much inflated, smooth, orange-brown, rayed with broad bands of rather deep green, whitish within; anterior side narrow; short, subacuminated, with dorsal margin sloped; umboes rather prominent, ovate, smooth; posterior side oblong, posteriorly obtusely biangulated, dorsal margin straight, terminal subtruncated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. ii. p. 78, pl. 21, f. 65.

Hab. Little Beaver, Ohio.

A very characteristic and easily recognisable species.

Species 129. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON CORPULENTA. *An. testâ inflatâ, magnâ, obliquè subovatâ, vividè fusco, fulvo, viridique fusciatâ et radiatâ, tenui lævigatâ, intùs vividè iridescenti; latere antico angusto, subproducto, margine ventrali subcontracto, dorsali recto; umbonibus lævibus, valdè inflatis, latere postico obliquè producto, margine dorsali brevi, recto, laterali obliquo, terminali subacuminato, ventrali convexo.*

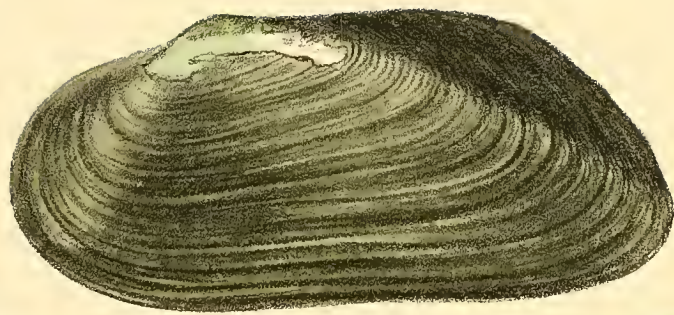
THE CORPULENT ANODON. Shell inflated, large, oblique, subovate, brightly banded and rayed with green, brown, and fawn, thin, smooth, vividly iridescent within; anterior side narrow, rather produced, with ventral margin slightly contracted, dorsal straight; umboes smooth, much inflated; posterior side obliquely produced, dorsal margin straight, lateral oblique, terminal somewhat acuminated, ventral convex.

COOPER. In Say's Description of Shells.

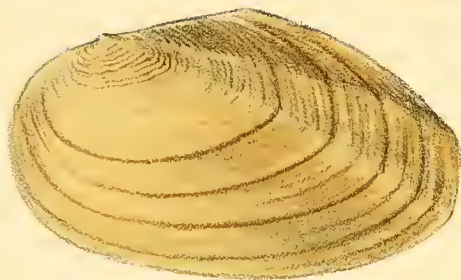
Anodonta grandis (as of Say). *Jay, &c.*

Hab. Mis-ouri.

There are two distinct forms attributed by some naturalists to *An. grandis* of Say,—namely, the one figured in our first plate of a trigonal form, very large from umbo to ventral margin, and our present species, whose name is supposed to be synonymous with the former. I think, however, that the two forms are quite distinct, the latter being remarkable for having its greatest width on the anterior side, and for the great inflation of the umbonal region, which is likely to have suggested the name.



130.



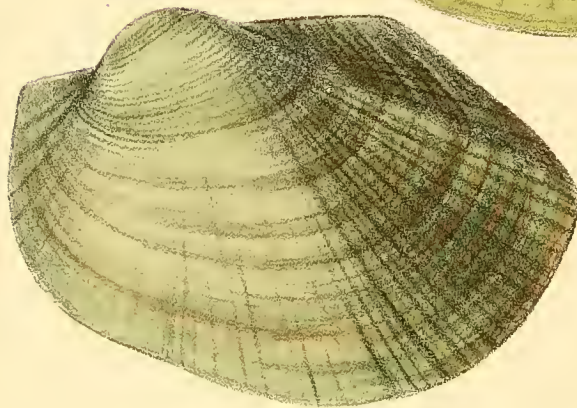
131



132



133



134



135.

ANODON.

PLATE XXXIII.

Species 130. (Mus. Cum. in Brit.)

ANODONTA SENEGALENSIS. *An. testâ oblongâ, subreniformi, compressâ, saturatè olivacè radiatim et concentricè striatâ, intùs salmoneâ; latere antico angustiusculo, producto, rotundato; medio sinuati, contracto, umbonibus parvis; latere postico elongato, arcuato, liris duabus radiato.*

THE SENEGAL ANODON. Shell oblong, subreniform, compressed, deep olive, radiately and concentrically striated, salmon within; anterior side rather narrow, produced, rounded; middle sinuated, contracted, umboes small; posterior side elongated, arched, rayed with two ridges.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. vii. p. 69, pl. 41, f. 140.

Hab. Senegal.

Not unlike *Anodon solenoideus*, but nearly twice as deep in proportion to its length.

Species 131. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON EXULCERATUS. *An. testâ tenui, compressâ, subrugosâ, subtrigonâ, obliquè expanso, pallidè stramineâ, fusco lineatâ, intùs albidâ, latere antico brevissimo, umbonibus complanatis, leviter undulatis, latere postico alato, expanso, obliquè biangulato, ad terminum truncato.*

THE FRETTED ANODON. Shell thin, compressed, subrugose, subtrigonal, obliquely expanded, pale straw, with brown lines, white within; anterior side very short; umboes flattened, slightly undulated; posterior side alated, expanded, obliquely biangular, truncated at the end.

VILLA. MS. in Mus. Brit.

Hab. — ?

Species 132. (Mus. Lea.)

ANODON LUTEOLUS. *An. testâ lævigatâ, subquadratâ, latâ, subcompressâ, luteo-olivacè, concentricè striatâ, intùs albâ, latere antico brevi, subrotundâ, margine dorsali declivi; medio subcomplanato, umbonibus prominulis; latere postico lato, subangulato, obscurè bilirato, margine dorsali elevato.*

THE YELLOWISH ANODON. Shell smooth, rather square, wide, subcompressed, yellowish olive, concentrically

striated, white within; anterior side short, slightly rounded, with dorsal margin sloped; middle flat-tish, umboes rather prominent; posterior side wide, subangular, with two obscure ridges, dorsal margin elevated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. vii. p. 84, pl. 43, f. 147.

Hab. Isthmus of Darien.

Species 133. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON STEWARTIANUS. *An. testâ latâ, expansâ, subglobosâ, valdè inflatâ, lævigatâ, pallidè olivacè, leviter radiatâ, intùs cæruleo-albidâ, iridescenti; latere antico brevi, margine dorsali depresso, brevi, recto, ventrali subsinuato; medio inflato, umbonibus prominulis, ad apices tuberculato-undulatis; latere postico producto, subangulato, subacuminato; liris tribus angulatis et fasciis tribus viridibus radiato, margine dorsali recto, elevato, margine laterali obscurè triangulato.*

STEWART'S ANODON. Shell wide, expanded, subglobose, much inflated, smooth, pale olive, lightly rayed, bluish white within, iridescent; anterior side short, dorsal margin depressed, short, straight, ventral slightly sinuated; middle inflated, umboes rather prominent, undulated with tubercles at the apices; posterior side produced, subangular, subacuminated; rayed with three angular ridges and three green bands, dorsal margin straight, elevated, lateral margin obscurely triangular.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. i. pl. 6, f. 17.

Hab. River Teche, Louisiana.

Species 134. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON TRAUTWINIANUS. *An. testâ ovato-subglobosâ, obliquâ, lævigatâ, inflatâ, iridescenti-viridî, concentricè tenuiter fasciatâ, liris viridibus tenuibus radiatâ, intùs cæruleâ; latere antico brevi, angusto, margine dorsali recto, cuneato, ventrali sinuato; medio inflato, umbonibus amplis; latere postico expanso, acuminato, margine ventrali producto, laterali declivi.*

TRAUTWIN'S ANODON. Shell ovate-subglobose, oblique, smooth, inflated, iridescent green, concentrically

finely striped; anterior side short, narrow, dorsal margin straight, cuneate, ventral margin sinuated; middle inflated, umboes full; posterior side expanded, acuminate, ventral margin produced, lateral sloped.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. iv. pl. 26, f. 48.

Hab. Carthagenæ. South America.

Species 135. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON COCHLEARIS. *An. testâ rotundo-subtrigonâ, valdè inæquilateralî, obscurè olivaceâ, concentricè striatâ, tenui, intùs cuprèâ; latere antico angusto,*

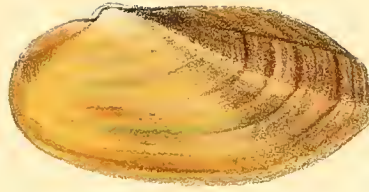
compresso, brevî, rotundo; margine ventrali sinuato; latere postico inflato, expanso, alato, rotundatim angulato, radiatim unilirato.

THE SPOON-SHAPED ANODON. Shell roundly subtriangular, very inequilateral, dull olive, concentrically striated, thin, coppery within; anterior side narrow, compressed, short, round; ventral margin sinuated; posterior side inflated, expanded, winged, roundly angular, with one radiating ridge.

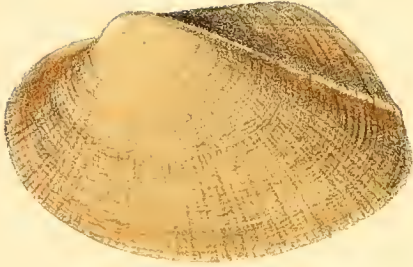
SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

I do not find any other species at all nearly corresponding to this in form or character.



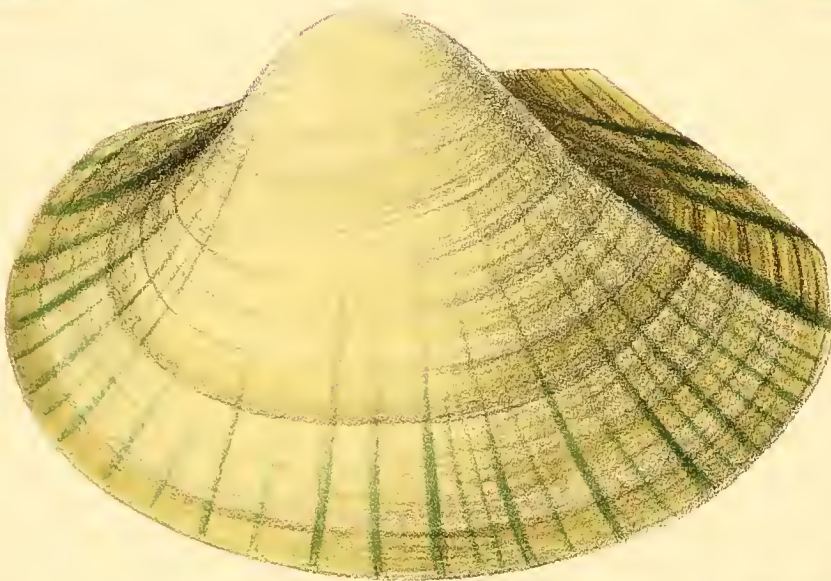
136 a



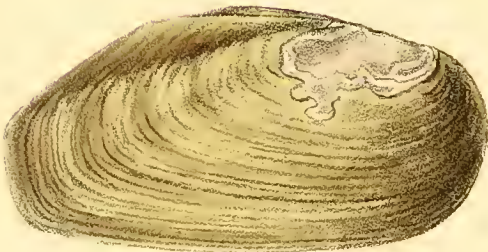
137



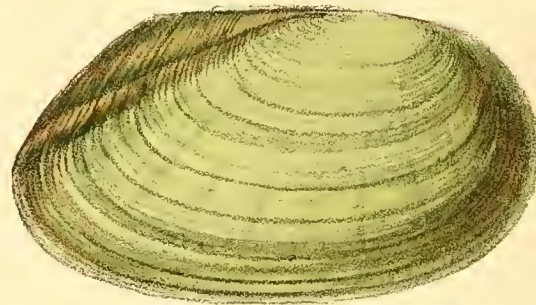
136 b



138



139



140

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXXIV.

Species 136. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

ANODON STUARTI. *An. testâ parvâ, tenui, lævigatâ, ovali, fumeo-fuscâ vel cupreo-aureâ, posticè radiatâ; latere antico semirotundo, brevi; medio subcompresso, umbonibus parvis, acuminatis; latere postico producto, obscurè angulato, acuminato, margine dorsali rectiùsculo, ventrali inflato, versùs terminum sursùm acclivi.*

STUART'S ANODON. Shell small, thin, smooth, oval, smoky-brown, or coppery-gold, rayed posteriorly; anterior side semirobund, short; middle subcompressed, umboes small, acuminated; posterior side produced, obscurely angular, acuminated, dorsal margin rather straight, ventral inflated, sloped upward towards the end.

ADAMS and ANGAS. Pro. Zool. Soc.

Hab. — ?

Species 137. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON SCHOMBURGIANUS. *An. testâ brevi, altâ, subinflatâ, fumeo-stramineâ, tenuissimè concentricè et radiatim striatâ; intùs vividè iridescenti, latere antico parvo, rotundo; umbonibus inflatis, margine ventrali convexo; latere postico expanso, subangulato, supra angulum lirâ conspicuâ radiato, margine dorsali elevato, laterali obliquè truncato.*

SCHOMBURG'S ANODON. Shell short, elevated, subinflated, smoky-straw-coloured, very finely concentrically and radiately striated; vividly iridescent within; anterior side small, rounded, with the umboes inflated, ventral margin convex; posterior side expanded, subangular, above the angle rayed with a conspicuous ridge, dorsal margin elevated, lateral obliquely truncated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. British Guiana.

This species, interesting for the distinct ridge above its posterior angle, was collected by R. H. Schomburg, Esq.

Species 138. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON VIRENS. *An. testâ ovato-globosâ, rectâ, tenui, valdè inflatâ, pallidè olivaceâ, sparsim*

radiatâ, lævigatâ, subæquilaterali, intùs cæruleâ; latere antico rotundo, medio inflato, umbonibus rotundis, subcentralibus, ad apices tenuiter tuberculato-undulatis; latere postico longiusculo, angulato, post angulum viridi nigricanti radiato, margine dorsali brevi, recto, laterali obliquo, terminali subtruncato, ventrali sursùm acclivi.

THE VERDANT ANODON. Shell ovate-globose, straight, thin, much inflated, pale olive, sparingly rayed, smooth subequilateral, bluish within; anterior side round, middle inflated, umboes round, subcentral, finely undulated, with tubercles near the apices; posterior side rather the longer, angulated, rayed behind the angle with blackish green, dorsal margin short, straight, lateral oblique, terminal subtruncated, ventral sloped upward.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. v. p. 46, pl. 28, f. 53.

Hab. River Euphrates. Red River, Alexandria.

There is a fine series of this globular species in the drawers of the British Museum.

Species 139. (Mus. Smithson. Inst.)

ANODON KENNERLEYI. *An. testâ subcylindraceâ, oblongâ, tenuissimâ, subdiaphanâ, rectâ, tenuidâ, valdè inæquilaterali, luteo-olivaceâ, striatâ; intùs albidâ; latere antico brevissimo, subtruncato; medio subcomplanato, umbonibus subterminalibus, retusis, ad apices minutissimè undulatis, margine ventrali recto; latere postico producto, obtusissimè biangulato, areâ postangulari subtrigono, elevato.*

KENNERLEY'S ANODON. Shell subcylindrical, oblong, very thin, subdiaphanous, straight, whitish within; anterior side very short, subtruncated; middle a little flattened, umboes nearly terminal, retuse, very minutely undulated at the apices, ventral margin straight; posterior side produced, very obtusely biangulated, post-angular area subtriangular, elevated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. viii. p. 112, pl. 18, fig. 256.

Hab. Chiloweyuck depôt, near Puget Sound, Washington Territory.

Collected in the above locality by C. B. Kennerley, Esq.

June, 1870.

Species 140. (Mus. Smithson. Inst.)

ANODON HENRYANA. *An. testâ ovato-oblongâ, tenuis-*
simâ, levigatâ, inflatâ (versus umbones præcipuè),
subæquilaterali, luteo-viridi, obsoletè radiatâ, intus
cæruleo-albâ, valdè iridescenti; latere antico pro-
ducto, rotundo; medio subplanulato, umbonibus pla-
nulatis, retusis, minutè irregulariter undulatis;
latere postico longiusculo, radiatim unilirato et
sulcato, infrâ ad terminum acuminato.

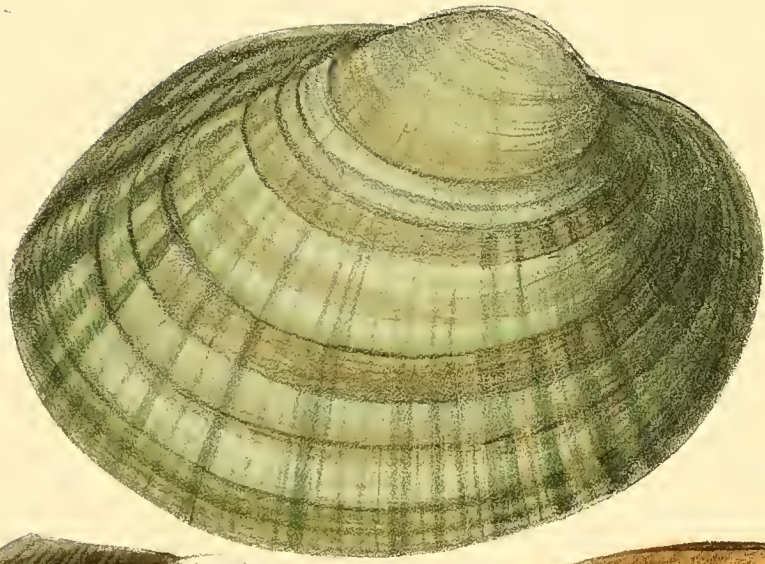
HENRY'S ANODON. Shell ovate-oblong, very thin,
smooth, inflated (most towards the umboes), sub-

equilateral, yellowish green, obsoletely rayed,
bluish white and very iridescent within; anterior
side produced, rounded, slightly flattened in the
middle, umboes flattened, retuse, minutely irregu-
larly undulated; posterior side rather longer, with
a radiating ridge and furrow, acuminated below
at the end.

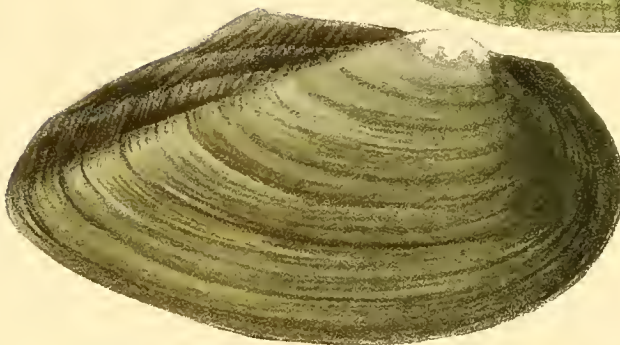
LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. viii. p. 55, pl. 66, fig. 198.

Hab. Matamoros and Tamanlipas, Mexico.

Peculiarly ovate, but a little pointed posteriorly.



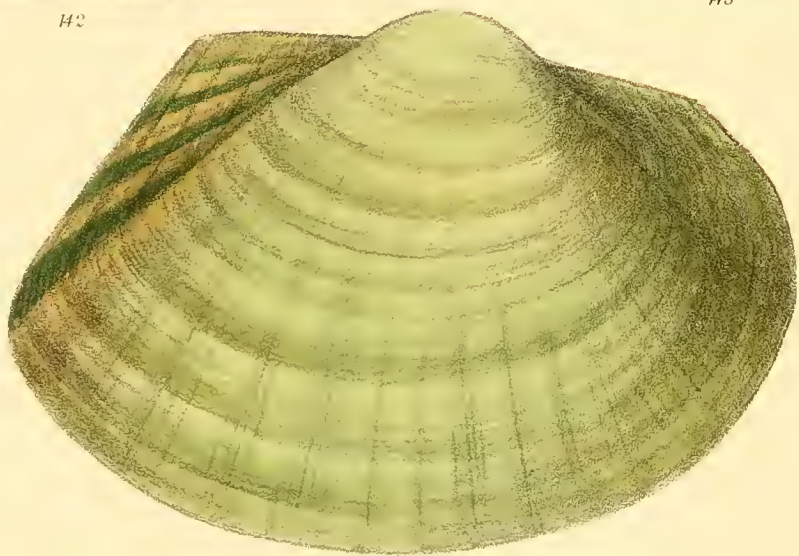
H1



H2



H3



H4

A N O D O N.

PLATE XXXV.

Species 141. (Mus. Burrough.)

ANODON GLOBOSA. *An. testâ subæquilaterali, latâ, tenui, valdè inflatâ, ovato-subglosâ, pollidè olivacâ, lineis fuscis concentricis cinctâ, lineis numerosis anticis et medianis numerosis et fasciis tribus postangularibus viridibus radiatâ, intus albâ; latere antico breviusculo, umbonibus plenis, undulatis; margine ventrali, concavo, dorsali elevato; latere postico lato, expanso, supernè angulato, subacuminato, margine dorsali elevato, areâ postangulari, fasciis tribus radiato; margine ventrali sursùm acclivi.*

THE GLOBOSE ANODON. Shell subequilateral, wide, elevated, thin, much inflated, ovate-subglobose, pale olive, girt with concentric brown lines, rayed with numerous anterior and central lines and three postangular green bands; white within; anterior side rather short, umboes full, undulated, ventral margin concave, dorsal elevated; posterior side wide, expanded, angular above, subacuminated, dorsal margin elevated, postangular area rayed with three bands; ventral margin sloped upward.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. iii. p. 79, pl. 24, f. 56.

Hab. Concha Lake, near Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Species 142. (Mus. Lewis.)

ANODON LEWISI. *An. testâ elongato-subcylindrâ, lævigatâ, tenebroso-olivacâ, intus cæruleo-albâ iridescenti; latere antico brevissimo, angusto; latere postico elongato, subarcuato, obscurè biangulato, ad terminum truncato; margine dorsali elevato, laterali perobliquè, undulatim convexo; umbonibus acutis, prominulis, ad apices rugoso-undulatis; margine ventrali convexo.*

LEWIS'S ANODON. Shell elongate-subcylindrical, smooth, dark olive, bluish white, iridescent within; anterior side very short, narrow; posterior side elongated, slightly arched, obscurely biangular, truncated at the end, dorsal margin elevated, lateral very oblique, wavyly convex; umboes acute, rather prominent, roughly undulated at the apices.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. viii. p. 44, pl. 62, fig. 187.

Hab. Erie Canal and Mohawk River.

Species 143. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON SHEFFERIANUS. *An. testâ subrhomboideâ, oblongâ, crassâ, inflatâ, castaneâ, nitidâ, obscurè radiatâ, intus salmonèâ; latere antico brevi, angusto, rotundo; medio obliquè depresso, umbonibus subaurantiis, ad apices undulatis, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere postico latiusculo, biangulato, margine dorsali elevato, laterali obliquè convexo, terminali truncato.*

SHEFFER'S ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, oblong, thick, inflated, chestnut, smooth, obscurely rayed, salmon within; anterior side short, narrow, round; middle obliquely depressed, umboes slightly orange, undulated at the apices, ventral margin rather straight; posterior side rather wide, biangular, dorsal margin raised, lateral obliquely convex, terminal truncated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. v. p. 44, pl. 26, fig. 50.

Hab. Horn Lake Creek, Tennessee.

Species 144. (Mus. Wheatley.)

ANODON LINNEANUS. *An. testâ latâ, elevatâ, inflatâ, subæquilaterali, luteo-olivacâ, concentricè striatâ, obscurè radiatâ, intus salmonèâ; latere antico rotundo, margine dorsali brevi, recto, vir cuneato; medio inflato, umbonibus amplis, ad apices rugoso-undulatis, margine ventrali valdè convexo; latere postico angulato, subacuminato, latissimo, margine dorsali elevato, recto, areâ postangulari trigonâ.*

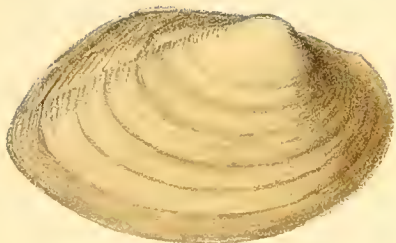
Shell broad, elevated, inflated, subequilateral, yellowish olive, concentrically striated, obscurely rayed, salmon within; anterior side round, dorsal margin short, straight, scarcely cuneated; middle inflated, umboes full, roughly wrinkled at the apices, ventral margin very convex; posterior side angulated, slightly acuminated, very broad, with dorsal margin elevated, straight, posterior angle trigonal.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. v. p. 45, pl. 27, f. 51.

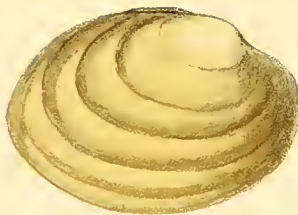
Hab. Lake Concordia, Louisiana.

Much more nearly equilateral than *Anodon globosus*, with the surface a little striated and therefore less shining. The dorsal margin is much more elevated, and the posterior angle more decided and less oblique.

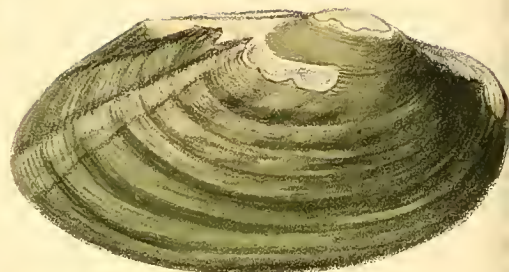
June, 1870.



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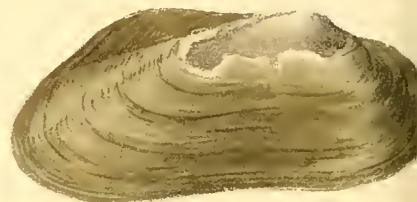
147



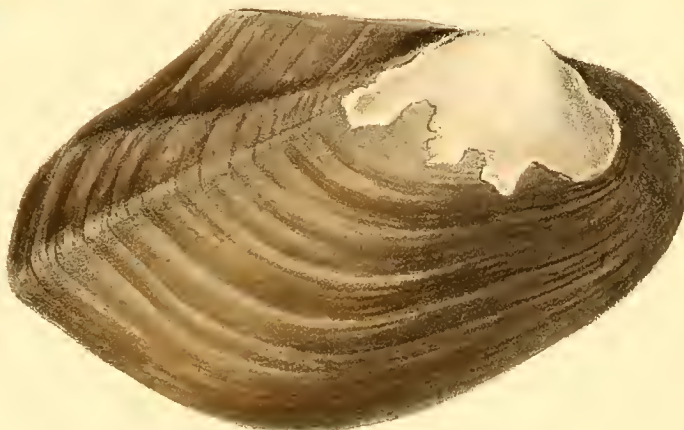
148



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A N O D O N.

PLATE XXXVI.

Species 145. (Mus. Jay.)

ANODON MONTEZIANUS. *An. testâ parvâ, ovali, lævigatâ, solidâ, subcompressâ, stramineâ, concentricè fuscolineatâ, obscurè radiatâ, intùs cæruleâ iridescenti; latere antico brevi, rotundo, margine dorsali subexcavato, latere postico majori, ad terminum subacuminato.*

THE MONTEZIAN ANODON. Shell small, oval, smooth, solid, subcompressed, straw coloured, with concentric brown lines, obscurely rayed, iridescent blue within; anterior side short, round, dorsal margin a little excavated; posterior side larger, subacuminated at the end.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. vi. p. 78, pl. 23, fig. 55.

Hab. Central America.

There is a sort of oval obtuseness about this little shell that would be sufficient to prevent its being mistaken for other species.

Species 146. (Mus. Newcombe.)

ANODON TEXASENSIS. *An. testâ tenuissimâ, inæquilaterali, ovatâ, pallidè luteâ, intùs cæruleo-albâ valdè iridescenti; latere antico subangustato, margine dorsali recto, depresso; medio subdepresso, umbonibus undulato-tuberculatis; latere postico obliquè producto, acuminato, margine dorsali recto, subelevato; margine ventrali convexo.*

THE TEXAS ANODON. Shell very thin, inequilateral, ovate, pale yellowish, very iridescent bluish white within, anterior side rather narrow, dorsal margin straight, depressed; middle subdepressed, umboes with wavy tubercles; posterior side obliquely produced, acuminated, dorsal margin straight, slightly elevated; ventral margin convex.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. viii. p. 48, pl. 63, f. 91.

Hab. Texas.

This species has a thickening layer in the hinge which is almost tooth-like, although it is a very thin shell. It is one of those instances in which the line of demarcation between the genera Unio and Anodon is very indistinct.

Species 147. (Mus. New York Lyceum.)

ANODON HALTONI. *An. testâ oblongatâ, ovatâ, lævi, valdè inequilaterali, striatâ, crassâ, partim subundulatâ, tenebroso-olivaceâ, intùs cæruleâ; latere antico brevissimo, subacuminato; umbonibus prominulis, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere postico obliquè producto, vix angulato, obscurè viridi radiato.*

HALTON'S ANODON. Shell oblong, ovate, smooth, very inequilateral, striated, thick, partially subundulated, dark olive, bluish within; anterior side very short, rather acuminated; umboes rather prominent, ventral margin equally convex; posterior side obliquely produced, scarcely angulated, obscurely rayed with green.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. vi. p. 36, pl. 32, f. 31.

Hab. Near Cartago, New Granada.

First collected by Mr. Halton in a perfectly isolated pond of one acre in extent, about five miles distant from the nearest river.

Species 148. (Mus. Lea.) Copied.

ANODON DANIELSI. *An. testâ subquadrato-ellipticâ, compressâ, tenui, lævigatâ, tenebroso-fuscâ, nitenti, obsoletè radiatâ; intùs subcæruleâ; latere antico brevissimo, subangustato, rotundo; umbonibus prominulis ad apices undulatis; margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere postico oblongo latiusculo, biangulato, margine dorsali recto, ad terminum truncato.*

DANIELS' ANODON. Shell subquadrato-elliptic, compressed, thin, smooth, dark brown, shining, obsoletely rayed, bluish within; anterior side very short, slightly narrowed, round; umboes rather prominent, undulated at the apices; ventral margin rather straight, posterior side oblong, rather wide, biangular, dorsal margin straight, truncated at the end.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. viii. p. 47, pl. 63, f. 190.

Hab. Topeka, Kansas.

Species 149. (Mus. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil.)

ANODON WOODIANUS. *An. testâ irregulariter ovatâ, utrinque subacuminatâ, lævi, crassiusculâ, olivaceo-*

fuscâ, intus albâ; latere antico brevi, angusto, subtrigono, margine dorsali declivi, ventrali sursùm acclivi; umbonibus retusis, planis, margine ventrali medio angulato, convexo; latere postico lato, subalato, margine dorsali recto, subelevato, laterali obliquo, terminali obliquè truncato, acuminato, ventrali sursùm acclivi.

WOOD'S ANODON. Shell irregularly ovate, subacuminated at both ends, smooth, rather thick, olive-brown, white within; anterior side short, narrow, subtrigonal, dorsal margin sloped downward, ventral sloped upward; umboes retuse, flat, ventral margin angular in the middle, convex; posterior side wide, rather alated, dorsal margin straight, somewhat elevated, lateral, oblique, terminal obliquely truncated, acuminated, ventral sloped upwards.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. i. pl. 2, f. 5, f. 13.

Hab. China.

A peculiar bend in the ventral margin gives a pentagonal figure to this species.

Species 150. (Mus. Lea.) Copied.

ANODON PEPINIANUS. *An. testâ subrhomboidêâ, tenui, lævigatâ, stramineâ, concinnè lineatim fasciatâ, intus subcæruleâ; latere antico parvo, margine dorsali excavato, declivi; umbonibus prominulis, margine ventrali recto; latere postico prope umbones uniangulato, prope margines biangulato, margine dorsali recto, cuneato, terminali truncato.*

THE PEPIN ANODON. Shell subrhomboidal, thin, smooth, straw coloured, neatly linearly banded, bluish within; anterior side small, dorsal margin excavated, sloped; umboes rather prominent, ventral margin straight; posterior side near the umboes with one angle, near the margin with two angles: dorsal margin straight, cuneated, terminal truncated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. ii. p. 96, pl. 16, f. 51.

Hab. Lake Pepin, County Ohio.

This species is apparently more triangular in its early stages than in its later growth.

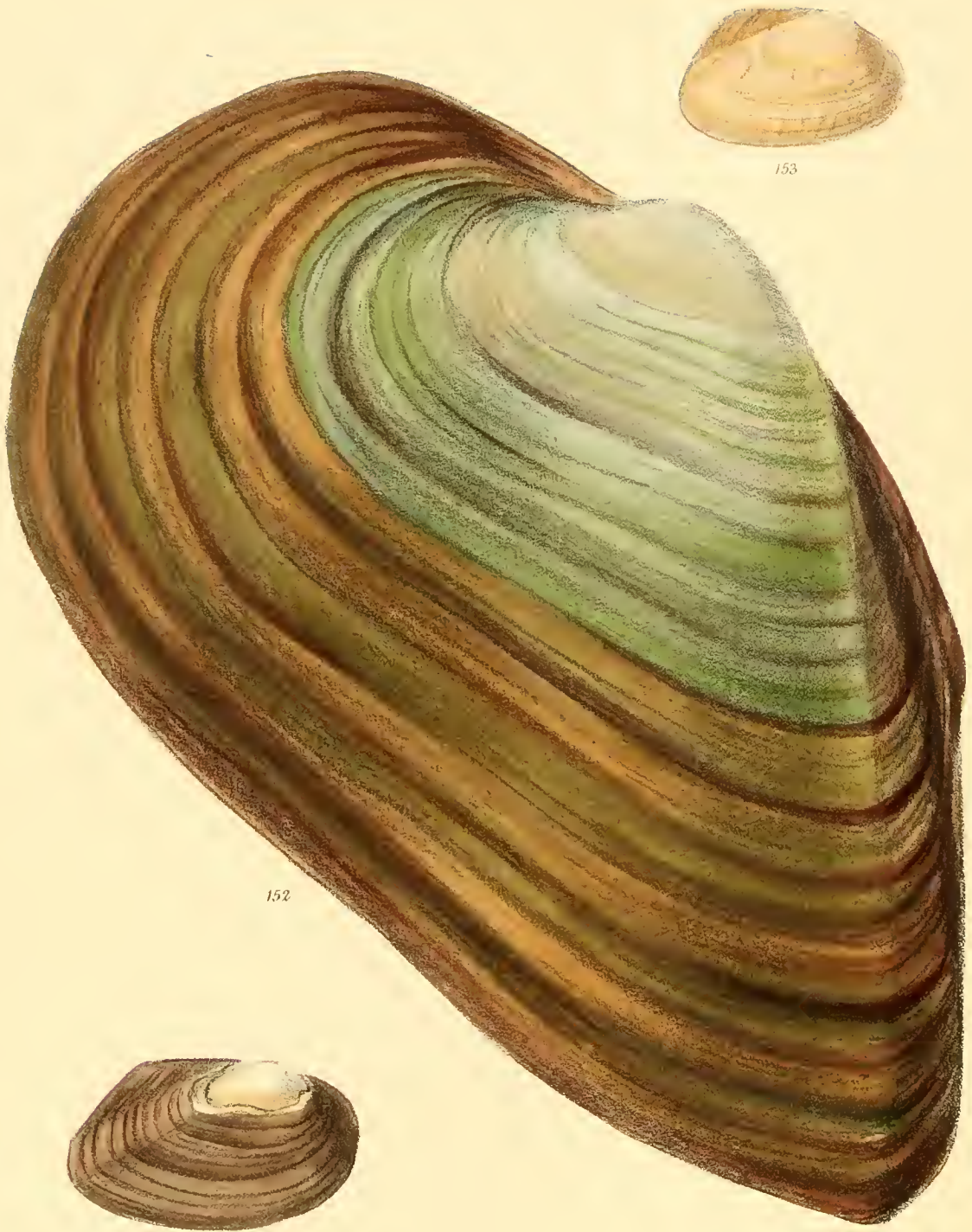
Species 151. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

ANODON DAHOMEYENSIS. *An. testâ oblongâ, angustâ, subreniformi compressâ, valdè inæquilaterali, tenebroso-olivaceâ, striatâ, intus albâ; latere antico brevi, margine dorsali depresso; umbonibus acutis, prominulis, margine ventrali concavo, sinuato; latere postico producto, margine dorsali subconvexo, laterali perobliquo, terminali rotundo, subacuminato.*

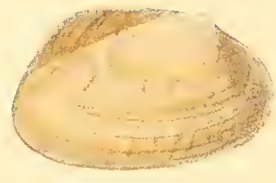
THE DAHOMEY ANODON. Shell oblong, narrow, subreniform, compressed, very inequilateral, dark olive, striated, white within; anterior side short, dorsal margin depressed; umboes sharp, rather prominent, ventral margin concave, sinuated, posterior side produced, dorsal margin rather convex, lateral very oblique, terminal rounded, subacuminated.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. vii. p. 79, pl. 41, fig. 141.

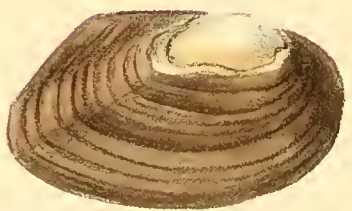
Hab. Dahomey, West Africa.



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A N O D O N.

PLATE XXXVII.

Species 152. (Mus. Brit.)

ANODON GIGANTEUS. *An. testâ magnâ, inflatâ, lævigato-undulatâ, ovato-subtrigonâ, olivaceo-viridi, fusco et viridi fusciatâ; latere antico amplo, rotundo, alto, margine elevato, umbonibus amplis; latere postico producto, subattenuato, subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi, ventrali, sinuato et sursùm acclivi.*

THE GIGANTIC ANODON. Shell large, inflated, smoothly undulated, ovately subtrigonal, olive green, banded with brown and green, anterior side full, round, high, margin elevated, umboes full; posterior side produced, rather attenuated, subacuminated, dorsal margin sloped, ventral sinuated and sloped upward.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. ii. pl. 1, f. 2.

Hab. Port Gibson.

The Brazilian shell figured as species 18, is given under this name by error, owing to the specimen being so named in the Cumingian collection. Our species 18 must be referred to *Anodon Trapezialis*, Lamarck, with which it fairly enough agrees.

Species 153. (Mus. Lea.) Copied.

ANODON SIMPSONIANUS. *An. testâ inæqualiter ellipticâ, parvâ, tenui, subcompressâ, fumeo-fuscâ, intùs cæruleo-albâ; latere antico angusto, breviusculo, rotundo; umbonibus prominulis, ad apices undulatis, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere postico subexpanso, subangulato.*

SIMPSON'S ANODON. Shell unequally elliptical, small, thin, subcompressed, smoky, brown, bluish white. within; anterior side narrow, rather short, rounded; umboes rather prominent, undulated at the apices, ventral margin equally convex; posterior side a little expanded, slightly angular.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. viii. p. 34, pl. 32, f. 281.

Hab. Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, Arctic America.

Species 154. (Mus. Lea.) Copied.

ANODON TORTILIS. *An. testâ subtrigonâ, parvâ, tenui, sublævigatâ, minutè undulatim striatâ, olivaceâ, intùs subcæruleo; latere antico angusto, margine dorsali declivi; umbonibus parvis, minutè lineatis, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere postico expanso, latè truncato, margine dorsali subelevato, recto.*

THE WREATHED ANODON. Shell subtrigonal, small, thin, rather smooth, minutely wave-striated, olive bluish within; anterior side narrow, dorsal margin sloped, umboes small, minutely lineated, ventral margin rather straight; posterior side expanded, widely truncated, dorsal margin a little elevated, straight.

LEA. Obs. on Unio, vol. v. p. 47, pl. 27, f. 54.

Hab. Cartagena, South America.

The character of the epidermis which induced Mr. Lea to name this shell *Anodon tortilis* is not very clearly expressed in the figure, but the reference is probably to a semispiral undulation in the striæ of growth.

June, 1870.

A N O D O N.

	Plate.	Species.		Plate.	Species.
alatus, <i>Lea</i>	XXVI.	100	Ferrussacianus, <i>Lea</i>	XIV.	51
Amazoniensis, <i>Lea</i>	XXX.	120	fluviatilis, <i>Lea</i>	XXII.	86
amethystus, Sowerby (by error, see Wheatleyi).....	} XXIV.	95	Footianus, <i>Lea</i>	XIV.	48
<i>anatinus</i> , Linnæus	I.	2	Forbesianus, <i>Lea</i>	XXX.	119
Angasii, <i>Lea</i>	XXXII.	127	<i>fossiculiferus</i> , D'Orbigny.....	XXVI.	3
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annulatus, <i>Sowerby</i>	XVIII.	67	<i>fuscatus</i> , Dilwyn	I.	2
anserinus, <i>Spir</i>	XXXI.	125	Gesneri, <i>Lea</i>	VII.	15
areolatus, <i>Sowerby</i>	X.	28	gibbus, <i>Benson</i>	VI.	13
atrovivens, <i>Shuttleworth</i>	XIII.	41	gibbosus, <i>Say</i>	IX. (f. 23)	24
<i>Aronensis</i> , Montagu.....	I.	2	giganteus, <i>Lea</i> (VIII. f. 18. by error, see trapezialis).....	} XXXVII.	152
Benedictensis, <i>Lea</i>	XXVI.	99	glabrus, <i>Valenciennes</i>	XXV.	97
Bengalensis, MS.	XIV.	49	glaucus, <i>Lamarck</i>	XXVII.	105
biangulatus, <i>Sowerby</i>	XXIII.	88	globosus, <i>Lea</i>	XXXV.	141
Blainvilleanus, <i>Lea</i>	VI.	12	gracilis, <i>Lea</i>	XIV.	45
Bonellii, <i>Ferrussac</i>	XI.	34	grandis, <i>Say</i>	I.	1
brevis, <i>Sowerby</i>	XXXI.	124	Hallenbeckii, <i>Lea</i>	XXIII.	89
Buchanensis, <i>Lea</i>	XXIV.	92	Harpethensis, <i>Lea</i>	XXI.	82
Burroughianus, <i>Lea</i>	XXVII.	103	Henryanus, <i>Lea</i>	XXXIV.	140
Caillaudii, <i>Lea</i>	XII.	38	Herculeus, <i>Gertsford</i>	III.	7
Californiensis, <i>Lea</i>	XXVIII.	113	hians, <i>Sowerby</i>	IV.	8
Castelnaudi, <i>Hupé</i>	XX.	79	Holtonis, <i>Lea</i>	XXXVI.	147
Catarectus, <i>Say</i>	X.	25	hordeum, <i>Gould</i>	XVIII.	66
<i>cellenensis</i> , Pfeiffer	I.	2	imbecilis, <i>Lea</i>	XXVII.	102
Charpentieri, <i>Käster</i>	XII.	37	implicatus, <i>Say</i>	XIII.	44
Cheezius, <i>Rang</i>	XV.	52	incertus, <i>Lea</i>	XVII.	59
ciconia, <i>Gould</i>	XXIX.	115	<i>intermedius</i> , <i>Lamarck</i>	I.	2
cochlearis, <i>Sowerby</i>	XXXIII.	135	Javonus, <i>Von Busck</i>	XI.	33
complantus, <i>Zeigler</i>	IX (f. 19.)	20	Kelletii, — ?	XIX.	71
corpulentus, <i>Cooper</i>	XXXII.	129	Kennerleyi, <i>Lea</i>	XXXIV.	139
Couperianus, <i>Lea</i>	XI.	32	<i>Kennicotti</i> , <i>Lea</i>	XXVII.	103
creperus, <i>Lea</i>	VIII. (f. 16)	17	Lacustris, <i>Lea</i>	XIX.	73
Cumingii, <i>Lea</i>	XXXI.	122	lato-marginatus, <i>Lea</i>	II.	3
cylindraceus, <i>Lea</i>	XXIV.	93	latus, <i>Rafinesque</i>	XIX	76
cygnæus, <i>Lamarck</i>	I. II.	2	Lewisii, <i>Lea</i>	XXXV.	142
dactylus, <i>Sowerby</i>	XIX.	75	lingulatus, <i>Hupé</i>	XXIII.	90
Dahomeyensis, <i>Lea</i>	XXXVI.	151	Linnæanus, <i>Lea</i>	XXXV.	144
Danielsii, <i>Lea</i>	XXXVI.	148	litturatus, <i>Hupé</i>	XX.	78
Dariensis, <i>Lea</i>	XVIII. (f. 70)	69	Lucasii, <i>Morelet</i>	XVII	64
decorus, <i>Lea</i>	XXI.	83	luteolus, <i>Lea</i>	XXXIII	132
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Principal Species not Identified or Included.

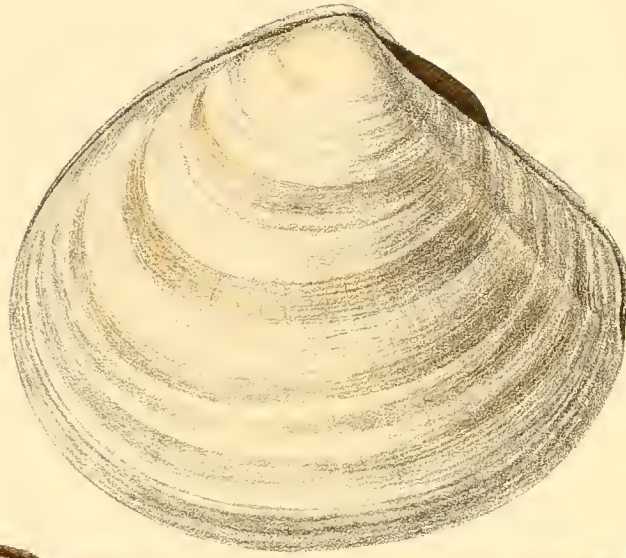
Argentens, Bealii, Bridgesii, denigratus, doliaris, Dallasianus, ferrugineus, Granadensis, inflatus, Jewettii Leonensis, lenticularis, lepidus, Napolensis, opacus, Pealiana, Parii, Strebellei, tetragona, Tryonii, Youkamensis. *Lea*.
 Arcuata, *Ferrussac*. Cognata, *Gould*. fragilis uniopsis, *Lamarck*. Cappertoni, *Konig*. Limnoica, Spixii, D'Orbigny. Letournenxii, *Bourguignat*. porcifer, *Gray*. Opalina, subinflata, subangulata, *Anthony* teres, *Conrad*. Wahlbergii, *Krauss*.

MONOGRAPH

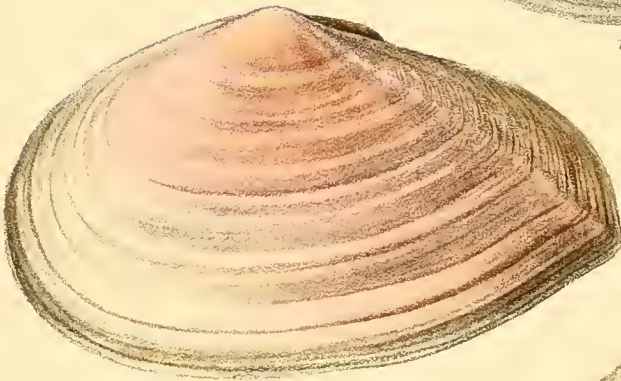
OF THE GENUS

T E L L I N A .

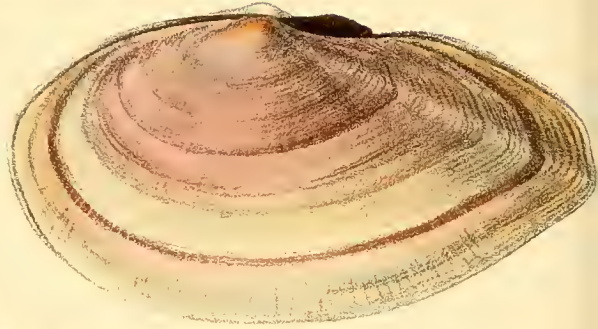
“Gorgeous as the sun at Midsummer.”—*Shakspeare*



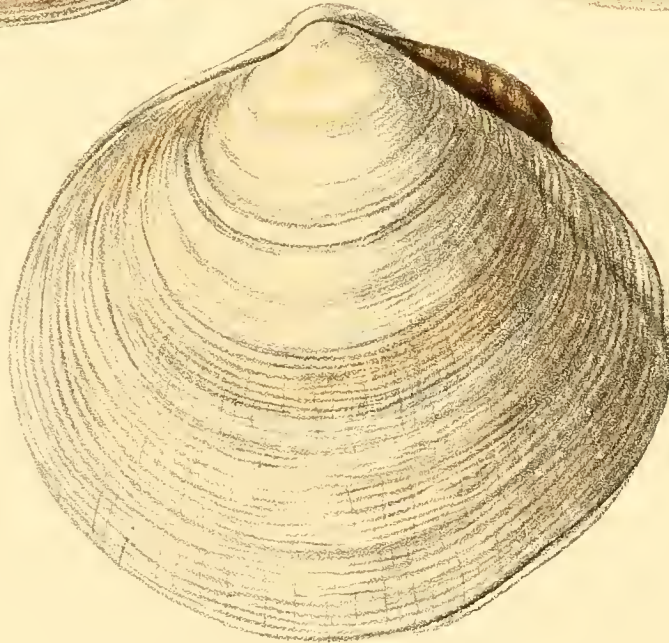
1.



2.



3.



4.

TELLINA.

PLATE I.

Testa marina bivalvis, binusculosa, latere postico plus minusve radiatim flexuoso vel angulato; dentes cardinales divergentes; dentes laterales plerumque validi, nonnunquam obsoleti: impressio pallii marini, sinuata. Ligamentum externum.

Shell-marine, bivalve, binuscular, with posterior side more or less radiately flexuous or angular; cardinal teeth divergent; lateral teeth generally strong, sometimes obsolete; pallial impression with a very large sinus. Ligament external.

As this work is intended for the discrimination of species rather than of genera, the collector will no doubt find included in this monograph a number of forms which might be more conveniently separated into genera such as have been adopted by modern authors. But if we have found it difficult to name an assemblage of characters exclusively and inclusively descriptive of the forms here assembled, we should find it little less difficult, in dividing the groups into smaller genera to define the single characters by which to distinguish them. Thus the presence or absence of lateral teeth would seem to be a good distinction, were it not that in some species these teeth exist only in one valve, in others in one side, and in others are so nearly obsolete that it is difficult to say whether they exist or not. So with the posterior flexure, which disappears by infinitesimal degrees as the observer passes from species to species.

There are few genera of Mollusca whose geographical distribution is so wide as in the genus before us. From high northern regions to the south of Australia and New Zealand, from extreme East to extreme West, wherever conchological fauna of any extent exist, there will a good proportion of Tellinæ be found among them. A great number of the larger species are collected in the West Indies, and many of great beauty are natives of the Philippine Island coasts. Perhaps nearly a fourth of all the species are supplied from these two series of localities, the remainder being pretty equally distributed.

Species 1. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA FAUSTA. *Tel. testâ orbiculari-subtrigonâ, solidâ, subventricosâ, albidâ, concentricè subundu-*

latim striatâ, striis versus umbones obsoletis; latere postico subtrigonâ, leviter flexuoso, subobsoletè angulato. Margine ventrali rotundatim acclivi, margine dorsale recti, declivi, termino truncato; ligamento magno, prominente; latere antico rotundato, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus subacuminatis.

THE PROSPEROUS TELLINA. Shell orbicular-subtrigonal, solid, subventricose, whitish, with concentric slightly undulating striae, which are obsolete towards the umboes; posterior side subtrigonal, slightly flexuous, with a nearly obsolete angle, ventral margin roundly sloped, dorsal margin straight, sloped, truncated at the end; ligament large, prominent; anterior side rounded, dorsal margin sloped, with umboes rather acuminated.

DONOVAN, vol. iii. t. 98, Dorset Cat., t. 5. f. 5.

Tellina lævis, Wood.

Tellina remies, Bom.

Hab. West Indies.

The young specimens of this species are smooth, and often golden tinted.

Fig. 2, Species 18.

TELLINA MADAGASCARIENSIS. A view of the right valve is given in Plate V. species 18, under which number it is described.

Fig. 3, Species 20.

TELLINA RUFESCENS. The right-hand valve, which is considerably the deeper, is figured in Plate V., Species 20, under which number it is described.

Species 4. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA DISCUS. *Tel. testâ solidissimâ, suborbicularis, inaequivalvi, subaequilaterali, ventricosâ, albidâ, concentricè striis undulatis rugatâ, prope umbones lævigatâ, striis tenuissimis radiatâ, rugis concentricis prope marginem ventralem et ad latera profundis, rudibus; valvulâ dextrâ profundiori, ad marginem ventralem alteram superanti; latere postico prope marginem ventralem angulatim im-*

TELLINA.—PLATE I.

presso, ante angulum valdè flexuoso, margine dorsali declivi, ligamento maximo; umbonibus rotundis, amplis; dentibus cardinalibus magnis, lateralibus antico approximato, postico maximo, subremoto.

THE DISC TELLINA. Shell very solid, suborbicular, inæquivalve, subæquilateral, ventricose, nearly white, concentrically wrinkled with undulating striæ, smooth near the umboes, rayed with very fine striæ, concentric wrinkles near the ventral margin and at the sides deep, coarse; right valve

rather the deeper, overlapping the other at the ventral margin; posterior side angularly impressed near the ventral margin, very flexuous; dorsal margin sloped; ligament very large; umboes rounded, full; cardinal teeth large, lateral anterior approximate, posterior very large, rather remote.

HANLEY. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. Isl. Ticao, Philippines.

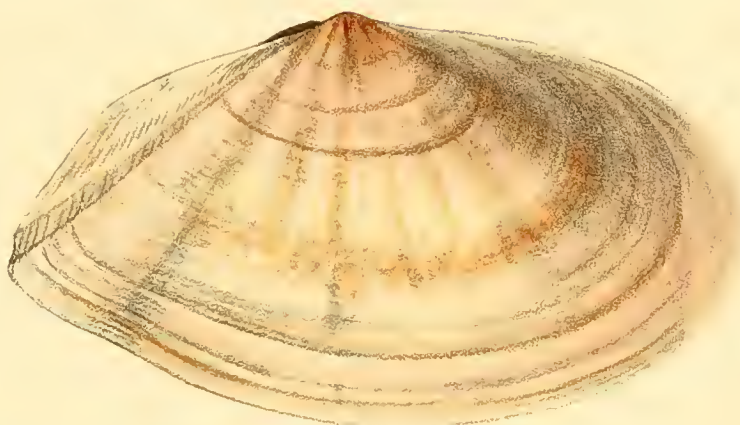
A little more oblique than *Tellina remies*, with the wrinkles less continuous and the posterior angle more acute.



5.a



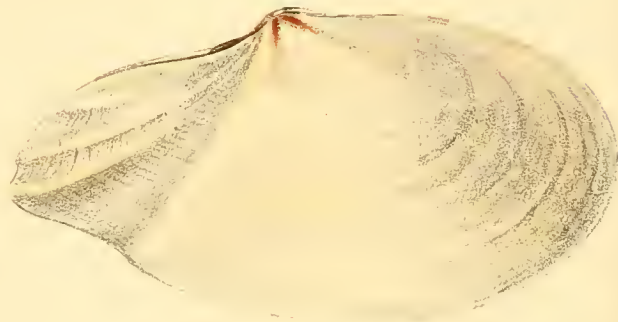
5.b



6.a



6.b



7.

TELLINA.

PLATE II.

Species 5. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SECTA. *Tel. testâ tenuiusculâ, inæquivalvi, nitidâ, lævigatâ, valvulâ dextrâ convexâ, alterâ subcompressâ, margine ventrali subarcuato, margine dorsali utrinque haud multum declivi, prope ligamentum magnum inciso, extremitate anticâ rotundatâ, posticâ latè truncatâ, obtusè angulatâ, dentibus primariis distinctis, margine cardinali sub ligamento intus incrassato, superficie internâ impolitâ.*

THE CUT TELLINA. Shell rather thin, inequivalve, shining, smooth, right valve convex, the other rather flat; ventral margin rather arched, dorsal margin on both sides not very sloping, with an incision near the large ligament; anterior extremity rounded, posterior widely truncated, obtusely angular, primary teeth distinct, cardinal margin beneath the ligament thickened within, internal surface dull.

CONRAD, Journ. Acad. U.S. Philad. vol. vii. p. 257; Sowb. Thes. Conch. f. 245, 248.

Hab. California.

Remarkable for its flattened and inequivalve form, and for a deep incision of the postero-dorsal margin made by the very large ligament.

Species 6. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA MAGNA. *Tel. testâ ovali, oblongâ, tenuiusculâ, subcompressâ, nitidissimâ, lævigatâ, aurantio et roseo supernè radiatâ, medio nebulatâ et concentricè fasciatâ, latere postico breviusculo, obliquè leviter bicostato, acuminato, latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali convexo, margine ventrali convexo, posticè sursum acclivi, flexurâ ventrali haud conspicuâ, dente cardinali uno, approximato.*

THE LARGE TELLINA. Shell oval, oblong, rather thin, subcompressed, very shining, smooth, rayed above,

clouded in the middle and concentrically banded with orange and rose; posterior side rather shorter, obliquely lightly two-ribbed, acuminate, anterior side rather oblong, dorsal margin convex, ventral margin convex, posteriorly sloping upwards, ventral flexure not conspicuous, cardinal tooth one, near.

SPENGLER.

Hab. West Indies.

A broad, flat, oval, beautifully-coloured species.

Species 7. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA TONGANA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, tenuiusculâ, subæquivalvi, convexâ, subæquilaterali, nitidâ, subtærigatâ, albâ, roseo ad umbones radiatâ, eodemque colore ad latera tinctâ, margine ventrali subarcuato, posticè sursum acclivi, dorsali anticè vix declivi, posticè leviter declivi convexo, latere postico paululum breviorè, attenuato, substrato, ad terminum subdentato, flexurâ ventrali valde conspicuâ, costâ umbonali prominente, umbonibus tumidis, ligamento infosso, dentibus lateralibus haud magnis, subæquidistantibus.*

THE TONGA TELLINA. Shell oblong, rather thin, subequivalve, convex, subequilateral, shining, rather smooth, white, radiated at the umboes with rose-colour, and tinged with the same at the sides; ventral margin subarcuate, posteriorly sloping upwards, dorsal scarcely sloping in front, convex, and slightly sloping behind, posterior side a little shorter, attenuated, beaked, slightly dentated at the end, ventral flexure very conspicuous, umbonal rib prominent, umboes tumid, ligament imbedded, lateral teeth not large, nearly equidistant.

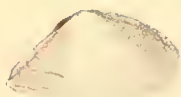
QUOY et GAIMARD, Zool. Voy. Astrolabe, vol. iii. p. 498.

Hab. Island of Tonga, South Seas.

A slightly beaked shell, beautifully rayed with rose at the umboes, and tinged with the same colour at the sides.



8a.



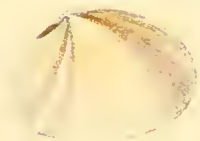
9.



10a.



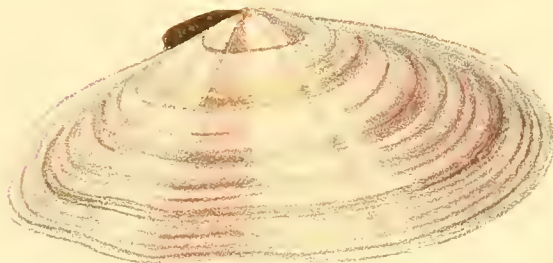
11.



10b.



10c.



8b.

TELLINA.

PLATE III.

Species 8. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming.)

TELLINA RADIATA. *Tel. testā oblongā, subæquilatērā, subcompressā, solidā, lævi, politā, albā, flavidē fasciatā, plerumque subinterruptim roseo radiatā, intus flavidā, margine dorsali moderatē utrinque declivi, latere postico obtusē acuminato, obliquē truncato, latere antico oblongo, margine ventrali usque ad medium recliusculo, tum posticē undatim bilobato, flexurā ventrali parvā.*

THE RAYED TELLINA. Shell oblong, subequilateral, subcompressed, solid, smooth, polished, white, banded with yellow, generally subinterruptedly rayed with rose, yellow within, dorsal margin moderately sloping on both sides, posterior side obtusely acuminated, obliquely truncate, anterior side oblong, ventral margin rather straight as far as the centre, then posteriorly wavyly bilobate, ventral flexure small.

LINNEUS, *Systema Naturæ*.

Tellina unimaculata, var., Lamarek.

Hab. West Indies.

This common West Indian shell is charmingly coloured, generally rayed with pink bands, crossed and partly interrupted by concentric ribbons of opake white.

Species 9. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SUBTRIGONA. *Tel. testā oblongā, subtrigonā, solidā, lævigatā, albā, iridescente, ad margins roseo tinctā, latere postico acuminato, subrostrato, margine dorsali valde declivi, latere antico longiusculo, subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali anticē convexo, posticē sursum acclivi, subincurvo, flexurā ventrali minimā.*

THE SUBTRIGONAL TELLINA. Shell oblong, subtrigonal, solid, smooth, white, iridescent, tinged at the margins with rose, posterior side acuminated, slightly beaked, the dorsal margin much sloped, anterior side rather longer, subaeuminate, dorsal margin sloped, ventral margin convex anteriorly, sloped upwards and rather incurved posteriorly, ventral flexure almost wanting.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

I cannot find any shell already named which corresponds

with this which I have named *subtrigona*, on account of the rectangular slope of the dorsal margin on each side of the umboes.

Species 10. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA DISPAR. *Tel. testā tenui, ovatā, subcompressā, subæquilaterali, albā seu flavidā, roseo vel aurantio radiatā, valvulā dextrā solum minutissimē obliquē striatā, latere postico breviusculo, obliquē truncato, latere antico lato, ad terminum subrotundo, margine dorsali posticē declivi, anticē arcuatim subelevatā, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE DISSIMILAR TELLINA. Shell thin, ovate, subcompressed, subequilateral, white or yellow, rayed with rose or orange, right valve only very minutely obliquely striated, posterior side rather shorter, obliquely truncated, anterior side wide, rounded at the end; dorsal margin sloping posteriorly, slightly arched and elevated in front, lateral teeth none.

CONRAD, *Journ. of Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil.* vol. vii.

Hab. Sandwich Islands and island of Bohol, Philippines.

The species is named *dispar* on account of the right valve only being microscopically sculptured with oblique striae.

Species 11. (Mus. Sowerby.)

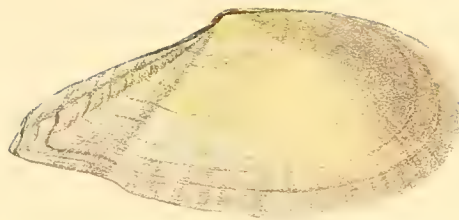
TELLINA FOLIACEA. *Tel. testā oblongā, compressā, solidā, nitidā, obscurē aurantiā, minutissimē striatā, latere postico lato, longiusculo, latē truncato, costā obliquā angulato, ad terminum acuminato, arcū postangulari trigonā, calenlā dextrā punctis squamosis radiatā; margine dorsali postico spinoso, latere antico subangusto, breviusculo, versus terminum attenuato.*

THE LEAFY TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, solid, shining, dull-orange, very minutely striated, posterior side wide, rather long, widely truncate, angulated by an oblique rib, acuminated at the termination, postangular area trigonal, that of the right valve rayed with scaly points; posterior dorsal margin spinose, anterior side rather narrow, rather short, attenuated towards the end.

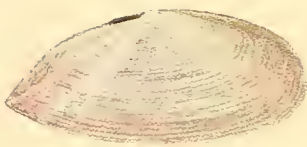
LINNEUS, *Systema Naturæ*.

Hab. San Nicolas, island of Zebu, and Moluccas.

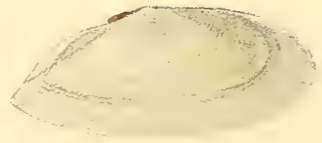
There is no second *Tellina* at all resembling this well-known shell.



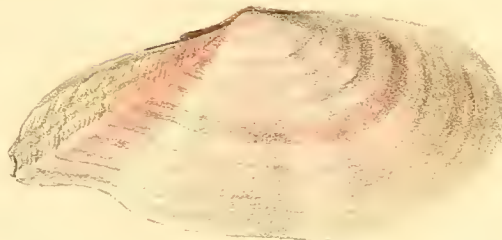
12 a



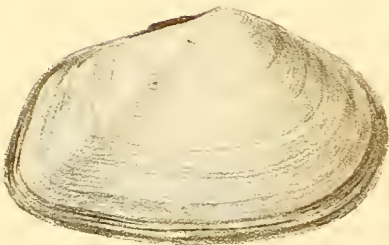
13 a.



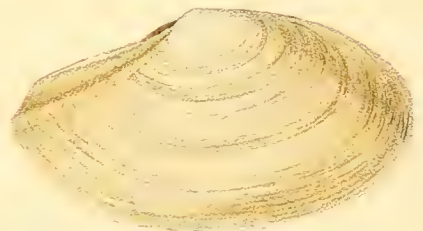
13. b.



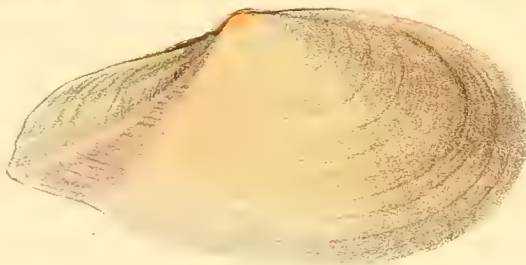
12 b



14.



15.



12 c

TELLINA.

PLATE IV.

Species 12. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PERNA. *Tel. testā elongatā, tenuiusculā, convexā, subpellucidā, nitidā, sublævigatā, albā flavā aurantiā aut roseā, radio pallidiore postico plerumque ornatā, latere postico breviusculo, attenuato, rostrato, ad terminum subdentato, latere antico inflato, longiusculo, lato, margine ventrali anticè et medio convexo, posticè incurvo, sursum acclivi, flexurā ventrali profundā, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE PERNA TELLINA. Shell elongate, rather thin, convex, subpellucid, shining, rather smooth, white yellow or pink, generally ornamented with a paler posterior ray, posterior side very short, attenuated, rostrated, slightly dentated at the end, anterior side inflated, rather long, wide; ventral margin anteriorly and in the centre convex, posteriorly incurved, sloping upwards, ventral flexure deep, no lateral teeth.

SPENGLER, Sch. Nat. Gest. Kiöbenh. 4, 1798.

Tellina sulphurea, Lamb.

Tellina latirostra, Lamb.

Tellina incarnata, Born.

Tellina pullescens, Dilw.

Tellina latirostra, Swains.

Hab. Singapore and Isl. Bureas, Philippines.

Species 13. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LANCEOLATA. *Tel. testā elongatā, tenui, subæquilaterali, valde compressā, tenuiter concentricè sulcatā, albā vel roseā, albo posticè uniradiatā, latere postico obliquè angulato, ad terminum acuminato, post angulum depresso, margine dorsali arcuatim declivi, latere antico oblongo; margine dorsali elevato, declivi, margine ventrali rectiusculo, posticè sursum paululum acclivi, costā obliquā posticā intus conspicuā, dente laterali uno proximo.*

THE LANCEOLATE TELLINA. Shell elongate, thin, subequilateral, very compressed, finely concentrically sulcated, white or pink, with a posterior white ray; posterior side obliquely angular, acuminate at the end, depressed behind the angle, dorsal margin arched, sloping, anterior side oblong; dorsal margin raised, sloping, ventral margin rather straight, a little sloping upwards posteriorly, an oblique posterior rib conspicuous within, one proximate lateral tooth.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. vol. vi. p. 111. f. 103.

Psammotæa pellucida, Lamarck.

Hab. Island of Negroes, Philippines; H. Cuming.

Species 14. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA TIMORENSIS. *Tel. testā oblongo-subquadratā, tenuiusculā, subæquilaterali, compressā, complanatā, utrinque hiantē, albidā, opacā, concentricè striatā, latere postico subobliquè truncato, obtusè angulato; margine dorsali recto, declivi, margine ventrali rectiusculo, post medium subsinuatum depresso, flexurā ventrali inconspicuā, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE TIMOR TELLINA. Shell oblong-subquadrate, rather thin, subequilateral, compressed, flattened, gaping at both ends, white, opaque, concentrically striated, posterior side subobliquely truncated, obtusely angled; dorsal margin straight, sloping, ventral margin rather straight, past the middle sinuously depressed, ventral flexure very inconspicuous, no lateral teeth.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. vol. v.

Hab. Isl. Timor and Isl. Negroes, Philippines.

This very flat species has a slightly depressed sinuosity past the middle on the posterior side.

Species 15. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ALBINELLA. *Tel. testā oblongo-ovali, subæquilaterali, tenuiusculā, complanatā, nitidā, concentricè sulcatā, albidā vel roseā, latere antico declivi, latere postico subacuminato, suprā declivi, posticè leviter angulatā, areā postangulari angustā, striatā, margine ventrali medio rectiusculo, posticè sursum validè acclivi, dente laterali uno proximo.*

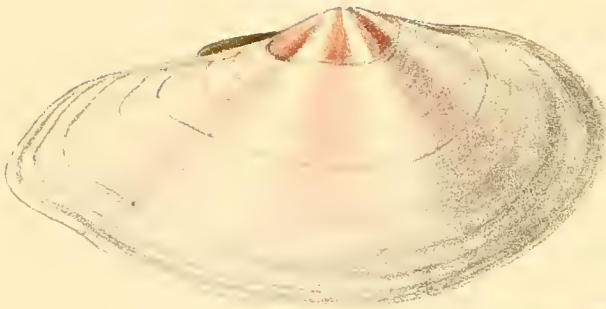
THE LITTLE WHITE TELLINA. Shell oblong-oval, subequilateral, rather thin, flattish, shining, concentrically grooved, white or pink, anterior side sloping, posterior side rather acuminate, sloping above, posteriorly lightly angulated, postangular area narrow, striated; ventral margin rather straight in the middle, posteriorly strongly sloping upwards, one lateral tooth proximate.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. n. 17.

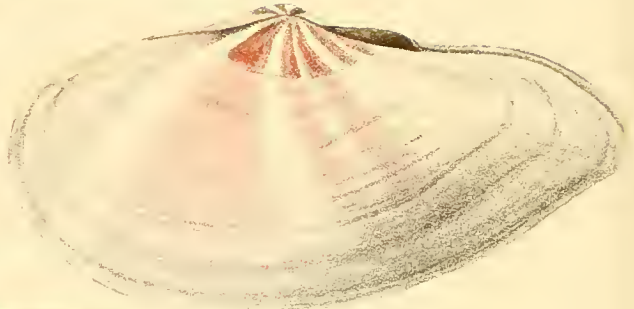
Hab. Australia.



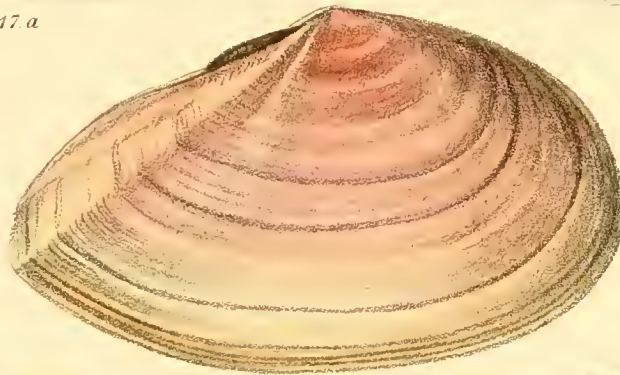
16



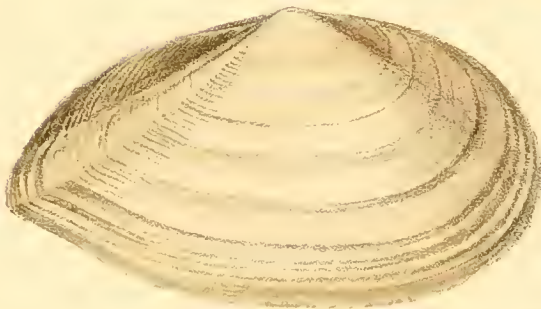
17 a



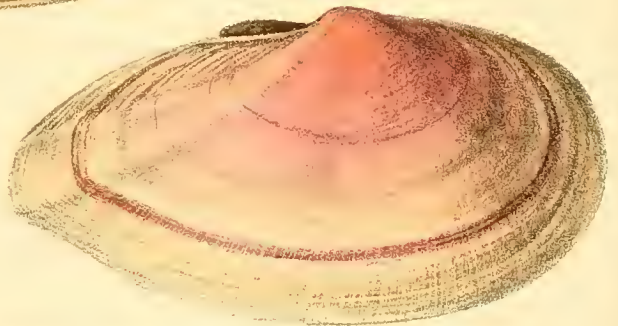
17 b



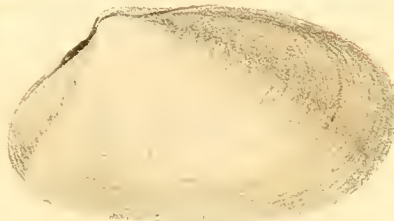
18



19



20



21

TELLINA.

PLATE V.

Species 16. (Mus. Cuming.)

TELLINA SINUATA. *Tel. testā oblongo-subquadrata, lata, complanata, tenuiscula, subaequilaterali, latere antico breviusculo, subquadratum rotundato, margine dorsali vix declivi, latere postico truncato, obtusissimè angulato, ante angulum sinuatum depresso, margine ventrali medio recto, posticè validè sinuato.*

THE SINUATED TELLINA. Shell oblong-subquadrate, broad, flat, rather thin, nearly equilateral, anterior side rather the shorter, subsquarely rounded, dorsal margin scarcely sloping, posterior side truncated, very obtusely angulated, in front of the angle sinusously depressed, ventral margin straight in the middle, with a strong posterior sinus.

SPENGLER.

Tellinides Timorensis, var., Sowerby.

Tellina nicea, Wood, Test. jun.

Hab. Tranquebar; Sumatra.

Differing in proportions from *T. Timorensis*, and in the decided, deep sinus of the ventral margin.

Species 17. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ELEGANS. *Tel. testā elongatā, eleganter tortuosā, politissimā, solidā, subinequivalvi, niveā, roseā radiatā, latere antico semiovalo, latere postico attenuato, acuminato, perobliquè truncato, margine dorsali incurvo, declivi, margine ventrali validè convexo, posticè sursum acclivi, leviter sinuato, valvulā dextrā profundiore, dentibus lateralibus, valvulae dextræ uno postico remoto, uno antico proximo.*

THE ELEGANT TELLINA. Shell elongated, elegantly tortuous, very polished, solid, rather inequivalve, white, rayed with pink, anterior side half-oval, posterior side narrowed, acuminated, very obliquely truncated, with the dorsal margin incurved, sloping, ventral margin very convex, posteriorly sloping upwards, slightly sinuated, right valve deeper, lateral teeth of the right valve one posterior remote, one anterior approximate.

GRAY, Wood's Index Testaceologicus, sup. t. i. f. 5.

Hab. Gulf of Mexico.

Besides the peculiar twist resembling that of *Arca tor-*

tuosa, this shell differs from *T. radiata* in greater depth and rotundity of ventral margin.

Species 18. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA MADAGASCARIENSIS. *Tel. oblongā, ovalā, crassā, subcomplanatā, minutissimè striatā, roseā, latere antico semiovali, latere postico longiusculo, subattenuato, obliquè bicostato, ad terminum subacuminato, margine dorsali valde declivi, margine ventrali rectiusculo, posticè sursum acclivi, flexurā ventrali mediocri, intus margine cardinali crasso, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE MADAGASCAR TELLINA. Shell oblong, ovate, thick, rather flat, very minutely striated, rose-coloured, anterior side semioval, posterior side rather the longer, rather narrowed, obliquely two-ribbed, slightly acuminated at the end, with the dorsal margin very sloping, ventral margin nearly straight, but sloping upwards posteriorly, ventral flexure medium, within the hinge-margin thick, no lateral teeth.

GMELIN, Linn. Syst. Nat. 3237.

Tellina rosea, Lamarck.

Hab. Madagascar.

Very thick within, and the hinge being without lateral teeth the species is typical of the abandoned genus *Tellinides*.

Species 19. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA STRIGOSA. *Tel. testā ovato-oblongā, subsolidā, inequivalvi, inequilaterali, nitidā, fasciis concentricis semipellucidā, compressā, albidā, roseo et fulvo concentricè strigatā, latere antico semiovali, ad terminum leviter sinuato, latere postico longiore, subattenuato, acuminato, margine dorsali arcuatim declivi, margine ventrali anticè medio et post medium recto, posticè sursum acclivi, tum emarginato, valvulā dextrā subinflatā, valvulā sinistrā subcomplanatā, flexurā ventrali validā, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE STRIPED TELLINA. Shell ovate-oblong, rather solid, inequivalve, inequilateral, shining, semipellucid in concentric bands, compressed, whitish, concentrically striped, anterior side half-oval, slightly

sinuous at the end, posterior side longer, rather attenuated, acuminate; the dorsal margin arched, sloping, ventral margin anteriorly in the middle and beyond straight, posteriorly sloping upwards, then emarginate, dextral valve inflated, sinistral valve rather flat, ventral fold strong, lateral teeth none.

GMELIN, Linn. Syst. Nat. 3239.

Levagal, Adans.

Hab. Senegal.

Species 20. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA RUFESCENS. *Tel. testá oblongá, ovali, inæquivalvi, inæquilaterali, solidá, lævigatá, subpurpureo-roseá, latere antico semiovali, breviusculo, latere postico elongato, attenuato, obscurè angulato, margine dorsali ad ligamentum excavato, tum arcuatim declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi subsinuato, flexurá ventrali inconspicuá, valvulá dextrá profundá, valvulá sinistrá subcomplanatá, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE REDDISH TELLINA. Shell oblong, oval, inequivalve, inequilateral, solid, smooth, purplish-rose, anterior side semioval, rather short, posterior side elongated, attenuated, obscurely angular, acuminate, dorsal margin excavated at the ligament, then arched and sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards, slightly sinuous, ventral flexure inconspicuous, right valve deep, left valve rather flat, lateral teeth none.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. vol. vi. f. 97.

Tellina operculata, Gmel.

Hab. Tumbes, Peru.

A shell of oblong form, with the right valve much deeper than the other.

Species 21. (Mus. Sowerby.)

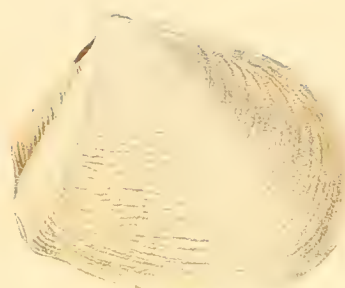
TELLINA CANDIDA. *Tel. testá oblongá, tenui, subcompressá, obliquá, albá, inæquilaterali, lævigatá, latere postico brevissimo, breviter truncato, leviter angulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, ventrali sursum acclivi, latere antico elongato, margine dorsali parum declivi, subconvexo, margine ventrali anticè valde convexo, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE WHITE TELLINA. Shell oblong, thin, rather compressed, oblique, white, inequilateral, smooth, posterior side very short, shortly truncate, slightly angular, with the dorsal margin very sloping downwards, and the ventral sloping upwards, anterior side elongate, with the dorsal margin a little sloping, rather convex, ventral margin very convex anteriorly, no lateral teeth.

LAMARCK (Psammotæa), Anim. sans vert.

Hab. China.

Longer and narrower than *T. galathæa*, and without the raised dots said to be characteristic of that species.



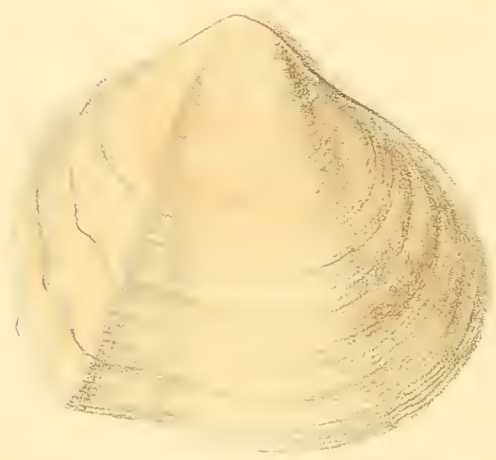
22



23 a.



24



25



23 b

TELLINA.

PLATE VI.

Species 22. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SPECTABILIS. *Tel. testū obliquè subquadratā, inflatā, tenui, albā, inæquilaterali, striis elevatis concentricis undulatis tenuibus rugatā, latere postico brevissimo, validè triflexuoso, latè truncato, margine triangulato, margine dorsali valdè declivi, latere antico subquadrato, ventricoso, margine dorsali arcuatim declivi, ligamento partim interno, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE REMARKABLE TELLINA. Shell obliquely squarish, inflated, thin, white, inequilateral, wrinkled with concentric thin elevated striae, posterior side very short, strongly three-folded, widely truncate, with the margin triangular, dorsal margin very sloping; anterior side subquadrate, ventricose, with the dorsal margin arched and sloped, ligament partly internal, no lateral teeth.

HANLEY, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. Bay of Manilla and Isle of Siquijor.

Belonging to that division of the genus which has the inner part of the ligament or cartilage placed on a little triangular area within the shell.

Species 23. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA REMIES. *Tel. testā suborbiculari, solidissimā, subinæquivalvi, subæquilaterā, ventricosā, impolitā, albā, pallidissimè prope umbones cæruleā, epidermide subviridi indutā, concentricè liris crassiusculis, inæqualibus, plerumque continuis rugatā; margine antico semicirculari, margine postico truncato, valvulā sinistrā posticè sinuatim depressā, dextrā sinuatim elevatā; dentibus lateralibus, posticis remotis, anticis subproximis; valvā sinistrā quam altera magis depressā.*

THE PADDLE TELLINA. Shell suborbicular, very solid, rather inæquivalve, nearly equilateral, ventricose, not polished, white, very pale bluish near the umboes, covered with a thin epidermis, concentrically wrinkled with rather thick, unequal, generally continuous ridges; anterior margin semicircular, posterior margin truncated, left valve sinuously depressed, and

the right sinuously elevated posteriorly; lateral teeth, posterior remote, anterior near; left valve more depressed than right.

LINNÆUS, *Syst. Nat.*

Tellina sulcata, Lamarck.

Tellina convexa, Wood.

Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines, and Amboyna.

In *T. discus* the wrinkles are more divided and less continuous, and the posterior end more acuminate and less broadly truncated than in *T. remies*.

Species 24. (Mus. Cuming.)

TELLINA SOL. *Tel. testā magnā, oblonga-ellipticā, compressā, nitidā, aurantiā, alterā valvā sublavigatā, alterā concentricè substriatā, latere postico brevi, subrectè truncato, margine dorsali rectiusculo, declivi, costā umbonali acutè angulatè termino acuminato; latere antico obliquè ovato, oblongo, margine ventrali anticè et medio convexo, posticè gradatim sursum acclivi.*

THE SUN TELLINA. Shell large, oblong-elliptical, compressed, shining, orange, one valve rather smooth, the other concentrically lightly striated, posterior side short, rather straightly truncate, with the dorsal margin rather straight, sloping, umbonal rib angular, acuminate at the end, anterior side obliquely ovate, oblong, ventral margin convex in the front and middle, gradually sloping upwards at the back.

HANLEY, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. — ?

Large, flat, elliptical, very unequal-sided, and of a reddish-orange colour. A fine specimen of this exists in Mr. Cuming's cabinet, locality unknown.

Species 25. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LACUNOSA. *Tel. testā subquadratā, ventricosā, tenui, altā, concentricè striis tenuibus elevatis minutè rugatā, albidā, fulvo pallidè fasciatā, latere postico valdè inflato, brevi, costā umbonali latā, validā, angulatā, areā postangulari convexā, obscurè costatā, latere*

antico obliquè declivi, inflato, margine ventrali convexo, posticè ante angulum sursum acclivi, valvulã sinistrã posticè canalifero, ligamento partim interno, dentibus lateralibus nullis, umbonibus prominentibus, angularibus.

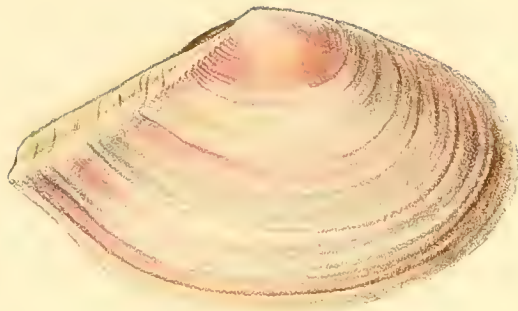
THE GUTTERED TELLINA. Shell subquadrate, ventricose, thin, elevated, minutely wrinkled with thin concentric raised striæ, white, banded with pale fawn, posterior side much inflated, short, the um-

bonal rib wide, strong, and angular, postangular area convex, obscurely ribbed, anterior side obliquely sloping, inflated, ventral margin convex, posteriorly in front of the angle sloping upwards, ligament partly internal, no lateral teeth, umboes prominent, angular.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. vol. iv. p. 92. f. 78.

Tellina papyracea, Gmel.

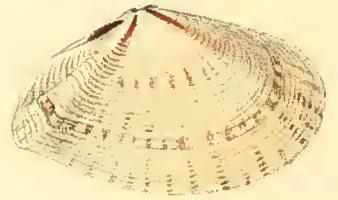
Hab. Guinea.



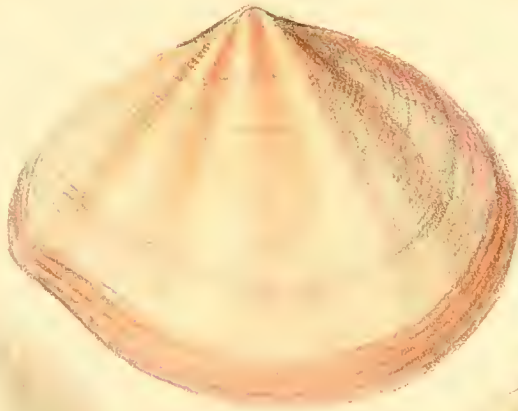
26



27. a



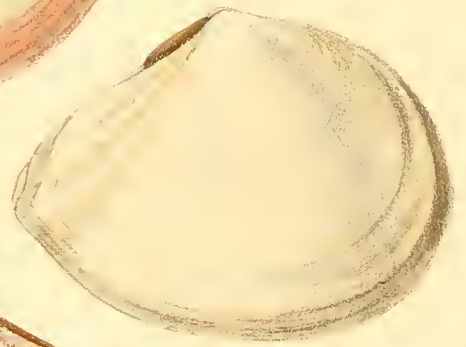
27. b



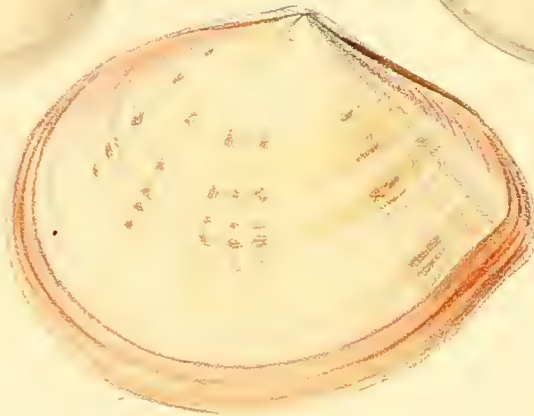
28. a



29. a



29. b



28. b.

TELLINA.

PLATE VII.

Species 26. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ROSEA. *Tel. testâ oblongo-ovatâ, crassâ, complanatâ, roseâ, lævigatâ, subæquilaterâ, æquivalvi, latere postico trigono, subrostrato, costâ umbonali conspicuâ, angustatâ, terminè acuminato, margine dorsali declivi, erecto, latere antico semiovali, margine ventrali medio rectiusculo, posticè versus terminum sursum acclivi, emarginato, dentelaterali in valvulâ dextrâ uno, proximo; ligamento infosso, margine dorsali utrinque excavato.*

THE ROSE-COLOURED TELLINA. Shell oblong-ovate, thick, flattened, rose-coloured, smooth, subequilateral, equi-valve, posterior side trigonal, subrostrated, with the umbonal ridge conspicuous, narrow, acuminated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, straight, anterior side semiovalate, ventral margin rather straight in the centre, sloping upwards towards the posterior termination, emarginate, one proximate lateral tooth in the right valve; ligament imbedded, dorsal margin on both sides excavated.

SPENGLER, Schriv. Natur. Gelst. Kiob.

Hab. Indian Ocean.

A much flatter shell than *T. Madagascariensis*, with a more pointed termination.

Species 27. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA STAURELLA. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, oblongâ, solidâ, subconvexâ, minutè concentricè liratâ, flavidâ seu albâ, nonnunquam rubro radiatâ, ad umbones utrâque valvâ rubro biradiatâ, latere postico breviusculo, validè obliquè plicato, subacuminatim truncato, areâ post plicâ angustâ, margine dorsali declivi, latere antico oblongo, terminè rotundo, margine ventrali convexo, posticè sursum acclivi, sinuatâ, flexurâ ventrali parvâ, dentibus lateralibus valvulæ dextræ subæquidistantibus.*

THE LITTLE-BAG TELLINA. Shell oval, oblong, solid, rather convex, minutely concentrically ridged, yellowish or white, sometimes with rose-rays, each valve with two red rays at the umboes, posterior side rather short, with a strong oblique fold, rather acuminately truncate, area behind the fold narrow, with the dorsal margin sloping, anterior side oblong, rounded at the end, ventral margin convex, posteriorly sloping upwards, sinuated, ventral flexure small, lateral teeth of the right valve nearly equidistant.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., Tellina, no. 6.

Tellina scalaris, Lamarek, no. 29.

Hab. Philippines.

A pair of strong red rays on each valve, meeting at the umboes, makes a cross of four. The variety *T. scalaris*, Lamarek, is rather shorter and a little more truncated posteriorly.

Species 28. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LEVIGATA. *Tel. testâ orbiculato-ovali, subcompressâ, inequilaterali, subæquivalvi, solidâ, albidâ, aurantio roseo et luteo interruptim radiatâ, frequenter aurantio, limbatâ, levigatâ, leviter radiatum striatâ, posticè prope umbones lineis elevatis minutè liratâ, latere postico brevi, acuminato, plicâ obliquâ validâ in valvâ dextrâ reflexâ, in valvâ sinistrâ deflexâ, latere antico lato, inflato, obliquè semirotondo, margine ventrali convexo, posticè elevato, sinuato, flexurâ haud profundâ, dentibus lateralibus, postico subremoto, antico subapproximato.*

THE SMOOTH TELLINA. Shell orbicularly oval, subcompressed, inequilateral, nearly equi-valve, solid, white, interruptedly rayed with orange, rose and yellow, frequently bordered with orange, smooth, lightly radiately striated, posteriorly, near the umboes, ridged minutely with raised lines, posterior side short, acuminated, with a strong oblique fold reflected in the right valve and deflected in the left, anterior side wide, inflated, obliquely semirotond; ventral margin convex, elevated posteriorly and sinuated, flexure not deep, lateral teeth, the posterior one rather distant, the anterior rather near.

LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, no. 1117.

Hab. St. Thomas, West Indies.

A very broad, almost orbicular species, which, besides interrupted rays of various colours, is generally ornamented with a border of bright-orange.

Species 29. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA DELTOIDALIS. *Tel. testâ subtrigonâ, albâ, solidâ, lævigatâ, inequivalvi, inequilaterali, latere pos-*

tico brevi, subacuminato, costâ umbonali reflexâ et deflexâ, termino subrostrato, subtrilobato, margine dorsali recto, valde declivi, elongato, latere antico tumido, elevato, margine dorso-laterali rotundatim aut subquadratum convexo, margine ventrali medio rectiusculo, utrinque sursum acclivi, umbonibus elevatis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE DELTOID TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, white, solid, smooth, inequivalve, inequilateral, posterior side short, somewhat acuminated, reflected and deflected by an umbonal rib, slightly beaked and trilobate at the termination; dorsal margin straight, very sloping,

long, anterior side tumid, elevated, the dorso-lateral margin roundly or rather squarely convex, ventral margin nearly straight in the middle, on both sides sloping upwards, umbones elevated, lateral teeth none.

LAMARK, Anim. sans vert., Tellina, no. 49.

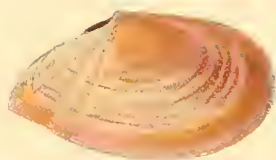
Tellina lactea, Quoy et Gaimard.

Hab. Australia.

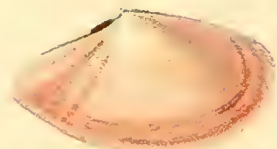
The squareness of the anterior side and the strong posterior slopes give to this shell the deltoid appearance whence it derives its name. Variety Fig. *a* shows the extreme degree of this peculiarity, while some specimens are even rounder than variety Fig. *b*.



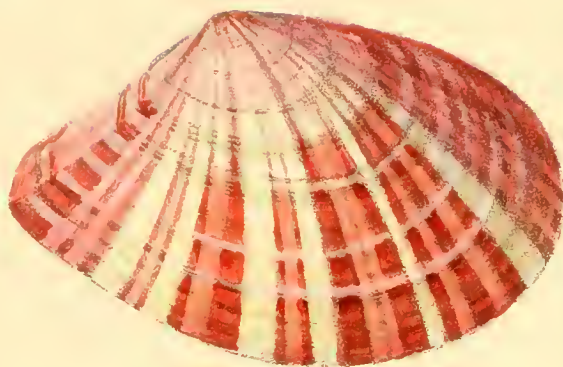
30.



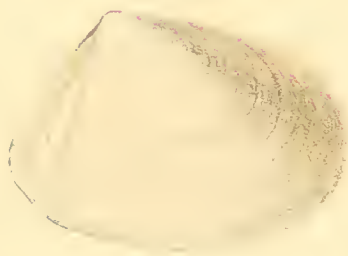
31.a



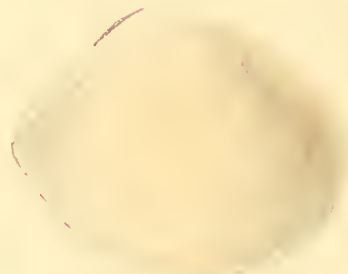
31.b



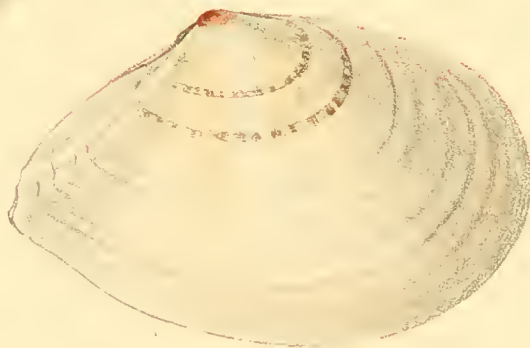
32



33



34



35

TELLINA.

PLATE VIII.

Species 30. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PLANATA. *Tel. testâ ovali, subsolidâ, compressâ, inæquivalvi, æquilaterali, nitidâ, albâ, medio pallidè carneâ, latere postico paulo angustiore, vix acuminato, margine dorsali subdeclivi, canali et costâ umbonalibus validis, angustibus, areâ postcostali subalatâ, latere antico semiovali, ad terminum leviter sinuato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo, valvulâ dextrâ subinflatâ, dentibus lateralibus, uno postico remoto, uno antico approximato, valvulâ sinistrâ planiusculâ, ligamento infosso.*

THE FLATTENED TELLINA. Shell oval, rather solid, compressed, inequivalve, equilateral, shining, white, pale flesh-coloured in the middle, posterior side a little narrower, scarcely acuminated, dorsal margin rather sloping, umbonal canal and rib strong, narrow post-costal area slightly alated, anterior side semi-oval, slightly sinuous, ventral margin equally convex, right valve rather swelled, with lateral teeth, one posterior remote, one anterior approximate, left valve rather flatter, ligament imbedded.

LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, No. 1117.

Hab. Mediterranean.

Much less elongated than *Tellina strigosa*, and scarcely rostrated. The centre is suffused with a delicate flesh-tint.

Species 31. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA INCARNATA. *Tel. testâ oblongo-ovali, compressâ, tenui, nitidissimâ, pallidè carneâ seu rubro-aurantiâ, prope flexuram posticam radiâ albâ subduplicatâ ornatâ, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali, latere postico brevi, acuminato, subrostrato, margine dorsali declivi, costâ umbonali obtusâ, areâ antecostali trigonâ, planulatâ, latere antico obliquè oblongo, margine ventrali æqualiter convexâ, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE FLESH-COLOURED TELLINA. Shell oblong-oval, compressed, thin, very shining, pale flesh-coloured or reddish-orange, ornamented near the posterior fold with a partly duplicate white ray, equivalve, inequilateral, posterior side short, acuminated, slightly rostrated, with the dorsal margin sloped, umbonal rib obtuse, antecostal area trigonal, flattened, ante-

rior side obliquely oblong, ventral margin equally convex, lateral teeth none.

LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, No. 1118.

Tellina squalida, Montagu.

Hab. Great Britain and the Mediterranean.

A flat, oval, prettily-coloured species.

Species 32. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LATA. *Tel. testâ ovali, politissimâ, inflatâ, latâ, rubro-aurantio splendidè radiatâ, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali, latere postico brevi, acuminato, subtrigono, costâ umbonali angustâ, latere antico oblongo, tumido, obliquè semiovali, margine ventrali anticè rotundo, posticè sursum valdè acclivi, dentibus lateralibus fere æquidistantibus.*

THE BROAD TELLINA. Shell oval, very polished, inflated, broad, brightly rayed with orange-red, equivalve, inequilateral, posterior side short, acuminated, somewhat trigonal, with umbonal rib narrow, anterior side oblong, tumid, obliquely semi-oval, ventral margin rounded in front, sloping upwards towards the back, lateral teeth nearly equidistant.

QUOY ET GAIMARD, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool. vol. 3. p. 499.

Hab. South Seas.

Brilliantly rayed, broadly oval, with acuminate posterior end.

Species 33. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA TRUNCATA. *Tel. testâ tenui, subcompressâ, albâ, obliquè ovatâ, inæquilaterali, subæquivalvi, latere postico brevi, subcomplanato, leviter plicato, post plicam angusto, subrugoso, termino obliquè truncato, margine dorsali validè declivi, excavato, latere antico obliquè oblongo, inflato, margine dorsali convexo, valdè declivi, prope umbones excavato, termino rotundo, margine ventrali anticè rotundo, umbonibus retorsis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE TRUNCATED TELLINA. Shell thin, rather compressed, white, obliquely ovate, inequilateral, nearly equivalve, posterior side short, rather flat, not strongly plaited, behind the plait narrow, rather rough.

obliquely truncated at the end, dorsal margin very sloping, excavated, anterior side obliquely oblong, inflated, dorsal margin convex, much sloping, hollow near the umboes, rounded at the end, ventral margin rounded in front, umboes leaning backwards, lateral teeth none.

JONAS, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. pl. 3. t. 5. f. 2.

Hab. Bay of Manilla, Cuming.

Tellina gubernaculum resembles this, but the anterior side is much shorter in proportion, and more sloping.

Species 34. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA STRIATULA. *Tel. testā suborbiculari, obliquā, tenui, inflatā, albā, laevigatā, tenuissimè radiatim striatā, latere postico brevi, acuminato, prope marginem plicato, termino breviter subrostrato, margine dorsali valdè declivi, brevissimo, inflexo, excavato, ligamento infosso, latere antico rotundo, prope umboes subexcavato, convexo, declivi, margine ventrali rotundo, posticè sursum valide acclivi, umbonibus acutis, retrorsis, dentibus lateralibus tenuibus, postico remoto, antico proximo.*

THE STRIATED TELLINA. Shell suborbicular, oblique, thin, inflated, white, smooth, very finely radiately striated, posterior side short, acuminated, with the fold near the edge, the end shortly subrostrated, dorsal margin strongly sloping, very short, bent inwards, excavated, with the ligament imbedded, anterior side round, slightly excavated near the umboes, convex, sloping, ventral margin round, posteriorly sloping strongly upwards, umboes pointed, leaning backwards, lateral teeth thin, the posterior remote, the anterior near.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., Tellina, no. 33.

Tellina hippoidea, Jonas.

Hab. St. Nicholas, island of Zebu, Philippines.

The figure of *T. inflatus* in Chemnitz is too indefinite to be quoted.

Species 35. (Mus. Sowerby.)

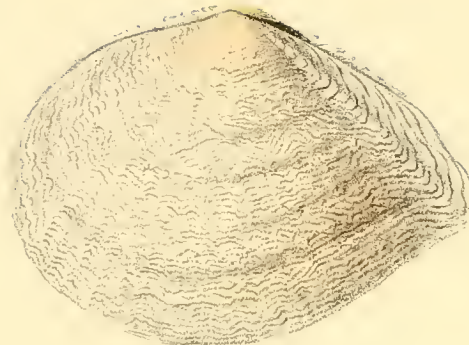
TELLINA SOWERBII. *Tel. testā obliquè subellipticā, latā, tenui, subinflatā, laevigatā, politā, inaequaliterali, æquivalvi, albā, flavido et aurantio rarè fasciatā, pollidè radiatā, latere postico brevi, validè plicato, subrostrato, acuminato, ante plicam compresso, post plicam angusto, margine dorsali arcuatim declivi, latere antico inflato, oblongo, lato, obliquo, margine dorsali declivi, termino rotundo, margine ventrali anticè inflato, versus plicam posticam gradatim sursum acclivi, umbonibus acuminatis, rubro tinctis, retrorsis, dentibus lateralibus moderatè approximatis.*

SOWERBY'S TELLINA. Shell obliquely subelliptical, broad, thin, subinflated, smooth, polished, inequilateral, equivalve, white, sparingly banded and faintly rayed with yellow and orange, posterior side short, strongly plaited, subrostrated, acuminated, compressed in front of the fold, narrow behind the fold, with the dorsal margin arched sloping, anterior side inflated, oblong, broad, oblique, with the dorsal margin sloping, termination round, ventral margin swelled in front, gradually sloping upwards towards the posterior fold, umboes acuminated, painted with red, leaning backwards, lateral teeth moderately approximate.

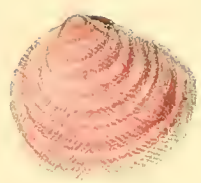
HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Australia.

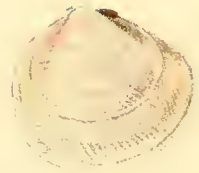
The colouring of this shell is much less marked than that of *Tellina lata*, and it is less solid in substance. The outline of the dorsal slope is much more curved.



36 a



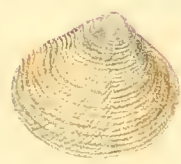
37 a



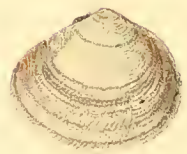
37 b



36 b



38



39



40

TELLINA.

PLATE IX.

Species 36. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA RUGOSA. *Tel. testâ suborâtâ, crassâ, ventricosâ, omnino rugis crassis undulatis disruptis exasperatâ, subæquivalvi, inæquilaterâ; latere postico acuminato, costâ magnâ obliquè plicato, margine dorsali brevi, declivi, rectiusculo, termino obliquè subtruncato, areâ post plicam in valvulâ dextrâ subcomplanatâ, flexurâ ventrali magnâ; latere antico subrotundo, margine dorsali leviter declivi, prope umboes profundè excavatâ, ligamento magno, partim infosso, umboibus subcentralibus, inæqualibus, dentibus lateralibus validis, subæquidistantibus.*

THE ROUGH TELLINA. Shell subovate, thick, ventricose, roughened all over with undulating, thick, broken-up wrinkles, nearly equivalve, inequilateral, posterior side acuminated, plaited with a large oblique rib; with the dorsal margin short, sloping, rather straight, obliquely subtruncated at the end, area behind the fold in the right valve rather flattened, ventral flexure large, anterior side rather round, dorsal margin slightly sloping, deeply excavated near the umboes, ligament large, partly imbedded, umboes subcentral, unequal, lateral teeth strong, nearly equidistant.

BORN, Testacea, p. 29. t. ii. f. 3, 4.

Hab. Island of Opara; Cuming.

The differences in texture between the two specimens we have figured would be almost sufficient to justify their specific separation, did we not know that throughout the genus similar variations take place in shells of the same species.

Species 37. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CARNARIA. *Tel. testâ suborbiculari, inæquilaterali, æquivalvi, carnariâ, rubro concentricè fasciatâ, minutè obliquè et angulatim striatâ, striis medianis plerumque distantioribus, cum striis posticis angulum deflectum acutissimum formantibus, striis anticis cum medianis angulum obtusum formantibus, striis posticè tenuissimis obliquè sursum uclivis, latere postico obliquo, subacuminato, leviter plicato, margine dorsali declivi, latere antico brevi, subangulatim rotundo, umboibus rotundis, dentibus lateralibus parvis subapproximatis.*

THE FLESHY TELLINA. Shell suborbicular, inequilateral, equivalve, flesh-coloured, concentrically banded with red, minutely obliquely and angularly striated, middle striæ generally more distant, forming a very acute, inverted angle with the posterior striæ, anterior striæ forming an obtuse angle with those of the centre, posterior striæ very fine, obliquely sloping upwards, posterior side oblique, subacuminate, slightly plaited, with dorsal margin sloping, anterior side short, rather angularly rounded, umboes round, lateral teeth small, rather near.

LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, n. 1119.

Lucina carnaria, Lamarek.

Strigilla carnaria, Turton.

Hab. West Indies; West Columbia.

Species 38. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SPLENDIDA. *Tel. testâ suborbiculari, solidâ, subinæquivalvi, inæquilaterali, convexâ, albido-flavescente, prope umboes subcerulescente aut purpureo tinctâ, medio fasciatâ, anticè rugis concentricè crassis liratâ, medio obliquè striatâ, posticè valvulâ dextrâ concentricè rugatâ, valvulâ sinistrâ minutissimè angulatim striatâ, latere postico obliquo, margine dorsali declivi, termino obtuso; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali brevi, declivi, valvulâ dextrâ sinistram superante, ad marginem dorsalem anticum flexuosâ, expansâ, dentibus lateralibus parvis, subapproximatis.*

THE SPLENDID TELLINA. Shell orbicular, solid, subinequivalve, inequilateral, convex, yellowish-white, near the umboes tinged with bluish or purple, banded in the centre, ridged in front with thick concentric wrinkles, obliquely striated in the middle, and posteriorly in the right valve concentrically wrinkled, in the left very minutely angularly striated, posterior side oblique, dorsal margin sloping, with end obtuse; anterior side rather short, with dorsal margin short, sloping, right valve exceeding the left; flexuous and expanded at the anterior dorsal margin, lateral teeth small, rather near.

ANTON, Verz. Conch. p. 5.

Hab. Basay, Island of Samar; coarse sands and mud, four fathoms; Cuming.

In its general aspect this species resembles *Tellina Senegalensis*, but it is in the first place rather less oblique

and more broadly-truncated, then the concentric ridges on the anterior third of the surface are much more distinct and coarse, and in the third place there are very strong concentric ridges on the posterior dorsal slope of the right valve, which are wholly wanting in the neighbouring species. The overlapping flexure in the antero-dorsal edge of the right fold is very much more conspicuous.

Species 39. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SENEGALENSIS. *Tel. testá suborbiculari, subsolidá, subinequivalvi, inequilaterali, subcompressá, albido-flavescente purpureo-cærulescente fasciatá, et ad umbones pictá, anticè rugis tenuibus concentricè liratá, medio obliquè striatá, posticè minutissimè angulatim striatá, latere postico obliquo, margine dorsali declivi, termino obtuso, latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali breviusculo declivi, valvulá dextrá sinistram superante, ad marginem dorsalem anticum flexuosá, expansá, dentibus lateralibus parvis, subapproximatis.*

THE SENEGAL TELLINA. Shell orbicular, subsolid, subinequivalve, inequilateral, subcompressed, yellowish-white, banded and painted at the umboes with bluish-purple, ridged concentrically with fine wrinkles in front, obliquely striated in the middle, very minutely angularly striated posteriorly, posterior side oblique, with dorsal margin sloping, obtuse at the end, anterior side rather short, with dorsal margin rather short, sloping, right valve overlapping the left, flexuous and expanded at the anterior dorsal margin, lateral teeth small, moderately near.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. Senegal.

A lighter and more finely-sculptured shell than *Tellina splendida*, with other peculiarities mentioned in the description of the latter.

Species 40. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA NASUTA. *Tel. testá obliquè subovatá, subcompressá, subæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, sublævigatá, albidá, leviter striatá, medio lateraliter arcuatá; latere postico producto, acuminato, subrostrato, leviter plicato, margine dorsali elongato, valde declivi, termino subtruncato; latere antico inflato, subrotundo, margine dorsali obliquè convexo, margine ventrali medio subflexuoso, posticè sursum acclivi, flexurá postico-ventrali validá, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE NASUTE TELLINA. Shell obliquely subovate, subcompressed, subequivalve, subequilateral, rather smooth, whitish, slightly striated, laterally arched in the middle; posterior side produced, acuminated, slightly rostrated, with a slight fold, dorsal margin long, very sloping, slightly truncated at the end; anterior side inflated, rather round, with dorsal margin obliquely convex, ventral margin subflexuous in the middle, sloping upwards posteriorly, posterior ventral flexure strong, lateral teeth none.

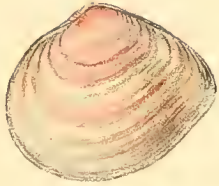
CONRAD, *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* vol. vii. p. 258.

Hab. California.

Remarkable for the produced form of the posterior extremity.



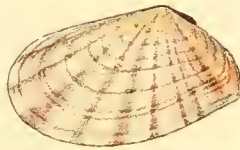
41



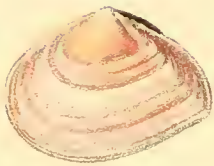
42 a



42 b.



43.



44 a



44 b



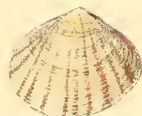
44. c



45 a



45. b



46.

TELLINA.

PLATE X.

Species 41. (Mus. Jeffreys.)

TELLINA PYGMAEA. *Tel. testá parvá, Donaciformi, subinflatá, lævigatá, rubro radiatá, latere postico brevissimo, obliquè truncato, margine dorsali declivi, latere antico elongato, terminè semiovali, margine ventrali inflato, margine dorsali declivi.*

THE PYGMY TELLINA. Shell small, wedge-shaped, slightly inflated, smooth, rayed with red, posterior side very short, obliquely truncated, dorsal margin sloping, anterior side elongated, with half-oval termination, ventral margin inflated, dorsal margin sloping.

PHILIPPI.

Tellina pusilla?

Hab. British coasts, Mediterranean.

A much smaller shell than *T. Donacina*, quite smooth, more tumid, and more truncate.

Species 42. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Jeffreys.)

TELLINA SOLIDULA. *Tel. testá subrotundá, crassá, ventricosá, pallidè roseá vel fulcá, roseo vel flavido fasciatá, æquivalvi, subæquilaterá; latere postico acuminatá, margine dorsali arcuato, declivi, margine ventrali subcontracto; latere antico rotundo, inflato, margine dorsali prope umbones subexcavato, umbonibus acuminatis.*

THE SOLID LITTLE TELLINA. Shell rather round, thick, ventricose, pale-rose or fulvous, with rose or fulvous bands, equivalve, subequilateral, posterior side acuminated; dorsal margin arched, sloping, ventral margin slightly contracted, anterior side rounded, inflated, dorsal margin slightly excavated near the umbones, umbones acuminated.

PULTENEY, Dorset Catalogue, p. 29.

Tellina zonata, Dillwyn.

Tellina Balthica, Philippi.

T. rubra, Costa.

Hab. Great Britain.

Very rounded and full in front, pinched up and pointed at the back.

Species 43. (Mus. Jeffreys.)

TELLINA DONACINA. *Tel. testá oblongo-ovali, subdonaciformi, pallidá, roseo vividè subinterruptim radiatá, inequilaterali; latere postico brevissimo, margine dorsali declivi, terminè acuminato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, subcontracto; latere antico elongato, margine dorsali subdeclivi, terminè rotundo, margine ventrali inflato.*

THE WEDGE-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell oblong-oval, rather wedge-shaped, pale, vividly rather interruptedly rayed with rose, inequilateral; posterior side very short, dorsal margin sloping, with acuminated termination and ventral margin sloping upwards, slightly contracted; anterior side long, dorsal margin rather sloping, end round, ventral margin inflated.

LINNÆUS, *Systema Naturæ.*

Tellina variegata, Poli.

Tellina Llantrygi, Payr.

Hab. Great Britain. Europe generally.

Distinguished by its *Donax*-like form.

Species 44. (Fig. a, b, c, Mus. Jeffreys.)

TELLINA TENUIS. *Tel. testá compressá, subovali, roseo concentricè fasciatá, vel aurantiá, vel medio roseo suffusá, æquivalvi, subæquilaterá; latere postico breviusculo, subangulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, terminè acuminato, margine ventrali leviter acclivi; latere antico majusculo, margine dorsali valde declivi, margine ventrali inflato.*

THE THIN TELLINA. Shell compressed, subovate, concentrically banded with rose or orange, or suffused with rose in the middle, equivalve, subequilateral, posterior side rather short, slightly angular, with dorsal margin very sloping, the end acuminated, and ventral margin gently sloping upwards, anterior side rather larger, with dorsal margin very sloping, and ventral margin inflated.

COSTA, *British Conchology*, p. 210.

Tellina balanstina, Dillwyn.

Tellina exigua, Poli.

Tellina hyalina, Desh.

Hab. Great Britain. Europe generally.

A very flat and remarkably variable shell.

Species 45. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Jeffreys.)

TELLINA FABULA. *Tel. testâ tenui, subcompressâ, subpyriformi, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali, albidâ; latere postico acuminato, margine dorsali valde declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquè semirotundo, subinflato, valvulâ dextrâ obliquè striatâ, valvulâ sinistrâ lævigatâ.*

THE LITTLE BEAN TELLINA. Shell thin, subcompressed, subpyriform, equivalve, inequilateral, whitish, posterior side acuminated, dorsal margin very sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side obliquely half-rounded, slightly inflated, right valve oblique, striated, left valve smooth.

GMELIN, Syst. Nat. 3239.

Tellina fragilissima, Gmel.

Tellina discors — ?

Tellina vitrea, Gmel.

Hab. Great Britain. Europe generally.

This thin little shell possesses the peculiarity of having

one valve very distinctly striated in an oblique direction, and the other valve quite smooth.

Species 46. (Mus. Jeffreys.)

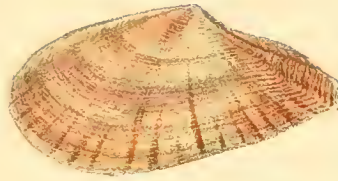
TELLINA BALAUSTINA. *Tel. testâ rotundâ, inflatâ, tenui, concentricè crebrè liratâ, rubro fasciatâ et vividè radiatâ, subæquilaterali, æquivalvâ, latere postico breviusculo, subacuminato; margine dorsali declivi, latere antico semirotundo, inflato.*

THE POMEGRANATE-FLOWER TELLINA. Shell round, inflated, thin, concentrically closely ridged, banded and vividly rayed with red, subequilateral, equivalve, posterior side rather short, subacuminated, with the dorsal margin sloping, anterior side half-circular, inflated.

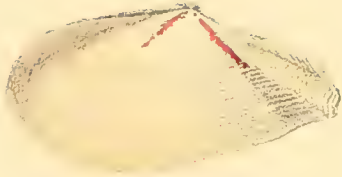
LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ.

Hab. Great Britain. Mediterranean.

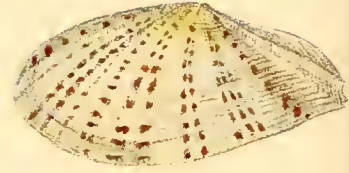
The figure of this shell is nearly round; the length exceeding the height by very little.



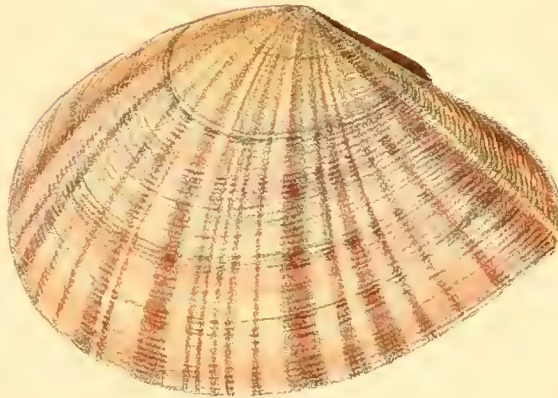
47a



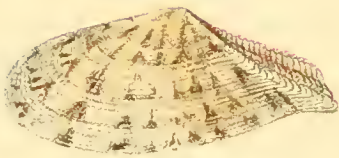
47b



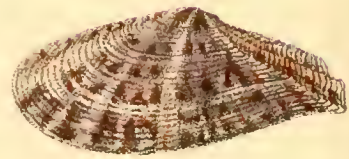
47c



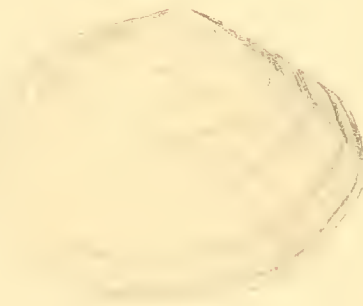
48



49a



49b



50

TELLINA.

PLATE XI.

Species 47. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CRUCIGERA. *Tel. testā subcompressā, oblongā, inaequilaterali, equivalvi, albā vel aurantiā, rubro suffusā, aut strigis fuscis interruptis radiatā, concentricè crebrè liratā; latere postico breviusculo, acuminato, validè biplicato; latere antico subinflato, elongato, umbonibus rubro biradiatis, margine ventrali posticè sinuatim plicato.*

THE CROSS-BEARING TELLINA. Shell subcompressed, oblong, inequilateral, equivalve, white or orange, suffused with red, or rayed with brown interrupted stripes, concentrically closely ridged; posterior side rather short, acuminated, strongly biplicated; anterior side rather inflated, elongated, umboes with two red rays, ventral margin posteriorly, sinuously folded.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. n. 7.

Hab. Calbalonga, Island of Samar, etc., Philippines.

It is in the rare white variety that is best shown the red cross formed by the meeting of two diverging rays on the umbo of each valve.

Species 48. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA JUBAR. *Tel. testā latā, compressā, concentricè liratā, fasciis roseis latis et lineis radiatā; latere postico breviusculo, costato, subattenuato, acuminato; latere antico subinflato, semiovali.*

THE SUNBEAM TELLINA. Shell broad, compressed, concentrically ridged, rayed with rose-coloured broad bands and lines; posterior side rather short, ribbed, slightly narrowed, acuminated; anterior side rather inflated, semioval.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Tellina virgata, var., Wood.

Hab. — ?

A broader shell (measuring from the umbo to the ventral margin) than *T. virgata*. It is also more solid, and tumid on the anterior side.

Species 49. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ANTONII. *Tel. testā compressā, angustatā, elongatā, acutè concentricè liratā, albā seu purpureā, interruptim radiatā; latere postico attenuato, validè bicostato, acuminato, liris super costas elevatis, subspiniferis; latere antico oblongo, subacuminato, margine dorsali lineis transversis notato.*

ANTON'S TELLINA. Shell compressed, narrow, elongated, acutely concentrically ridged, white or purple, interruptedly rayed; posterior side attenuated, strongly double-ribbed, acuminated, ridges on the ribs, elevated, subspiniferous; anterior side oblong, subacuminated, dorsal margin marked with transverse lines.

PHILIPPI, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. pl. v. t. 5. f. 3.

Hab. Guadeloupe.

The posterior side of this narrow shell is attenuated and sharply acuminated.

Species 50. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LISTERI. *Tel. testā albā, subrotundatā, subinflatā, equivalvi, inaequilaterā, levigatā, latere postico subtrigono, leviter costato, ad terminum subtruncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, medio rectiusculo, latere antico subinflato, semirotnudo.*

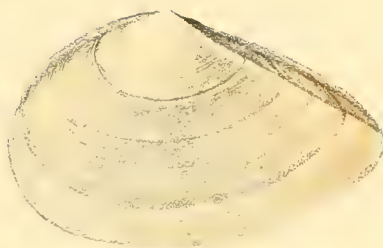
LISTER'S TELLINA. Shell white, rather rounded, subinflated, equivalve, inequilateral, smooth, posterior side subtrigonal, slightly ribbed, subtruncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards, rather traight in the centre, anterior side rather inflated, half-rounded.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

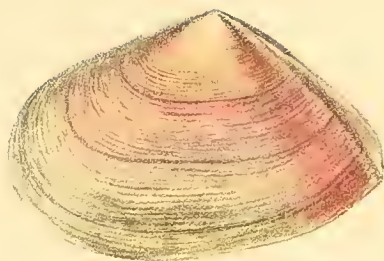
Tellina scutra, Gould.

Hab. Senegal.

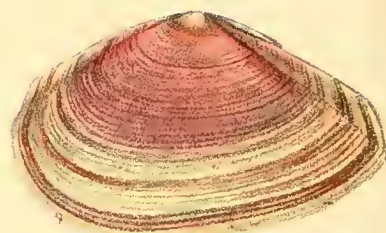
A very broad, white, smooth species, rather peculiar in form.



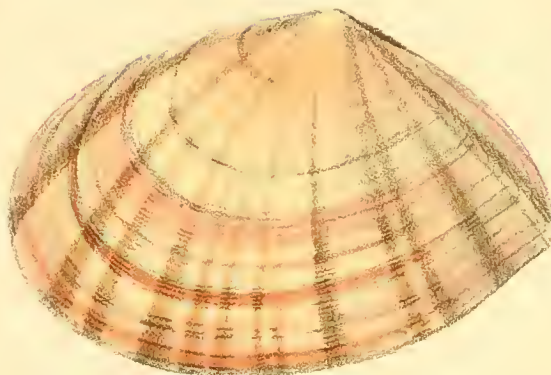
51.



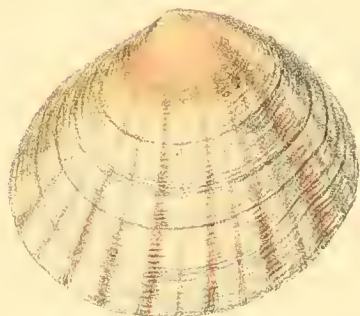
52.



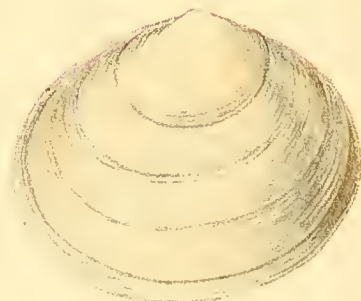
53.



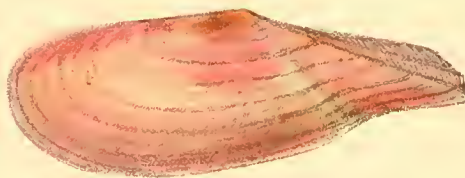
54.



55 a



55. b.



56.

TELLINA.

PLATE XII.

Species 51. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ACUMINATA. *Tel. testá compressá, oblongá, subtrigoná, albá; latere postico leviter biangulato, elongato, acuminato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico breviusculo, anticè sulcis tribus inconspicuis radiato, termino vix emarginato, margine dorsali rotundo, margine ventrali recto, ligamento parvo, infosso, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE ACUMINATED TELLINA. Shell compressed, oblong, subtrigonal, white; posterior side with a slight double angle, elongated, acuminated, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side rather short, rayed in front with three slight grooves, scarcely emarginated at the end, dorsal margin rounded, ventral margin straight, ligament small, imbedded, no lateral teeth.

HANLEY, *Thes. Conch.*, Tellina, n. 139.

Hab. —?

The elongated, subtrigonal form of the posterior side of this shell gives it a peculiar appearance, and distinguishes it from every other species.

Species 52. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ALTERNATA. *Tel. testá subcomplanatá, subtrigoná, solidá, roseá vel albá, subæquilateralá, concentricè sulcatá, sulcis prope angulum posticum alternatim interruptis; latere postico angulato, acuminato, termino truncato, margine dorsali declivi, recto; latere antico semiovali, margine dorsali subdeclivi, ligamento elongato, intus dente laterali uno, postico remoto.*

THE ALTERNATED TELLINA. Shell subcomplanated, subtrigonal, solid, rose-coloured or white, nearly equilateral, concentrically grooved, the grooves alternately interrupted near the posterior angle; posterior side angular, acuminated, truncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, smooth; anterior side semioval, dorsal margin slightly sloping, ligament elongated, one remote posterior lateral tooth within.

SAY, *Journ. Ac. Phil.* vol. ii. p. 275.

Hab. South Carolina.

The grooves are closer than in *T. eburnea*, and some of them terminate short of the posterior ridge.

Species 53. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PUNICEA. *Tel. testá ovali-subtrigoná, subcomplanatá, solidá, roseo-subpurpurascenti, æqualiter concentricè sulcatá, subæquilaterali; latere postico, subtrigono, angulato, breviter subtruncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, areá postangulari planatá; latere antico semiovali, anticè unisulcato, termino emarginato, margine ventrali medio recto, umbonibus vividè rubris, ligamento areá depressá, complanatá.*

THE SCARLET TELLINA. Shell ovate-trigonal, somewhat flattened, solid, purplish-rose, equally concentrically grooved, subequilateral; posterior side subtrigonal, angulated, shortly subtruncated, with dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards, postangular area flattened, anterior side semioval, with one groove in front, the end emarginated, ventral margin straight in the centre, umboes bright-red, area of the ligament depressed, flattened.

BORN, *Ind. Cæs.* p. 33. t. 2. f. 2.

Hab. Xipixapi, W. Columbia; in sandy mud, ten fathoms; H. Cuming.

The indentation of the front margin at the termination of a radiating groove, distinguishes this species from its allies.

Species 54. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CHLOROLEUCA. *Tel. testá aurantiá, albo latè radiatá, sublævigatá, minutè concentricè striatá, rotundato-subovali, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali, obliquá, posticè sinuatim arcuatá; latere postico brevi, angulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino acuminato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquo, lato, rotundato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali anticè inflato, ligamento infosso, dente laterali brevi.*

THE GREENISH-WHITE TELLINA. Shell orange, with broad, white rays, rather smooth, minutely concentrically striated, rather rounded oval, equivalve, inequilateral, oblique, posteriorly sinuously arched; posterior side short, angular, with dorsal margin very sloping, the end acuminate, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side oblique, wide, rounded, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin swelled in front, ligament imbedded, lateral tooth short.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Tellina, n. 15.

Hab. Isle of Negroes, Philippines; Cuming.

Lamarck described this species from a faded specimen, the most conspicuous colouring of which was probably the greenish-yellow tint inside.

Species 55. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CRASSA. *Tel. testâ ovali-rotundâ, crassâ, subinflatâ, valvulâ dextrâ profundiore, albidâ, roseo-radiatâ, concentricè liratâ, liris inæqualibus numerosis, intus flavido-rosaceâ, dentibus lateralibus in valvulâ dextrâ duabus remotis, ligamento semi-infosso; latere postico breviorè, validè flexuosâ, margine dorsali declivi, termino obtusè subtruncatâ; latere antico subobliquè ovalâ.*

THE THICK TELLINA. Shell rounded oval, thick, subinflated, the right valve deeper, white rayed with rose-colour, concentrically ridged, ridges unequal, numerous, within yellowish-rose, with two distant lateral

teeth in the right valve, ligament half-imbedded; posterior side shorter, strongly flexuous, dorsal margin sloping, obtusely subtruncated at the end; anterior side obliquely ovate.

PENNANT, Brit. Zool. vol. iv. p. 73. t. 48. f. 28.

Tellina rigida, Donovan.

Tellina maculata, Young, Turton.

Hab. Britain, Europe.

Species 56. Mus. Sowerby.)

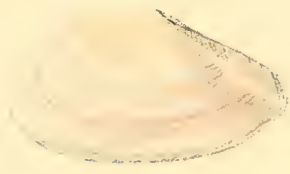
TELLINA VULSELLA. *Tel. testâ elongatâ, attenuatâ, tenui, compressâ, concentricè tenuiter striatâ, æquivalvi, inequilaterâ, roseo-purpurascenti; latere postico valde flexuoso, angulato, unguato, rostrato, acuminato, margine ventrali recto; latere antico oblongo, termino subrotundo, margine dorsali recto, cardine angusto, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE TONGUE-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell elongated, attenuated, thin, compressed, concentrically finely striated, equivalve, inequilateral; purplish-rose, posterior side strongly flexuous, angular, narrow, rostrated, acuminate, ventral margin straight; anterior side oblong, rounded at the end, with dorsal margin straight, hinge narrow, no lateral teeth.

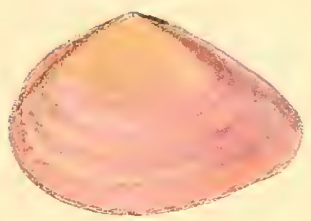
CHEMNITZ, Hauley, Thes. Conch. Tellina.

Hab. Philippines; H. Cuming.

A yellow variety of this occurs, but it is much more rare than the red one.



57.



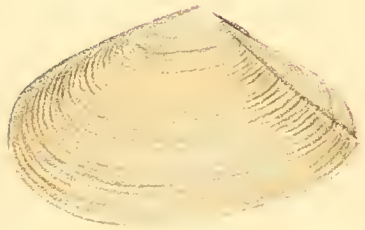
58 a.



58 b.



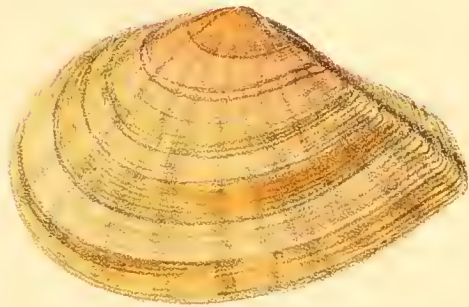
59 a.



60.



61.



59 b.

TELLINA.

PLATE XIII.

Species 57. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA NITIDA. *Tel. testâ ovali-suboblongâ, complanată, æquivalvi, subæquilaterali, pallidè fulvâ, levigatâ; latere postico subacuminato, attenuato, concentricè sulcato, obtusè angulato, post angulum radiatim depresso, margine dorsali valde declivi; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali reclinusculo, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE NEAT TELLINA. Shell oval-suboblong, flattened, equivalve, nearly equilateral, pale fawn, smooth; posterior side rather acuminated, attenuated, concentrically grooved, obtusely angulated, behind the angle radiately depressed, dorsal margin very sloping; anterior side oblong dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin rather straight, lateral teeth none.

POLI, Test. Sicil., vol. ii. p. 1. t. 15. f. 2, 3, 4.

Hab. Mediterranean.

The surface of this shell, except about half of the posterior side, is smooth and shiny; the grooves on the posterior side are rather distant and not quite regular.

Species 58. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PLANISSIMA. *Tel. testâ ovali-subtrigona, albâ vel roseâ, tenui, compressâ, levigatâ; latere postico producto, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino rotundatim acuminato; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali recto, posticè sinuato, ligamento parvo, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE VERY FLAT TELLINA. Shell oval, rather triangular, white or rose-coloured, thin, compressed, smooth; posterior side produced, dorsal margin very sloping, the end roundly acuminated; anterior side rather the shorter, with dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin straight, posteriorly sinuated, ligament small, no lateral teeth.

ANON, Abbildungen und Besch.

Tellina opalina, Chemn.? (var. alba).

Tellinides rosea, Sowb.

Hab. Moluccas.

Species 59. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA VIRGATA. *Tel. testâ subovatâ, solidâ, subinflata, flavidâ, aurantio-fasciatâ, cel aurantiâ, purpureo concentricè et radiatim fasciatâ, concentricè sulcatâ; latere postico subattenuato, acuminato, validè angulato, post angulum unicanaliculato, ante angulum flexuoso, margine dorsali declivi, ligamento magno, conspicuo; latere antico semiocali, margine ventrali obliquè inflato.*

THE STRIPED TELLINA. Shell subovate, solid, rather inflated, yellow, banded with orange, or orange radiately and concentrically banded with purple, concentrically grooved; posterior side rather attenuated, acuminated, strongly angled, with one canal behind the angle, flexuous before the angle, dorsal margin sloping, ligament large, conspicuous; anterior side half-oval, ventral margin obliquely inflated.

LINNEUS, Systema Nature.

Hab. Indian Ocean.

Not so broad as *Tellina Jubar*, more attenuated and flattened at the posterior side.

Species 60. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA EBURNEA. *Tel. testâ ovali-subtrigona, albâ, solidâ, sulcatâ, interstitiis planntatis, margine dorsali utrinque depressâ, liris elevatis transversis ornatâ, valvule sinistrae alteram superanti; latere postico leviter angulato, termino subtruncato, margine dorsali declivi; latere antico semiocali, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali medio subcontracto.*

THE IVORY TELLINA. Shell oval, subtrigonal, white, solid, grooved, with flattened interstices, dorsal margin on both sides depressed, ornamented with raised transverse ridges, that of the left valve overlapping the other; posterior side slightly angular, subtruncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping; anterior side half-oval, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin slightly contracted in the middle.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Sec., 1844.

Hab. Tumbes, Peru.

In form resembles *Tellina alternata*, but distinguished from that and other allied species by the raised ridges which cross the depressed dorsal margins.

Species 61. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LINGUA-FELIS. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, solidâ, inflatâ, albidâ, roseo radiatâ, æquivalvi, subæquilaterali, spinis trigonis acutis, obliquè dispositis omnino asperatâ; latere postico breviusculo validè flexuoso, angulato, margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, areâ post-angulari parvâ, canaliferâ; latere antico semiovali, intus dentibus lateralibus remotis.*

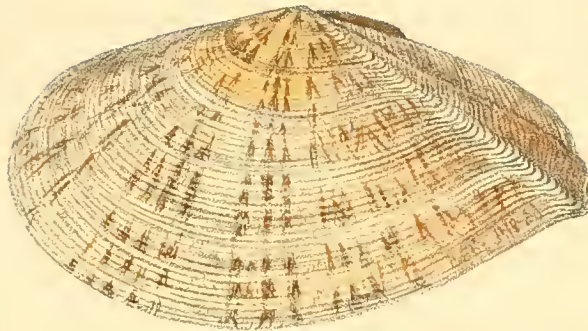
THE CAT'S-TONGUE TELLINA. Shell oval, solid, inflated, whitish, rayed with rose-colour, equivalve, nearly

equilateral, roughened in every part with sharp, three-cornered, obliquely disposed spines; posterior side rather shorter, strongly flexuous, angular, dorsal margin sloping, truncated at the end, postangular area small, grooved: anterior side semioval; within, the lateral teeth remote.

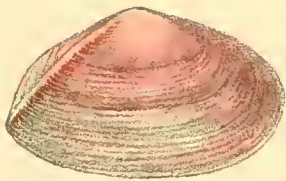
LINNEUS, Systema Naturæ.

Hab. Isle of Negros, Philippines.

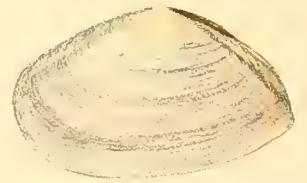
This species occurs white, without any rays.



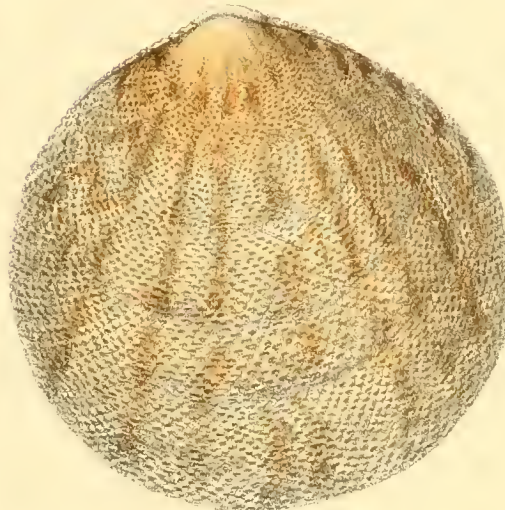
62. a.



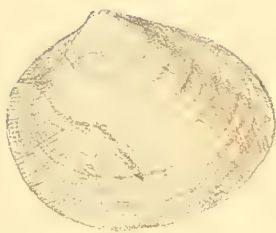
63. a



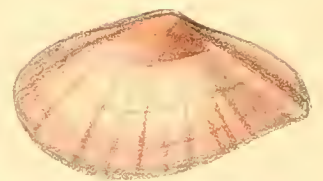
63 b



64



65



66.



62. b.

TELLINA.

PLATE XIV.

Species 62. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA INTERRUPTA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, subinflatâ, solidâ, concentricè laminis numerosis elevatis ad costam posticam acutissimis liratâ, pallidè fulvâ, radiis rubris interruptis sparsis, vel griseis numerosis, pictâ; latere postico attenuato, subrostrato, costâ latâ, elevatâ, flexuosâ radiato, termino subacuminato; latere antico semiorali, margine ventrali anticè inflato, posticè subcontracto, flexuoso, dentibus lateralibus in valvâ dextrâ remotis.*

THE INTERRUPTED TELLINA. Shell oblong, subinflated, solid, concentrically ridged with numerous elevated laminae, very sharp over the posterior rib, pale brown, painted with few interrupted red or numerous grey rays; posterior side attenuated, subrostrated, rayed with a broad, elevated, flexuous rib, the end rather acuminated; anterior side semioval, with the ventral margin inflated anteriorly, rather contracted and flexuous posteriorly, lateral teeth in the left valve remote.

WOOD, General Conchology, p. 176. t. 36. f. 3.

Tellina maculosa, Lamarck.

Hab. Surinam.

Species 63. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA REGIA. *Tel. testâ ovato-subtrigouâ, tenui, compressâ, lævigatâ, leviter striatâ, roseâ vel albâ, intus ad latera roseâ; latere postico angulato, truncato, post angulum unisulcato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali recto; latere antico semiovali, margine cardinali tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE ROYAL TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, thin, compressed, smooth, slightly striated, rose-coloured or white, within rose-coloured at the sides; posterior side angular, truncated, with a groove behind the angle, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin straight; anterior side semioval, with the cardinal margin thin, no lateral teeth.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844; Thesaurus, p. 140.

Hab. Real Llejós, Central America.

Species 64. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SCOBINATA. *Tel. testâ rotundâ, crassâ, inflatâ, squamis elevatis, trigonis acutis, obliquè dispositis exasperatâ, albâ vel pallidè fulvâ, radiis interruptis et ad marginem dorsalem maculis magnis fuscis pictâ, intus flavidâ; latere postico flexuoso, plicâ magnâ radiato, ad terminum emarginato et angulato, margine dorsali declivi; latere antico breviusculo, valvulâ dextrâ profundiore, dentibus cardinalibus remotis, latis.*

THE RASP TELLINA. Shell round, thick, inflated, roughened with raised, trigonal, elevated scales obliquely arranged, white or pale fulvous, painted with interrupted rays and large brown spots at the dorsal margin, yellow within; posterior side flexuous, rayed with a large fold, emarginated and angular at the end, dorsal margin sloping; anterior side rather short, the right valve deeper, with remote, wide cardinal teeth.

LINNEUS, Systema Naturæ.

Hab. Society Islands and Philippines.

Species 65. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SINCERA. *Tel. testâ subrotundâ, tenui, albâ, subcomplanatâ, omnino minutè angulatim striatâ; latere postico leviter plicato, longiusculo, subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi, valvulâ dextrâ alteram superante; latere antico brevi, superne subquadrato, margine dorsali brevi, ligamento infosso, dentibus lateralibus subproximis.*

THE PURE TELLINA. Shell rather rounded, thin, white, rather flattened, minutely angularly striated in every part; posterior side lightly plicated, rather longer, acuminated, dorsal margin sloping, left valve overlapping the right; anterior side short, rather squared above, with dorsal margin short, ligament imbedded, lateral teeth rather near.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844, Thesaurus Conchyliorum, f. 144.

Hab. West Coast of America.

The striae are more fine and equal in this than in *Tellina senegalensis*, *T. carnaria*, etc.

Species 66. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA MILES. *Tel. testā ovato-pyriformi, tenui, rosēā, ad umbones rubrā, posticè albo uniradiatā; latere postico breviusculo, rostrato, attenuato, angulato, post angulum depresso, ante angulum contracto, medio inflato; latere antico oblongo, semiovali, inflato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali arcuato, dentibus lateralibus tenuibus, inconspicuis.*

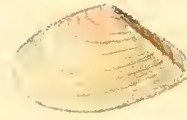
THE SOLDIER TELLINA. Shell ovate-pyriform, thin, rose-coloured, red at the umboes, with a posterior

white ray; posterior side rather short, rostrated, attenuated, angular, depressed behind the angle, contracted in front of the angle, inflated in the middle; anterior side oblong, semioval, inflated, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin bowed, lateral teeth thin, not conspicuous.

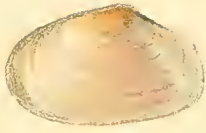
HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844; Thesaurus Conchyliorum, Tellina, p. 188.

Hab.—?

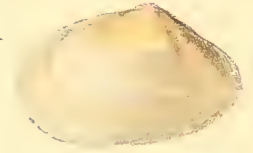
Much shorter than *Tellina Perna*.



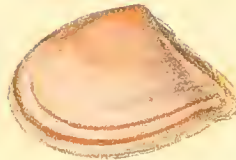
67.



68.



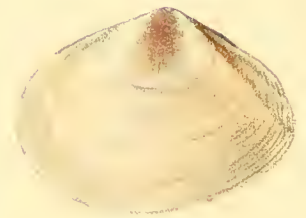
69.



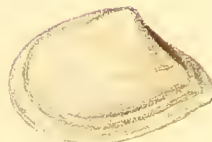
70 a.



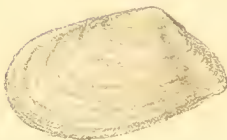
71.



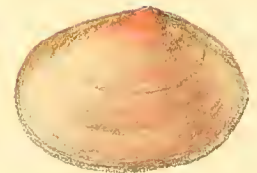
72.



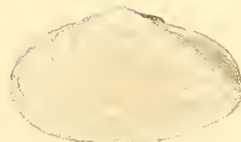
70 b.



73.



74.



75.

TELLINA.

PLATE XV.

Species 67. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA RHODORA. *Tel. testá oblongo-subtrigona, convexá, solidá, nitidá, subroseá, intus aurantio-rubrá; latere postico acuminato, angulato, termino subtruncato, margine dorsali declivi, ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico subinflato, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, margine ventrali rectiusculo, dentibus cardinalibus nullis.*

THE RHODORA TELLINA. Shell oblong-subtrigonal, convex, solid, smooth, rather pink, orange-red within; posterior side acuminated, angled, subtruncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side rather inflated, dorsal margin convex, sloping, ventral margin rather straight, cardinal teeth none.

HINDS, Zool. Sulphur, vol. ii. t. 21. pl. 3. p. 67.

Hab. Straits of Macassar.

The specimens here figured are a little more orange-coloured and less rosy than the original specimens figured by Mr. Hinds, but the shape is evidently the same.

Species 68. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA AURORA. *Tel. testá ovali, truncatá, tenui, subinflatá, pallidá, ad umbones et intus aurantiá, levigatá; latere postico brevior, latè truncato, angulato, post angulum subflexuoso, margine dorsali subdeclivi; latere antico longior, subobliquo, margine ventrali rectiusculo, dentibus lateralibus nullis, ligamento parvo.*

THE AURORA TELLINA. Shell oval, truncated, thin, rather inflated, pale, within and at the umboes orange, smooth; posterior side shorter, widely truncated, angled, rather flexuous behind the angle, dorsal margin slightly sloping; anterior side longer, suboblique, ventral margin rather straight, lateral teeth none, ligament small.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 76.

Hab. Panama.

Decidedly more truncated than *Tellina aurora*.

Species 69. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LUCERNA. *Tel. testá ovali, subinflatá, tenui, levigatá, albidá, intus et ad umbones aurantiá; latere postico brevior, angustate, termino subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico oblongo, ovali, inflato, cardine tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis, ligamento parvo.*

THE LAMP TELLINA. Shell oval, somewhat inflated, thin, smooth, whitish, within and at the umboes orange; posterior side shorter, narrowed, rather acuminated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side oblong, oval, inflated, hinge thin, with no lateral teeth, ligament small.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. f. 98.

Hab. Islands of Negroes, Mindanao, and Panay, Philippines.

Species 70. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CORBULOIDES. *Tel. testá solidá, subpyriformi, convexá, levigatá, intus et intusque roseá; latere postico breviusculo, acuminato, leviter angulato, rostrato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico convexo, semiovali, margine ventrali rotundo, margine dorsali subdeclivi, cardine tenuiusculá, dentibus lateralibus in cavulá dextrá parvis, proximis.*

THE CORBULA-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell solid, subpyriform, convex, smooth, rose-coloured inside and out; posterior side rather short, acuminated, slightly angular, beaked, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side convex, semioval, ventral margin rounded, dorsal margin slightly sloping, hinge rather thin, with two small, lateral teeth in the left valve, near together.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. f. 50, 57.

Hab. Calbalonga, Philippines, and Bay of Manilla.

There are several species of *Corbula*, which resemble this shell in form.

Species 71. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PSAMMOTELLA. *Tel. testá oblongo-ovalá, compressá, levigatá, albá; latere postico breviusculo, truncato, angulato, post angulum sinuato, margine dorsali rectiusculo, paulò declivi, termino rotundo, margine*

ventrali sursum rotundatim acclivi; latere antico longiore, rotundatim acuminato, cardine tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE PSAMMOTELLA TELLINA. Shell oblong-ovate, compressed, smooth, white; posterior side rather the shorter, truncated, angular, sinuated behind the angle, dorsal margin rather straight, little sloping, round at the end, ventral margin sloping roundly upwards; anterior side longer, roundly acuminated, hinge thin, with no cardinal teeth.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., Tellina, n. 30.

Hab. — ?

Of a peculiar long, flattened oval form, truncated and sinuated at the end.

Species 72. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PLEBEJA. *Tel. testá breviter ovatá, tenui, inflatá, albidá, ad umbones roseá; latere postico ad terminum sinuatim truncato, radiatim subangulato, margine dorsali recto, declivi, margine ventrali rotundatim acclivi; latere antico rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, margine cardinali tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE PLEBEIAN TELLINA. Shell shortly oval, thin, inflated, white, rose-coloured at the umboes; posterior side sinuously truncated at the end, with a slight radiating angle, dorsal margin straight, sloping, ventral margin roundly sloping upwards; anterior side rounded, dorsal margin sloping, cardinal margin thin, without lateral teeth.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Psammobia levigata, Lamarck?

Hab. Real Llejos, Central America; Senegal.

This species is distinguished by a much broader disk than any of its allies.

Species 73. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ESSINGTONENSIS. *Tel. testá oblongá, subdonaciformi, obliquá, albá, opacá, fasciis concentricis pellucidis tenuatá, convexá; latere postico brevissimo, obliquè truncato, angulato, terminè basali rotundatim acuminato; latere antico obliquè oblongo, inflato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali anticè convexo, margine cardinali tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE PORT-ESSINGTON TELLINA. Shell oblong, rather wedge-shaped, oblique, white, opaque, ribanded with

concentric pellucid bands, convex, posterior side very short, obliquely truncated, angular, roundly acuminated at the basal termination; anterior side obliquely oblong, inflated, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin convex in front, cardinal margin thin, without lateral teeth.

DESHAYES (*Donax Essingtonensis*).

Hab. Port Essington.

Described as a *Donax* from its form.

Species 74. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA NOBILIS. *Tel. testá ovatá, inflatá, vividè roseá, tenui; latere postico brevi, obscurè angulato, vix truncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali ad terminum acclivi; latere antico rotundo, semiovali, margine ventrali medio rectiusculo, margine cardinali intus tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis, ligamento parvo, externo.*

THE NOBLE TELLINA. Shell oval, inflated, brightly rose-coloured, thin; posterior side short, obscurely angular, almost truncated, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping towards the end; anterior side rounded, semioval, ventral margin rather straight in the middle, cardinal margin thin within, without lateral teeth, ligament small, external.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. f. 143.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines.

Species 75. (Mus. Sowerby.)

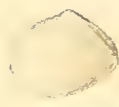
TELLINA CHINENSIS. *Tel. testá albá, complanatá, oblongá, tenui, politá, tenuissimè radiatim striatá; latere postico subattenuato, obliquè truncato, obscurè angulato, margine dorsali recto, declivi; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, margine cardinali tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE CHINESE TELLINA. Shell white, flattened, oblong, thin, polished, very finely, radiately striated; posterior side somewhat attenuated, obliquely truncated, obscurely angular, dorsal margin straight, sloping; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin sloping, hinge margin thin, without lateral teeth.

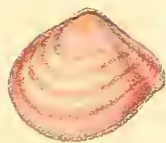
HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 18.

Hab. China.

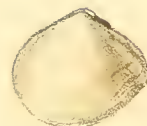
This very flat shell varies in the proportions of depth and length.



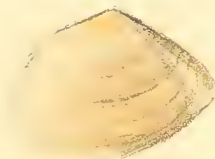
76.



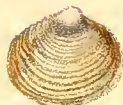
77. a



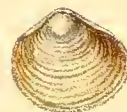
77. b



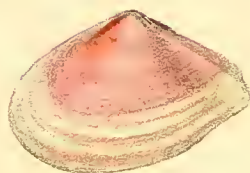
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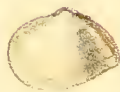
79. a



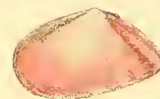
79. b



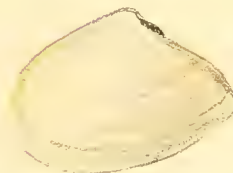
80. a



81



82



80. b

TELLINA.

PLATE XVI.

Species 76. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA NUX. *Tel. testā parvā, albā, convexā, tenui, lævigatā, rotundato-ovali; latere postico brevi, radiatim angulato, subacuminato, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico inflato, rotundo, umbonibus prominentibus, margine cardinali tenui, dentibus lateralibus duobus anticis subremotis.*

THE NUT TELLINA. Shell small, white, convex, thin, smooth, rounded oval; posterior side short, with a radiating angle, rather acuminate, dorsal margin convex, sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side inflated, rounded, umboes prominent, hinge-margin thin, with two anterior, rather remote, lateral teeth.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 33.

Hab. Philippines.

Species 77. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ROBUSTA. *Tel. testā rotundā, solidā, rosā vel luteā, valde convexā, lævissimā; latere postico brevi, rostrato, angulato, acuminato; latere antico rotundo, inflato, dentibus lateralibus proximis.*

THE ROBUST TELLINA. Shell rounded, solid, rose or yellow, very convex, very smooth; posterior side short, beaked, angular, acuminate; anterior side rounded, inflated, lateral teeth proximate.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 2, 3.

Hab. West Indies.

A more solid, polished shell than the British and Mediterranean *Tellina solidula*.

Species 78. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PUMILA. *Tel. testā ovali-subtrigona, pallidē fulvā, compressā; latere postico flexuoso, vix angulato, acuminato, termino truncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, medio depresso, subcoarctato; latere antico obliquè rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, margine cardinali dentibus lateralibus anticis proximis, umbonibus acuminatis.*

THE DWARF TELLINA. Shell ovato-subtrigonal, pale-

brown, compressed; posterior side flexuous, scarcely angular, acuminate, truncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards, middle depressed, subcontracted; anterior side obliquely rounded, with dorsal margin sloped, hinge-margin with anterior, approximate, lateral teeth, umboes acuminate.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 41.

Hab. Valparaiso.

There are no very palpable characters in this shell, which is nevertheless distinguishable in form and convexity from *Tellina tincta*.

Species 79. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CYRENOIDEA. *Tel. testā subrotundā, pallidē fulvā, prope umboes et intūs purpurā, solidā, rugis crassis rotundis, posticè sublaminae liratā, calculis paulò inæqualibus, valvulā dextrā, marginibus alterum superante; latere postico subattenuato, subacuminato, margine dorsali depresso, complanato, declivi, termino subtruncato; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali brevi, depresso, subcomplanato, termino subangulato, margine cardinali intūs tenui, dentibus lateralibus in valvulā dextrā parvis, proximis, umbonibus rotundis albis.*

THE CYRENA-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell rather round, pale fawn, within and near the umboes purple, solid, ridged with thick, round wrinkles, which are sublaminae posteriorly, valves a little unequal, the margin of the right valve overlapping the other; posterior side rather attenuated, slightly acuminate, the dorsal margin depressed, flattened, sloping, truncated at the end; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin short, depressed, flattish, slightly angular at the end, cardinal margin thin within, lateral teeth in right valve small, approximate umboes rounded, white.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 31.

Hab. St. Nicholas, Island of Zebu, Philippines.

In the strong, regular ridges, and in the absence of oblique striae, the Cyrenoid *Tellina* differs from *Tellina splendidula*.

Species 80. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CUSPIS. *Tel. testá subovali, solidá, compressá, albá vel roseá, marginibus albis, lævigatá; latere postico acuminato, flexuoso, trigono, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, terminè breviter, obliquè truncato; latere antico obliquo, subconvexo, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, margine ventrali rectiusculo, cardine dentibus lateralibus posticis remotis, dente laterali, uno antico, proximo, magno.*

THE JAVELIN TELLINA. Shell subovate, solid, compressed, white or rose, white at the margins, smooth; posterior side acuminated, flexuous, trigonal, with dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards, the end shortly, obliquely truncated; anterior side oblique, rather convex, dorsal margin convex, sloping, ventral margin rather straight, hinge with posterior, lateral teeth remote, one anterior, proximate, large, lateral tooth.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Couch., Tellina, f. 125.

Hab. —?

The solidity of the shell, the large, anterior lateral teeth, and other characters, distinguish this from *Tellina puella*.

Species 81. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA AMPULLACEA. *Tel. testá ovali, inflatá, tenuissimá, lævigatá; latere postico brevi, subangulato, subtruncato, termino basali subacuto, margine dorsali breviusculo, declivi, margine ventrali subcontracto; latere antico vulde inflato, rotundo, margine dorsali*

subelevato, umbonibus rotundis, retrorsis, dentibus lateralibus, tenuissimis, ligamento parvo.

THE BOTTLE-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell oval, inflated, very smooth; posterior side short, rather angular, slightly truncated, somewhat acute at the basal termination, dorsal margin rather short, sloping, ventral margin subcontracted; anterior side much inflated, rounded, dorsal margin slightly raised, umbones rounded, leaning backwards, lateral teeth very thin, ligament small.

PHILIPPI, Abbild. und Besch. Conch. pl. 5. t. 5. f. 7 (June, 1844).

Tellina puella, Hanley, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844 (November).

Hab. Borneo.

Species 82. (Mus. Sowerby.)

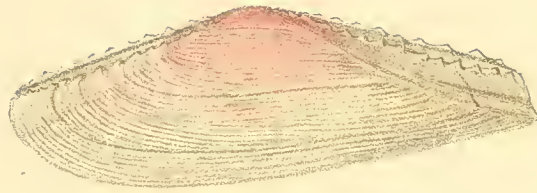
TELLINA VALTONIS. *Tel. testá oblongo-ovali, complanatá, tenuissimá, roseá, posticè albo biradiatá; latere postico acuminato, truncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali recto; latere antico oblongo, termino rotundato, margine cardinali tenuissimo, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

WALTON'S TELLINA. Shell oblong-oval, flat, very thin, pink, with two white, posterior rays, posterior side acuminated, subtruncated, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin straight, anterior side oblong, with rounded end, hinge-margin very thin, without lateral teeth.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Couch., Tellina, f. 68.

Hab. —?

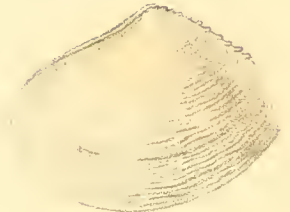
This thin little shell belongs to the same group with *Tellina alternata*, *regia*, etc.



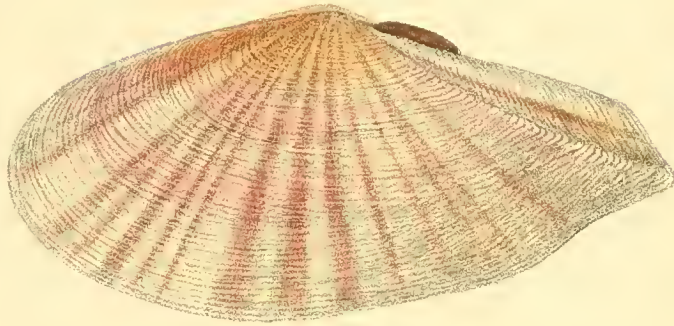
83.



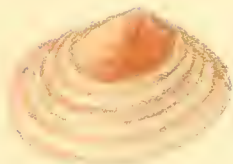
81.a



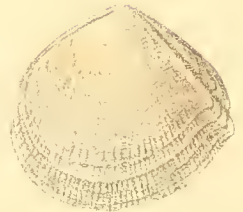
81.b



85.



86.



87



88

TELLINA.

PLATE XVII.

Species 83. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ROSTRATA. *Tel. testá angustá, elongatá, albá, intus et extus versus umbones roseá, lateraliter arcuatá, subconcentricè sed obliquè lirátá, subæquilaterali; latere postico duplicatim unguato, ad angulum nodoso, post angulum depresso, margine dorsali spinifero, angulatim depresso, termino truncato et acuminato; latere antico subacuminato, margine dorsali depresso, complanato, ad angulum spinifero, dentibus lateralibus remotis.*

THE BEAKED TELLINA. Shell narrow, long, white, rose-coloured within and without towards the umbones, laterally arched, subeentrically but obliquely ridged, nearly equilateral; posterior side with a double angle, nodose at the angle, behind the angle depressed, dorsal margin spiniferous, angularly depressed, end truncated and acuminated; anterior side rather acuminated, with dorsal margin depressed, flattened, spinous at the angle, lateral teeth remote.

LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, non Gmelin, etc.

Tellina Spengleri, Chemn.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines.

Mr. Hanley has clearly established the fact that this is the true *Tellina rostrata* of Linneus, although not of subsequent authors.

Species 84. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA GARGADIA. *Tel. testá albá, solidá, subcompressá, obliquè ovatá, lævigatá, posticè plus minusve irregulariter undulatum rugatá; latere postico brevi, angulato, termino truncato, margine dorsali declivi, spinoso, prope umbones concavá, ligamento infosso, margine ventrali sarsum acclivi, ante angulum subflexuoso; latere antico obliquo, margine dorsali declivi, concavo, margine ventrali convexo, margine cardinali crasso, dentibus lateralibus remotis.*

THE WRINKLED TELLINA. Shell white, solid, subcompressed, obliquely oval, smooth, posteriorly more or less irregularly undulately wrinkled; posterior side short, angular, truncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, spinous, concave near the umbones, ligament imbedded, ventral margin sloping upwards, somewhat flexuous in front of the angle; anterior side

oblique, dorsal margin sloping, concave, ventral margin convex, hinge margin thick, lateral teeth remote.

LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ.

Tellina inæqualis, Hanley (var.).

Hab. Siquijor, Philippines. Var. *inæqualis*, Ceylon.

Tellina spinosa is a small shell resembling this in general form, but having a second row of small spines on the posterior dorsal area; it may possibly be the same in a young state, and the smaller spines may become obsolete when full grown.

Species 85. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA RASTELLUM. *Tel. testá oblongá, solidá, subcompressá, albidá, roseo inæqualiter radiatá, intus albá, aurantio et purpureo tinctá, concentricè lirátá, liris posticè obliquè disruptis, acutis, super plicas laminatis, undatis; latere postico breviusculo, rostrato, angusto, prope terminum contracto, angulo et post angulum plicá, termino obliquè truncato, acuminato, margine dorsali recto, declivi, depresso, ligamento magno; latere antico oblongo, termino angustiore, rotundo, margine cardinali crasso, dentibus lateralibus in valvulá dextrá magnis, remotis.*

THE HARROW TELLINA. Shell oblong, solid, rather compressed, whitish, unequally rayed with rose-colour, white within, tinged with orange and purple, concentrically ridged, ridges posteriorly obliquely broken up and sharp, undulated and laminar upon the folds; posterior side rather short, beaked, narrow, contracted near the end, with a plait at and behind the angle, the end obliquely truncated, acuminated, dorsal margin straight, sloping, depressed, with large ligament; anterior side oblong, narrower at the end, rounded, hinge margin thick, lateral teeth in right valve large, remote.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, p. 231, 242.

Tellina Philippii, Anton.

Hab. Philippines.

Species 86. (Mus. MacAndrew.)

TELLINA MELO. *Tel. testá ovatá, subobliquá, subsolidá, inæquilaterali, lævigatá, aurantio-rubrá, concentricè*

taniorá, intus medio rubrá, margine albá; latere postico brevi, leviter flexuoso, margine dorsali declivi, prope, umbones concavo, ligamento infosso, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, termino subtruncato; latere antico obliquè oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali convexo, margine cardinali crasso, dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE MELON TELLINA. Shell oval, suboblique, rather solid, inaequilateral, smooth, orange red, concentrically banded, interior red in the centre, white round the margin; posterior side short, slightly flexuous, dorsal margin sloping, concave near the umbones, ligament imbedded, ventral margin sloping upwards, subtruncated at the end; anterior side obliquely oblong, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin convex, hinge margin thick, without lateral teeth.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Malaga.

This species, which the kindness of Mr. MacAndrew enables me to figure, is different from any with which I am yet acquainted.

Species 87. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA VESTALIS. *Tel. testá solidá, subrotundá, subcompressá, albá, liris radiantibus acutis et striis concentricis decussatá, valvulá dextrá alteram superante; latere postico brevi, subacuminato, radiatim biplicato, plicá marginali angustá, alterá in valvulá dextrá magná, elevatá, in valvulá sinistrá canalem efformanti, margine dorsali valde declivi, depressá, concavá, ligamento infosso, margine ventrali valde sursum acclivi; latere antico rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, prope umbones concavo, margine cardinali crasso, dentibus lateralibus validis, remotis.*

THE VESTAL TELLINA. Shell solid, somewhat round, subcompressed, white, decussated with sharp radiating ridges and concentric striæ, right valve exceeding

the other; posterior side short, rather acuminate, with two radiating folds, marginal fold narrow, the other in the right valve large, elevated, in the left valve forming a canal, dorsal margin very sloping, depressed, concave, ligament imbedded, ventral margin strongly sloping upwards; anterior side rounded, dorsal margin sloping, concave near the umbones, hinge margin thick, lateral teeth strong, remote.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 64.

Hab. Island of Negros, Philippines.

In *Tellina decussata* the concentric ridges are more conspicuous than the radiating striæ, while in *T. vestalis* the reverse is the case, the radiating ridges being sharp, distant, and prominent, especially near the margin. The present species is also more strongly plicated.

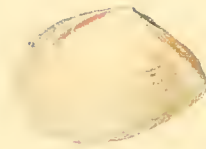
Species 88. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA DECUSSATA. *Tel. testá solidá, albá, rotundá, liris distantibus numerosis concentricis et striis radiatis decussatá; latere postico valvulá dextræ angulato, valvulá sinistræ conalifero, margine dorsali declivi, termino subtruncato, ligamento infosso; latere antico rotundato, cardine dentibus lateralibus validis, posticis remotis, anticis proximis.*

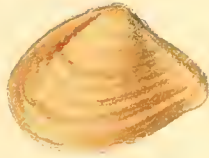
THE DECUSSATED TELLINA. Shell solid, white, round, decussated with numerous distant concentric ridges and radiating striæ; posterior side of right valve angular, of left valve grooved, with dorsal margin sloping, subtruncated at the end, ligament imbedded, anterior side rounded, hinge with strong lateral teeth, the posterior ones remote, the anterior ones approximate.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., Tellina, no. 15.

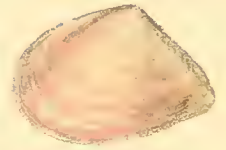
Hab. Australia, Ceylon.



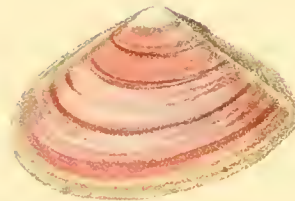
89a



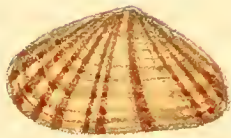
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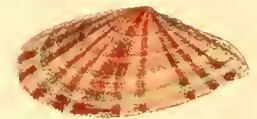
89c



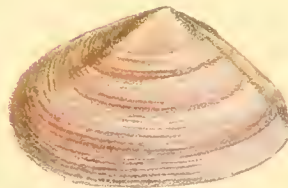
90.



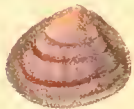
91



92



93



94a



94c



94b

TELLINA.

PLATE XVIII.

Species 89. (Fig. a, b, c, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LINEATA. *Tel. testā tenui, subpyriformi, levigatā, albā, roseā, vel pallidè fulvā, lineā rubrā suffusā radiatā, prope umbones anticè pictā; latere postico compresso, acuminato, prope marginem radiatim angulato; latere antico inflato, rotundo, margine cardinali crasso, dentibus cardinalibus anticis, proximis, posticis remotis.*

THE LINEATED TELLINA. Shell thin, subpyriform, smooth, white, rose or pale fawn, painted with a suffused radiating red line in the front near the umboes; posterior side compressed, acuminated, radiately angular near the margin; anterior side inflated, round, hinge margin thick, cardinal teeth anterior, approximate, posterior remote.

TURTON, Conch. Dict. p. 168. f. 16.

Tellina Brasiliana, Lamarek.

Tellina striata, Montagu.

Hab. West Indies, Florida, Brazil.

Very full and rounded in front, compressed and acuminated behind.

Species 90. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA FRORA. *Tel. testā compressā, subtrigonā, levigatā, solidā, roseā, albo concentricè teniatā; latere postico brevi, vix angulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino breviter truncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico longiusculo, margine dorsuli declivi, margine ventrali rotundo, dentibus lateralibus subremotis.*

THE PROW TELLINA. Shell compressed, subtrigonal, smooth, solid, rose, concentrically banded with white; posterior side short, scarcely angular, with dorsal margin very sloping, end shortly truncated, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side rather long, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin round, lateral teeth rather remote.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, p. 152.

Hab. Ports St. Elena and Salango, West Columbia.

Species 91. (Mus. Cuning, in Brit.)

TELLINA GUILDINGII. *Tel. testā oblongā, compressā, subæquilaterali, albidā, radiis aurantio-roseis zonisque albido-roseis ornatā, sulcis exilibus concentricè liratā; latere postico declivi, termino obliquè truncato, margine ventrali paulo sursum acclivi; latere antico rotundo, oblongo, margine ventrali medio rectiusculo, ligamento prominente, dentibus lateralibus subremotis.*

GUILDING'S TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, sub-equilateral, whitish, ornamented with orange-rose rays and whitish-rose bands, concentrically ridged with narrow sulci; posterior side sloping, obliquely truncated at the end, ventral margin a little sloping upwards; anterior side rounded, oblong, ventral margin rather straight in the middle, ligament prominent, lateral teeth rather distant.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch., Tellina, f. 1.

Hab. West Indies.

Species 92. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PULCHELLA. *Tel. testā oblongā, compressā, tenui, roseā, rubro radiatā, albo concentricè teniatā, minutè concentricè striatā; latere postico brevi, acuminato, angustato, subangulato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali ante angulum subcontracto, ligamento conspicuo; latere antico oblongo, termino subangustato, margine cardinali dente uno laterali antico ad umbonem proximo.*

THE BEAUTIFUL TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, thin, rose-coloured, rayed with red, concentrically banded with white, minutely concentrically striated; posterior side short, acuminated, narrow, slightly angular, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin slightly contracted in front of the angle, ligament conspicuous; anterior side oblong, rather narrow at the end, hinge margin with one anterior lateral tooth near the umbo.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans. vert., Tellina, n. 23.

Hab. Mediterranean.

Species 93. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA RUBESCENS. *Tel. testâ ovali-subtrigona, compressâ, pallidè rubescente, intùs roseâ, subdistanter sulcatâ, sulcâs posticè ecanidis; latere postico lævigato, angulato, post angulum emarginato, margine ventrali termino subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi, termino rotundo, subtruncato; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali medio reclusulo.*

THE REDDISH TELLINA. Shell oval-subtrigonal, compressed, pale reddish, rose-coloured within, rather distantly sulcated, the sulci disappearing posteriorly; posterior side smooth, angular, emarginated behind the angle, ventral margin subacuminated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, rounded at the end, subtruncated; anterior side oblong, with dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin rather straight in the middle. HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844; *Thes. Conch.*, Tellina, f. 153.

Hab. Tumbes and Panama, Peru.

This species is distinguished from others of its class by the sulci terminating before reaching the posterior angle.

Species 94. (Fig. a, b, c, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA BIMACULATA. *Tel. testâ subcuneiformi, compressâ, solidâ, supernè et internè rubro vel purpureo bimaculato, radiis interruptis variè pictâ; latere postico brevi, subquadrato, termino latè truncato, margine dorsali brevi, ligamento conspicuo; latere antico subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi, margine cardinali dentibus lateralibus posticis remotis, anticis nullis.*

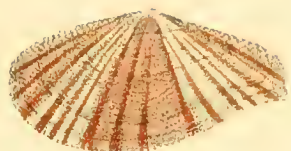
THE TWO-SPOTTED TELLINA. Shell subcuneiform, compressed, solid, above and within two-spotted with red or purple, variously coloured with interrupted rays; posterior side short, rather square, widely truncated at the end, dorsal margin short, ligament conspicuous; anterior side subacuminated, dorsal margin sloping, hinge margin with posterior lateral teeth remote, no anterior lateral teeth.

LINNÆUS, *Systema Naturæ*.

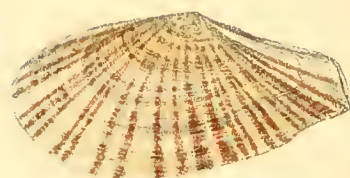
Hab. West Indies.



95.



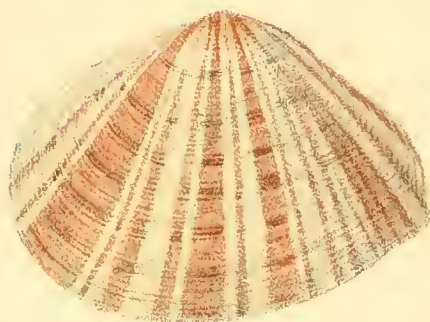
96



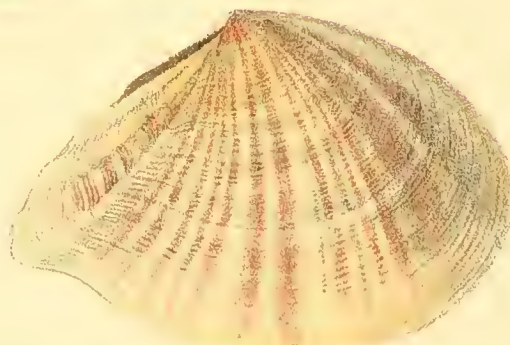
97. a



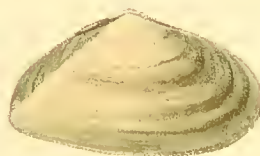
97 a



98 b



98



97 b.

TELLINA.

PLATE XIX.

Fig. 47, *d*. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CRUCIGERA.

A representation of this beautiful variety, lately come to hand, appeared necessary to complete the illustration of this species.

Fig. 48, *b*.

TELLINA JUBAR. Variety *b*, Mus. Taylor.

This variety is more ventricose and oval than Fig. 48, Pl. XI., and the rays are broader.

Species 95 (and Fig. 94, *c*). (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA SEXRADIATA. *Tel. testâ subcuneiformi, subæquilaterali, compressâ, quam T. bimaculata solidiori, pallidè roseâ seu fulvâ, radiis castaneis supernè angulatim interruptis ornatâ; latere postico subtruncato, margine dorsali declivi; latere antico vix angustato, dentibus cardinalibus crassis, dentibus lateralibus anticis nullis, posticis dentibus lateralibus remotis.*

THE SIX-RAYED TELLINA. Shell rather cuneiform, nearly equilateral, compressed, more solid than *T. bimaculata*, pale-rose or fulvous, ornamented with chestnut rays angularly interrupted above; posterior side subtruncated, with dorsal margin sloping; anterior side very slightly narrowed, cardinal teeth thick, no anterior lateral teeth, posterior lateral teeth remote.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Tellina, n. 53.

Tellina bimaculata, var. *c*, Pl. XVIII.

Hab. West Indies.

Not having seen Mr. Taylor's fine specimen here figured, I thought the specimen represented, Fig. 94. *c*. Pl. XVIII., might be only a rayed variety of *T. bimaculata*. I now think it quite distinct. It is more elevated, more equilateral, and thicker than the last-named species.

Species 96. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA VERRUCOSA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, angustâ, subcompressâ, fasciis aurantiis rubro-lineatis angustis et tatis radiatâ, liris minutis concentricis striatâ, squamis minutis obliquè dispositis exasperatâ; latere postico*

attenuato, rostrato, breviusculo; latere antico, margine ventrali convexo, dentibus lateralibus remotis.

THE WARTY TELLINA. Shell oblong, narrow, rather compressed, rayed with orange red-lined narrow and broad bands, striated with minute concentric ridges, and roughened by minute scales obliquely arranged; posterior side attenuated, rostrated, rather short; anterior side with the ventral margin convex, lateral teeth remote.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. pl. 68. f. 77.

Hab. Corregidor, Bay of Manilla.

The concentric ridges are divided by oblique sections into minute sharp warts or scales.

Species 97. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA LUTEA. *Tel. testâ ovato-subtrigonâ, oblongâ, subæquilaterali, lævigatâ, epidermide nitenti subolivaceâ indutâ, intus anrancio-subroseâ; latere postico leviter flexuoso, obliquè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, ligamento elongato, magno; latere antico margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali recto.*

THE MIRY TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, oblong, subequilateral, smooth, covered with a subolivaceous shining epidermis, rather pinkish-orange within; posterior side slightly flexuous, obliquely angular, dorsal margin sloping, ligament long, large; anterior side with the dorsal margin sloped, ventral margin straight.

GRAY, Ind. Test. Suppl. t. 1. f. 3.

Tellina Guilfordiæ, Gray in Griffiths' Cuvier.

Tellina alternidentata, Brod. and Sowb., Young.

Hab. Icy Cape.

Species 98. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA MARGINALIS. *Tel. testâ ovati-subtrigonâ, solidâ, convexâ, inæquilaterali, albâ, roseo radiatâ, radiis prope marginem evanidis; latere postico flexuoso, rostrato, biangulato, margine dorsali declivi, termino acuminato, margine ventrali ad angulum sursum acclivi, medio arcuato; latere antico convexo, declivi, dentibus lateralibus remotis.*

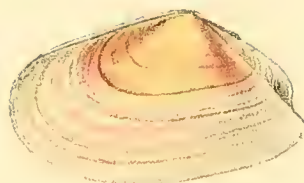
TELLINA.—PLATE XIX.

THE MARGINAL TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, solid, convex, inequilateral, white, rayed with pink, rays evanescent near the margin; posterior side flexuous, beaked, biangular, with dorsal margin sloping, and the end acuminate, ventral margin sloping upwards to the angle, arched in the middle; anterior side convex, sloping, lateral teeth remote.

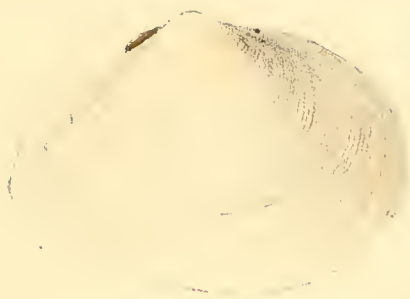
DILLWYN, Desc. Cat. p. 74.

Hab. Indian Ocean.

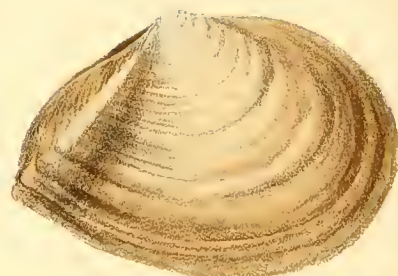
Higher and more ventricose than *T. jubar*, with the ventral margin rising upwards to the posterior angle and contracting so as to form a beak.



99.



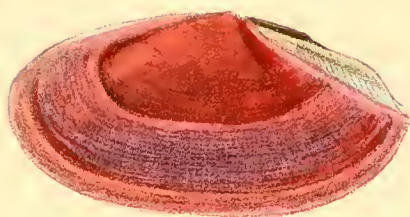
100.



101.



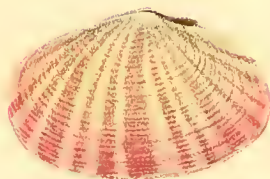
102.



103.



104.



105.

TELLINA.

PLATE XX.

Species 99. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA EMARGINATA. *Tel. testā oblongā, subdonaci-formi, lævigatā, nilidā, valde inæquilaterali; latere postico brevi, obliquè angulato, termino acuminato, post angulum depresso, areā postangulari angustā, declivi, in sinu desinente; latere antico oblongo, termino rotundo, dentibus lateralibus anticis subcentralibus.*

THE EMARGINATE TELLINA. Shell oblong, rather wedge-shaped, smooth, shining, very inequilateral; posterior side short, obliquely angular, acuminated at the end, depressed behind the angle, postangular area narrow, sloping, ending in a sinus; anterior side oblong, rounded at the end, anterior lateral teeth subcentral.

SOWERBY, Tank. Cat. App. p. 3.

Hab. Singapore.

The peculiarity of this wedge-shaped species is the sinus formed by the sudden termination of the postangular area above the terminal angle of the shell.

Species 100. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA VENTRICOSA. *Tel. testā albā, inflatā, ovali, subæquilaterali, tenui, tenuissimè striatā; latere postico subtrigono, subrostrato, acuminato, inconspicue biangulato, margine dorsali subcomplanato, declivi; latere antico lato, valde inflato, margine ventrali rotundo, umboibus inflatis, cardine tenni, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE VENTRICOSE TELLINA. Shell white, inflated, oval, subequilateral, thin, very finely striated; posterior side subtrigonal, subrostrated, acuminated, obscurely biangular, dorsal margin slightly flattened, sloping; anterior side wide, much inflated, ventral margin rounded, umboes inflated, hinge thin, lateral teeth none.

DESHAYES.

Hab. — ?

A much inflated, oval, white shell.

Species 101. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA NYMPHALIS. *Tel. testā ovali, subtrigona, sordidè albā, posticè valde flexuosā, epidermide tenui*

fusco indubā, lævigatā, obliquā; latere postico breviusculo, trigono, attenuato, depresso, lateraliter arcuato, angulato, areā postangulari angustā, declivi; latere antico inflato, oblongo, obliquo, margine ventrali anticè convexo, dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE NYMPH'S TELLINA. Shell oval, subtrigonal, sordid white, posteriorly very flexuous, covered with a thin brown epidermis, smooth, oblique; the posterior side rather short, trigonal, attenuated, depressed, bent laterally, angulated, the postangular area narrow, sloping; anterior side inflated, oblong, oblique, ventral margin convex anteriorly, lateral teeth none.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Tellina, n. 50.

Hab. Gambia.

The posterior side of this shell is depressed, and has a curve, causing the right valve to appear concave and the left convex.

Species 102. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA GALATHEA. *Tel. testā obliquè ovali, tenui, inflatā, albā, minutissimè punctato-granosā; latere postico brevi, obtusè angulato, termino truncato, margine dorsali declivi, complanato-subexcavato, margine ventrali ad angulum sursùm acclivi; latere antico oblongo, margine ventrali inflato, margine dorsali declivi, convexo, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE GALATHEA TELLINA. Shell obliquely ovate, thin, inflated, white, very minutely granularly punctured; posterior side short, obtusely angular, truncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, flattened, subexcavated, ventral margin sloping upwards to the angle; anterior side oblong, with the ventral margin inflated, dorsal margin sloping, convex, lateral teeth none.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Psammobia, n. 18.

Tellina sericina, Jonas.

Hab. China.

The peculiar sculpture of this shell consists of raised grains, punctured as if from within.

Species 103. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PURPURASCENS. *Tel. testā ovato-oblongā, compressā, subæquilaterali, liris concentricis graniferis et striis radiatis impressis minutè cancellatā, intus et*

extus roseo-purpurascenti; latere postico prope marginem angulato, termino emarginato, acuminato, via flexuoso, margine dorsali rectiusculo, declivi, ligamento elongato, margine ventrali ad angulum sursum acclivi; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali albo marginato, dentibus lateralibus nullis, dentibus cardinalibus parvis.

THE PURPLISH TELLINA. Shell ovate-oblong, compressed, subequilateral, minutely cancellated with concentric granulated ridges, and radiating impressed striae, purplish-rose within and without; posterior side angulated near the margin, emarginated, acuminated at the end, scarcely flexuous, dorsal margin rather straight, sloping, ligament long, ventral margin sloping upwards to the angle; anterior side oblong, with the dorsal margin white-bordered, lateral teeth none, cardinal teeth small.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 363; Thes. Conch. Tellina, f. 194.

Hab. Realejos, Central America; Cuming.

This shell is beautifully sculptured with ridges of white scales, crossed by radiating impressed lines.

Species 104. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA LACERIDENS. *Tel. testâ albâ, subcomplanatâ, subobliquè subtrigonâ, subæquilaterali, irregulariter in partibus striatâ, intus luteâ; latere postico levigatâ, subtrigonâ, angulatâ, obliquè truncatâ, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali rectiusculo, areâ centrali subdepressâ; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali subdeclivi, margine ventrali convexo, dentibus cardinalibus in utraqne valvâ uno, lacerato, dentibus lateralibus anticis proximis.*

THE TORN-TOOTHED TELLINA. Shell white, somewhat flattened, subobliquely subtrigonal, subequilateral, ir-

regularly striated in parts, yellow within; posterior side smooth, subtrigonal, angular, obliquely truncate, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin rather straight, central area rather depressed; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin rather sloping, ventral margin convex, cardinal teeth one in each valve, ragged, anterior lateral teeth approximate.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. pl. 61, 168, 176.

Hab. Tumbes, Peru.

The surface is in many parts smooth, particularly on the posterior side.

Species 105. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA OVALIS. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, depressâ, utrinque hiante, subæquilaterali, roseo radiatâ, lineis concentricis posticè distantibus anticè crebris sulcatâ; latere postico truncato, obtusè angulato, margine dorsali subdeclivi, ligamento conspicuo, margine ventrali convexo; latere antico termino rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, dentibus lateralibus nullis, dentibus cardinalibus parvis.*

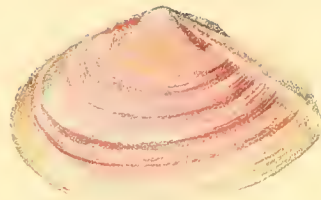
THE OVAL TELLINA. Shell oval, depressed, gaping at both ends, subequilateral, rayed with rose, grooved with concentric lines, distant posteriorly, close anteriorly; posterior side truncated, obtusely angular, dorsal margin rather sloping, ligament conspicuous; ventral margin convex; anterior side rounded at the end, dorsal margin sloping, lateral teeth none, cardinal teeth small.

SOWERBY, Tank. Cat. App. p. 3.

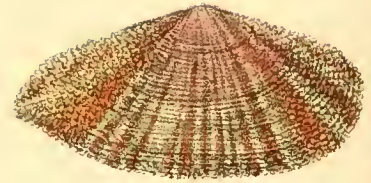
Tellina tridentata, Anton in Wiegmann's Archives.

Hab. Moluccas, Island of Zebu; Cuming.

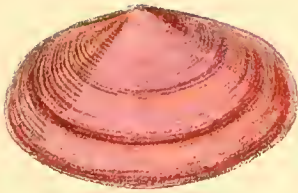
This shell is in form almost approaching the genus *Psammobia*.



106.



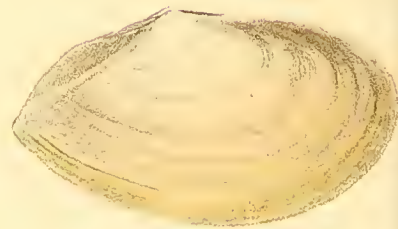
108.



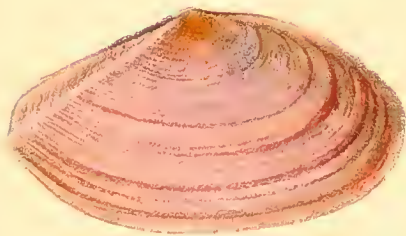
107.



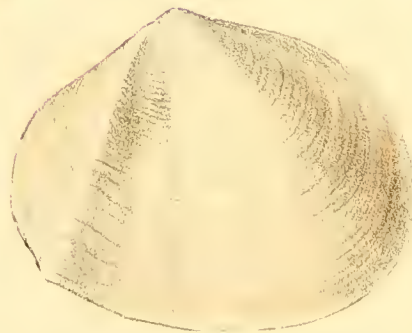
109



110.



15 b.



111

TELLINA.

PLATE XXI.

Fig. 15, *b*. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ALBINELLA. Var. *rosea*; vide Pl. IV.

A very beautiful specimen of the rare rose-coloured variety.

Species 106. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA STRIATA. *Tel. testā oblongo-trigonā, compressā, roseo concentricè fasciatā, lateraliter biradiatā, marginibus albis, concentricè crebrè regulariter striatā; latere postico declivi, termino truncato, obscurè angulato, margine ventrali medio recto, terminis sursùm acclivi, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE STRIATED TELLINA. Shell oblong-trigonal, compressed, banded concentrically with rose, laterally two-rayed, margins white, striated concentrically, closely and regularly; posterior side sloping, truncated at the end, obscurely angular, ventral margin straight in the centre, sloping upwards at the ends, lateral teeth none.

CHEMNITZ, vol. x. p. 349. f. 1654-5.

Tellina angulosa, Gmel.

Tellina læta, Montagu.

Donax Martiniensis, Lamarek.

Hab. West Indies.

The two side-rays of strong pink, and the regularity and closeness of the grooves distinguish this species from others of its general characters. It has not a sinus on the antero-terminal margin.

Species 107. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA COCCINEA. *Tel. testā ovatā, depressā, utrinque hianti, subæquilaterali, roseo-purpurascenti, liris concentricis, numerosis, radiā posticā interruptis, sculptā; latere postico obscurissimè angulato, obliquè truncato, margine dorsali vix declivi, ligamento conspicuo, margine ventrali æqualiter arcuato; latere antico ad terminum rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, dentibus sub-obsoleteis.*

THE COCHINEAL TELLINA. Shell oval, depressed, gaping on both sides, subequilateral, rose-purple, sculptured with numerous concentric ridges, interrupted by a posterior ray; posterior side very obscurely angular, obliquely truncated, with the dorsal margin

very little sloping, ligament conspicuous, ventral margin equally arched; anterior side rounded at the end, with dorsal margin sloping, teeth nearly obsolete.

CHEMNITZ, vol. vi. p. 118. f. 109.

Hab. St. Nicholas, Island of Zebu; Cuming.

Species 108. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PULCHERRIMA. *Tel. testā ovali-oblongā, subcompressā, ad latera squamis elevatis trigonis numerosis, obliquè dispositis exasperatā, medio subobliquè concentricè liratā, colore pallidè fulvā, roseo fasciatā et vividè radiatā; latere postico subrostrato, obliquè angulato, areā postangulari angustā, termino acuminatā, margine dorsali declivi, ligamento subinfosso, margine ventrali versus angulum elevato, incurvo, anticè convexo; latere antico termino rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, prope apicem excavato.*

THE VERY BEAUTIFUL TELLINA. Shell oval-oblong, subcompressed, roughened at the sides with elevated three-cornered numerous scales, obliquely disposed, a little obliquely concentrically ridged in the middle, in colour pale-fawn, banded and vividly rayed with rose; posterior side slightly beaked, obliquely angular, postangular area narrow, acuminated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, with the ligament partly imbedded, ventral margin raised and curved inwards towards the angle, convex in front; anterior side rounded at the end, dorsal margin sloping, excavated near the angle.

SOWERBY, Tankerville Catalogue, Appendix p. 3. t. 1. f. 1.

Hab. Singapore and Straits of Banca; Cuming.

Species 109. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA INFLATA. *Tel. testā albā, inflatā, subtrigono-ovatā, concentricè liratā, lineis radiantibus obscurè decussatā; latere postico obtusè angulato, post angulum obliquè truncato, ante angulum rostrato, sinuato, margine ventrali ante sinum inflato, margine dorsali valde declivi, inflexo, excavato, ligamento infosso, umbonibus inflatis; latere antico declivo, prope umbones excavato, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE INFLATED TELLINA. Shell white, inflated, subtri-

gonal, ovate, concentrically ridged, obscurely decussated with radiating lines; posterior side obtusely angular, obliquely truncated behind the angle, rostrated in front of the angle, sinuated, with the ventral margin inflated in front of the sinus, dorsal margin sloping, bent inwards, excavated, ligament imbedded, umboes inflated; anterior side sloping, excavated near the umboes, no lateral teeth.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

This magnificent shell has some resemblance to *T. ventricosa*, from which it differs in being more trigonal and rostrated, with a swell in the ventral margin next to a large sinus.

Species 110. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA COLUMBIENSIS. *Tel. testā oblongā, subovatā, albā, lævissimā, epidermide subfuscā indulā, compressā, inæquilaterali, margine ventrali æqualiter convexā; latere postico breviorē, subangustato, acuminato, angulato, post angulum subalato, umbonibus parvis, acutis; latere antico oblongo, obliquè inflato, dentibus cardinalibus minimis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE COLUMBIAN TELLINA. Shell oblong, subovate, white, very smooth, covered with a brownish epidermis, compressed, inequilateral, ventral margin equally convex; posterior side the shorter, rather narrow, acuminate, angular, rather alated behind the angle, umboes small, sharp; anterior side oblong, obliquely inflated, cardinal teeth very small, lateral teeth none.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. pl. 65, f. 246.

Hab. Monte Christi, West Columbia.

Distinguished from *Tellina magna* by the absence of flexure at the posterior side, the want of a lateral tooth, and by the smallness of the cardinal teeth.

Species 111. (Mus. Taylor.)

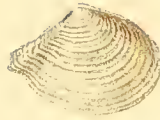
TELLINA EPHIPPIMUM. *Tel. testā albā, subquadratā, altā, obliquè retrorsā, ventricosissimā; latere postico brevi, valde flexuosā, valvulā dextrā costā aculā elevatā radiatā, ante angulum depressā, margine ventrali sursūm acclivi, post angulum in alam productam expansā, valvulā sinistrā arcuatim depressā, canali umbonali ad terminum angulatum radiatā, umbonibus magnis, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE SADDLE TELLINA. Shell white, subquadrate, elevated, obliquely sloping backwards, very flexuous; posterior side short, the right valve rayed with a sharp, elevated rib, depressed in front of the angle, ventral margin sloping upwards, expanded behind the angle into a produced wing, left valve curved and depressed, rayed with an umbonal canal to the angular end, umboes large, cardinal teeth small, no lateral teeth.

SPENGLER.

Hab. East Indies.

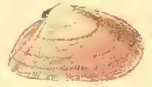
The posterior angle is elevated in one valve into an acute rib, and depressed in the other, so as to form a canal or groove.



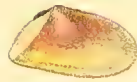
112.



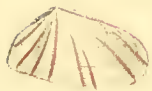
113 a.



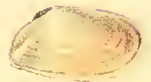
113. b.



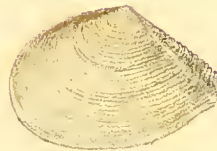
114 a.



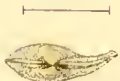
114 b.



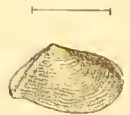
115



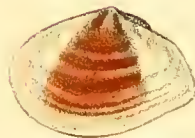
116



117 a.



117 b.



118.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXII.

Species 112. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CRYSTALLINA. *Tel. testá subtrigouá, brevi, altá, albá, pellucidá, distanter concentricè líratá, compressá; latere postico brevi, biangulato, acutè r. strato, ante angulum sinnato; latere antico producto, expanso, rotundato, cardine trigono, dentibus cardinalibus uno et duobus, dentibus lateralibus nullis, ligamento subinfosso.*

THE CRYSTALLINE TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, short, elevated, white, pellucid, distantly concentrically ridged, compressed; posterior side short, biangular, sharply beaked, with a sinus before the angle; anterior side produced, expanded, rounded, hinge trigonal, with cardinal teeth one and two, no lateral teeth, ligament partly imbedded.

CHEMNITZ, vol. ii. p. 210. f. 1947, 1948.

Hab. St. Elena and Panama, West Columbia.

The type of a beautiful form, to which belong *Tellina ostraceu* and others.

Species 113. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA EXILIS. *Tel. testá subtrigouá, oblongá, tennissimá, roseá, posticè albo biradiatá, medio subobliquè líratá; latere postico brevi, truncato, margine ventrali recto, ad angulum posticum sursùm acclivi; latere antico oblongo, termino rotundato.*

THE SLENDER TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, oblong, very thin, rose-coloured, with two white rays behind, rather obliquely ridged in the centre; posterior side short, truncated, ventral margin straight, sloping upwards to the posterior angle; anterior side oblong, rounded at the end.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Tellina, n. 26.

Hab. — ?

This has very fine ridges, not quite concentric, but nearly so on the right valve.

Species 114. (Fig. u, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA RHOMBOIDES. *Tel. testá solidá, oblongá, obliquè cuneatá, flavidá et fulvá vel albá rubro radiatá, lævigatá; latere postico brevi, acuminato, angulato, lateraliter flexuoso, margine dorsali valde declivi, mar-*

gine ventrali sursùm acclivi; latere antico obliquè inflato, margine dorsali declivi.

THE RHOMBOIDAL TELLINA. Shell solid, oblong, obliquely wedge-shaped, yellow and fawn, or white with pink rays, smooth; posterior side short, acuminated, angular, laterally flexuous, dorsal margin very sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side obliquely inflated, dorsal margin sloping.

QUOY et GAIMARD, Voy. Astr. Zool. vol. iii. p. 502. t. 81. f. 4-7.

Hab. Philippines; Cuming.

Species 115. (Mus. M^cAndrew.)

TELLINA CASEUS. *Tel. testá tenui, oblongá, ovali, lævigatá, fulvá; latere postico breviusculo, lateraliter flexuoso, angulato, termino acuminato, margine dorsali brevi, declivi; latere antico producto, termino rotundo, dentibus cardinalibus minimis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE CHEESE TELLINA. Shell thin, oblong, oval, smooth, fawn-coloured; posterior side rather short, laterally flexuous, angular, acuminated at the end, dorsal margin short, sloping; anterior side produced, rounded at the end, cardinal teeth very small, lateral teeth none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Named from its cheese-like colour, and differing from *Tellina rhomboides* in being more oval and less oblique.

Species 116. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA MARGARITANA. *Tel. testá ovali-subtrigouá, concentricè minutè líratá, albá, medio et prope umbones flavidá; latere postico breviusculo, biangulato, termino truncato, margine dorsali valde declivi, excavato, ligamento subinfosso, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi; latere antico subproducto, margine dorsali prope umbones excavato, margine ventrali convexo.*

THE PEARLY TELLINA. Shell oval, subtrigonal, concentrically minutely ridged, white, yellow in the middle and near the umbones; posterior side very short, biangular, truncated at the end, dorsal mar-

gin very sloping, excavated, with the ligament partly imbedded, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side rather-produced, dorsal margin excavated near the umboes, ventral margin convex.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Tellina, n. 18.

Hab. New Holland.

Species 117. (Fig. a, b, Mus. M^rAndrew.)

TELLINA ARCUATA. *Tel. testā parvā, subovali, sordidē albā, tenui, subconcentricē flexuosim liratā; latere postico lateraliter arcuata, rostrata, termino truncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali, sursūm acclivi, prope angulum sinuato; latere antico inflato, umbonibus parvis, acutis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE ARCHED TELLINA. Shell small, suboval, dirty-white, thin, subconcentrically flexuously ridged; posterior side laterally arched, beaked, truncated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards, sinuated near the angle; anterior side inflated, umboes small, acute, lateral teeth none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Jamaica.

Species 118.

TELLINA OCCIDENTALIS. *Tel. testā complanatā, tenui, ovali-subtrigonā, levigatā, albā, medio vicidē rubrā, latere postico angulato, obliquē truncato, termino acuminato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursūm acclivi; latere antico longiusculo, margine ventrali convexā, margine dorsali declivi, cardine dentibus subobsolelis, ligamento conspicuo, umbonibus parvis.*

THE WESTERN TELLINA. Shell flattened, thin, oval-subtrigonal, smooth, white, vividly red in the centre; posterior side angular, obliquely truncated, with the end acuminate, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side rather longer, with ventral margin convex, dorsal margin sloping, hinge with teeth nearly obsolete, ligament conspicuous, umboes small.

MÖRCH.

Hab. West Indies.

This shell seems to differ from *Tellina tenuis* not only in the broad triangular patch of red colour with which it is painted, but also in the more acuminate form of the posterior side.



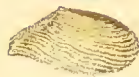
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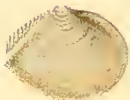
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120 b



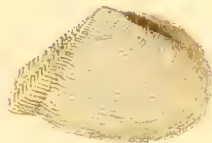
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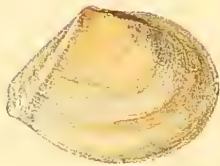
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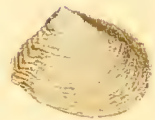
122



122



121 b



124 a



124 b

TELLINA.

PLATE XXIII.

Species 119. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA UNDULATA. *Tel. testā oblongā, tenui, pallidissimè fulvā, compressā, lateraliter posticè arcuatā, costellis undulatis, obliquis, vix concentricis, liratā; latere postico brevi, contracto, angulato, termino truncato, margine dorsalo recti, declivi, ventrali obliquè acclivi; latere antico amplo, oblongo, margine dorsali rectiusculo, margine ventrali convexo, umbonibus parvis, acutis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE UNDULATED TELLINA. Shell oblong, thin, very pale fawn, compressed, laterally curved behind, ridged with undulating, oblique, scarcely concentric ribs; posterior side short, narrowed, angular, truncated at the end, dorsal margin straight, sloping, ventral margin obliquely sloping upwards; anterior side full, oblong, dorsal margin straight, ventral margin convex, umboes small, sharp, no lateral teeth.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Coneh. Tellina, f. 107.

Hab. St. Elena, West Columbia.

This wonderful little shell is remarkably curved posteriorly, and the ridges are oblique at the posterior fold only, partially following the direction of the lines of growth.

Species 120. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. M^cAndrew.)

TELLINA TUMIDA. *Tel. testā parvā, brevi, albā, subtrigona, concentricè minutissimè sublaminatim liratā, valvulā dextrā subdepressā, valvulā sinistrā tumidā; latere postico brevi, angulato, valde declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali ante angulum sinuato; latere antico suprā declivi, infrā valde convexo, umbonibus acutis, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE TUMID TELLINA. Shell small, short, white, subtrigonal, concentrically very minutely laminately ridged, right valve rather depressed, left valve tumid; posterior side short, angular, very sloping, truncated at the end, ventral margin sinuated in front of the angle; anterior side sloping above, very convex beneath, umboes sharp, no lateral teeth.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Jamaica.

A small shell belonging to the *Ostracea* group, remarkable for the unequal depth of its valves.

Species 121. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PERPLEXA. *Tel. testā ovali-subtrigona, compressā, sordidè albā, concentricè æqualiter crebrè striatā; latere postico acuminato, acutè angulatim costato, post angulum depresso, margine dorsali recto, declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali ante angulum contracto, sursùm acclivi; latere antico expanso, rotundo, margine dorsali prope umboes concavo, margine ventrali rotundo, umbonibus parvis, concentricè laminatim liratīs.*

THE DIFFICULT TELLINA. Shell oval-subtrigonal, compressed, dull white, concentrically equally closely striated; posterior side acuminated, sharply angularly ribbed, depressed behind the angle, dorsal margin straight, sloping, truncated at the end, ventral margin contracted in front of the angle, sloping upwards; anterior side expanded, round, dorsal margin concave near the umboes, ventral margin round, umboes small, concentrically laminately ridged.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. 1844; Thes. Coneh. Tellina, f. 138.

Tellina concinna?, Philippi.

Hab. Bay of Manilla and Island of Annaa.

The form of this species is more decided as to the expansion of the front part than that of *Tellina ostracea*; the posterior rib is sharper, and the concentric ridges are finer and more equal.

Species 122. (Mus. M^cAndrew.)

TELLINA M^cANDREW. *Tel. testā aurantio-roseā, oblongā, tenui, lævigatā, compressā, inæquilaterali, valvulā sinistrā medio et anticè obliquè sulcatā; latere postico brevi, latè truncato, obscurè radiatim angulato, areā postangulari concentricè liratā, margine dorsali recto, declivi, margine ventrali vix acclivi; latere antico oblongo, margine ventrali rectiusculo.*

THE M^cANDREW TELLINA. Shell orange-rose, oblong, thin, smooth, compressed, inequilateral, left valve obliquely sulcated in the centre and front; posterior side short, widely truncated, obscurely radiately angular, postangular area concentrically ridged, dorsal margin straight, sloping, ventral margin scarcely sloping upwards; anterior side oblong, ventral margin rather straight.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Madeira.

This flat little shell somewhat resembles *Tellina exilis* in form, but the oblique grooves on the surface and the concentric ridges on the postangular area give it quite another character, independently of the colour.

Species 123. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LONGIROSTRATA. *Tel. testá obliquè subtrigoná, albá, laminis minutis numerosis concentricis liratá; latere postico subproducto, acuminato, rostrato, angulato, post angulum canalifero, ante angulum et versus medium biflexoso, margine dorsali complanato, subexcavato; latere antico obliquè ventricoso, expanso, margine ventrali flexuoso, margine dorsali prope umbonem subexcavato, umbonibus acuminatis.*

THE LONG-BEAKED TELLINA. Shell obliquely subtrigonal, white, ridged with minute, numerous, concentric laminae; posterior side rather produced, acuminate, rostrated, angular, with a canal behind the angle, and two flexures in front of the angle and towards the middle, dorsal margin flattened and subexcavated; anterior side obliquely ventricose, expanded, ventral margin flexuous, dorsal margin excavate near the umboes, umboes acuminate.

SOWERBY.

Hab. ———?

Of the *T. ostracea* form, but more transverse, with a

more produced beak, and a double flexure. The concentric ridges are fine, close, and laminar.

Species 124. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA OSTRACEA. *Tel. testá subtrigoná, albá, compressá, laminatim concentricè liratá, liris ad latera inæqualibus; latere postico obliquè bicostato, inter costas profundè canaliculato, termino angulato, margine dorsali declivi, planato, concavo, margine ventrali ad angulum costæ subcontracto, sursum acclivi; latere antico expanso, subventricoso, margine dorsali declivi, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE OSTRACEOUS TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, white, compressed, laminately concentrically ridged, ridges unequal at the sides; posterior side obliquely double-ribbed, with a deep canal between the ribs, end angular, dorsal margin sloping, flattened, concave, ventral margin contracted at the angle of the rib, sloping upwards; anterior side expanded, subventricose, dorsal margin sloping, no lateral teeth.

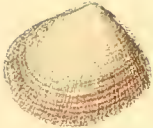
HANLEY, Descr. Cat. p. 71. pl. 14. f. 11.

Hab. Ceylon.

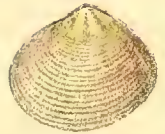
The specimens vary in the regularity of the laminated striae. The specimen figured in 'Thesaurus' and our smaller figure here represents the most typical characters in that respect.



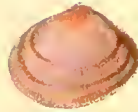
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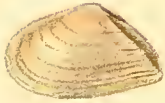
126.



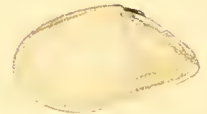
127



128



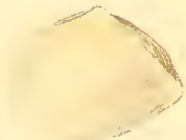
129 a.



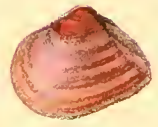
130.



129 b.



131 a.



131 b



132

TELLINA.

PLATE XXIV.

Species 125. (Mus. M^r Andrew.)

TELLINA MALACCANA. *Tel. testá oblongá, Domaciformi, ventricosá, solidá, roseá, minutè subconcentricè rugatá, rugis undulatis; latere postico brevissimo, truncato, margine dorsali brevi, declivi, ligamento parvo margine ventrali leviter sinuato; latere antico obliquè producto, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali inflato.*

THE MALACCA TELLINA. Shell oblong, Domaciform, ventricose, solid, rose-coloured, minutely subconcentrically wrinkled, the wrinkles undulating; posterior side very short, truncated, with dorsal margin sloping, short, ligament small, ventral margin slightly sinuated; anterior side obliquely produced, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin inflated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Malacca.

This pretty little shell, of which Mr. Taylor also has specimens, is very different in form and sculpture from any other known species.

Species 126. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CARNICOLOR. *Tel. testá breviter ovali, ventricosá, solidá, costellis minutis radiantibus, et liris minutis, laqueatis, concentricis decussatá, albidá, marginibus roseo tinctis, intus et prope umboes flavidá; latere postico brevi, obscurè angulato, termino subtruncato, margine dorsali lato, convexo, declivi, margine ventrali versus angulum sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquè semiovali, margine dorsali subconvexo-declivi, dentibus lateralibus conspicuis, subrenatis.*

THE FLESH-COLOURED TELLINA. Shell shortly oval, ventricose, solid, decussated with minute radiating ribs, and minute, fluted, concentric ridges, white, tinged with rose at the margins, yellowish within and near the umboes; posterior side short, obscurely angular, subtruncated at the end, dorsal margin wide, convex, sloping; anterior side obliquely semi-oval, dorsal margin slightly concave, sloping, lateral teeth conspicuous, rather remote.

HANLEY, *Thes. Conch.* sp. 72.

Tellina incarnata, Hanley, by error, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. San Nicholas, island of Zebu, Philippines.

The posterior side is very short, and convexly broad,

the anterior side a little oblique. This inequality with the sculpture is sufficient to distinguish the species from the two following.

Species 127. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CORBIS. *Tel. testá ovali, subventricosá, subæquilaterali, solidá, costellis minutis radiantibus et liris minutis extantibus, laminatis, laqueatis, concentricis decussatá, albidá, prope umboes et intus flavidá; latere postico subacuminato, obscurè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali ad angulum sursum acclivi; latere antico rotundo-semiovali, margine dorsali subdeclivi, prope umboes excavato.*

THE BASKET TELLINA. Shell oval, subventricose, subequilateral, solid, decussated with minute radiating ribs, and standing out, minute, laminar, fluted, concentric ridges, whitish, yellowish near the umboes and within; posterior side slightly acuminated, obscurely angular, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards at the angle; anterior side roundly-semioval, dorsal margin sloping, excavated near the umboes.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

More equilateral than *Tellina carnicolor*, and with the concentric sculpture consisting of raised laminae at equal distances.

Species 128. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA TENUISTRIATA. *Tel. testá oblongo-ovali, subventricosá, subcompressá, subæquilaterali, solidá, minutissimè decussatá, aurantiá; latere postico breviusculo, subacuminato, leviter flexuoso; latere antico semiovali, margine dorsali paulo declivi, dentibus lateralibus subdistantibus.*

THE CLOSE-STRIATED TELLINA. Shell oblong-oval, subventricose, subcompressed, subequilateral, solid, very minutely decussated, orange; posterior side rather short, slightly acuminated, a little flexuous; anterior side half-oval, with the dorsal margin a little sloping, lateral teeth rather distant.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

March, 1867.

With a strong resemblance to the two preceding species, this shell differs from them both, particularly from *Tellina corbis*, in the fineness and closeness of the sculpture.

Species 129. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA IRIDESCENS. *Tel. testā ovali, oblongā, lævigatā, pallidē fulvā, iridescenti, prope umbones subroseā; latere postico breviusculo, attenuato, acuminato, termino obliquè truncato, subacutè angulato, leviter flexuoso, marginibus superioribus declivis, margine ventrali paulo sursùm acclivi, tum recto; latere antico obliquè semiovato, margine dorsali declivi, dentibus cardinalibus minutis, dentibus lateralibus anticis ad umbones proximis.*

THE IRIDESCENT TELLINA. Shell oval, oblong, smooth, pale-fawn, iridescent, somewhat rosy near the umbones; posterior side rather short, attenuated, acuminated, obliquely truncated at the end, rather acutely slightly flexuous, angular, with the upper margins sloping, ventral margin a little sloping upwards, then straight; anterior side obliquely semi-ovate, dorsal margin sloping, cardinal teeth minute, anterior lateral teeth near the umbones.

BENSON, Annals of Natural History, 1842.

Tellina carnea, Philippi?

Hab. Chusan, China.

Species 130. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA MICANS. *Tel. testā albā, politissimā, tenui, compressā, inæquilaterali, ad latera liante; latere postico cuneato, attenuato, margine dorsali valde declivi, convexo, ad terminum subtruncato, margine ventrali vix flexuoso, perobliquè sursùm acclivi; latere antico amplo, expanso, obliquè oblongo, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, margine ventrali convexo, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE BRILLIANT TELLINA. Shell white, very smooth, thin, compressed, inequilateral, gaping at the sides; posterior side wedge-shaped, attenuated, dorsal margin very sloping, convex, rather truncated at the end, ventral margin scarcely flexuous, very obliquely sloping upwards; anterior side full, expanded, obliquely oblong, dorsal margin convex, sloping, ventral margin convex, no lateral teeth.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. f. 106.

Hab. Philippines.

The form of this shell is remarkable in regard to the

fulness and expansion of the anterior, as compared with the cuneate and flattened character of the posterior side.

Species 131. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PHILIPPINARUM. *Tel. testā rotundatim subtrigonā, ventricosā, tenui, albā vel purpureā, lævigatā; latere postico subcuneato, attenuato, compresso, flexuoso, angulato, termino acuminato, arcū postangulari angustā; latere antico amplissimo, margine ventrali convexo, margine dorsali brevi, declivi, complanatum depresso, margine terminali subsinuato, dentibus lateralibus proximis.*

THE PHILIPPINE TELLINA. Shell rounded subtrigonal, ventricose, thin, white or purple, smooth; posterior side rather wedge-shaped, attenuated, compressed, flexuous, angular, acuminated at the end, postangular area narrow; anterior side very full, ventral margin convex, dorsal margin short, sloping, flatly depressed, terminal margin with a slight sinus, lateral teeth approximate.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. f. 55, 56.

Hab. Philippines.

In some degree resembling *Tellina ampullacea*.

Species 132. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA GRACILIS. *Tel. testā oblongā, angustā, tenui, subæquilaterali, albidā, ad latera roseo radiatā, medio roseo suffusā, minutissimè striatā; latere postico subattenuato, termino acuminato, obtusè angulato, arcū postangulari subulatā, margine ventrali prope angulum emarginato, medio umbonibus productis, acutis, margine ventrali recto; latere antico semiovali, prope marginem dorsalem subdepresso, dentibus lateralibus subobsoletis.*

THE SLENDER TELLINA. Shell oblong, narrow, thin, subæquilateral, whitish, rayed with rose on each side, suffused with rose in the centre, very minutely striated; posterior side rather attenuated, acuminated at the end, obtusely angular, with the postangular area rather alated, ventral margin near the angle emarginated, middle with the umbones produced, acute, ventral margin straight; anterior side half-oval, slightly depressed near the dorsal margin, lateral teeth nearly obsolete.

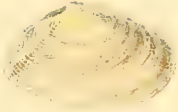
SOWERBY.

Hab. Australia.

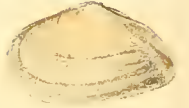
A beautiful shell, unlike every other in form.



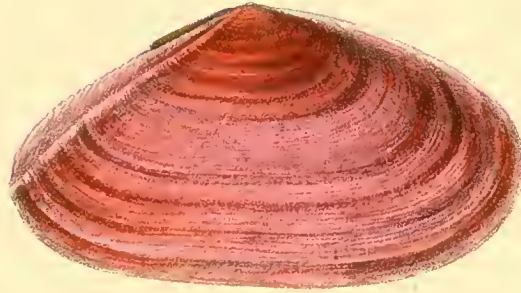
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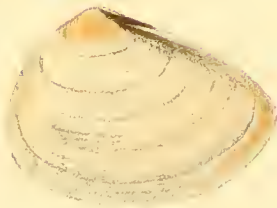
134 a



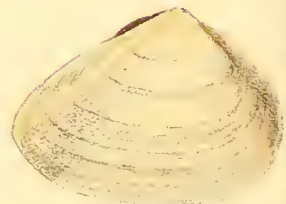
134 b



135



136 a



136 b



137

TELLINA.

PLATE XXV.

Species 133. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA OUDARDI. *Tel. testâ obliquè orali, posticè lateraliter flexuosâ, roseâ, ad latera albâ, prope umbones vividè rubrâ, concentricè tenuiter liratâ, radiatim leviter striatâ; latere postico subacuminato, angulato, post angulum depresso, angusto, ante angulum flexuoso, margine ventrali sinuoso, sursùm acclivi, margine dorsali convexo, declivi; latere antico oblongo, amplo, margine dorsali declivi.*

UDARD'S TELLINA. Shell obliquely oval, posteriorly laterally flexuous, rose-coloured, white at the sides, bright-red near the umbones, concentrically finely ridged, radiately lightly striated; posterior side subacuminated, angular, depressed behind the angle, narrow, flexuous in front of the angle, ventral margin sinuous, sloping upwards, dorsal margin convex, sloping; anterior side oblong, full, dorsal margin sloping.

PAYRAUDEAU, Cat. Corse, p. 40.

Hab. Mediterranean.

The strength of the colour is under the surface, and the fine striæ radiating across the concentric ridges cut through them, so as to give the appearance of lightish rays.

Species 134. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA SIMILIS. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, ovali, subcompressâ, albâ, minutè obliquè sulcatâ; latere postico breviusculo, angulato, post angulum latè truncato, concentricè liratâ, liris paulo ante angulum continuis, margine dorsali paulo declivi; latere antico oblongo, suprâ subdeclivi, infrâ subconvexâ, dentibus lateralibus anticis umboni proximis.*

THE SIMILAR TELLINA. Shell oblong, oval, subcompressed, white, minutely obliquely sulcated; posterior side rather short, angular, widely truncated behind the angle, concentrically ridged, the ridges continued a little in front of the angle, dorsal margin a little sloping; anterior side oblong, slightly sloping above, rather convex beneath, anterior lateral teeth near the umbones.

SOWERBY, Brit. Miscell. p. 75.

Hab. West Indies.

The posterior side, behind and a little before the angle,

is sulcated, and there are oblique striæ on the middle and anterior surface.

Species 135. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PRINCEPS. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, orali-subtrigonâ, compressâ, vividè rubrâ, marginibus albis, subæqui-laterali, solidâ, concentricè minutissimè liratâ, striis radiantibus tenuissimis decussatâ; latere postico angulato, areâ postangulari angustâ, depressâ, margine serrato, terminè sinuato, margine dorsali declivi, recto, complanato, depresso, ligamento magno; latere antico declivi, convexo, margine ventrali medio recti, terminibus sursùm acclivi.*

THE PRINCE TELLINA. Shell oblong, oval-subtrigonal, compressed, vividly red, margins white, subequilateral, solid, concentrically very minutely ridged, decussated with very fine radiating lines; posterior side angular, postangular area narrow, depressed, with serrated margin, sinuated at the end, dorsal margin sloping, straight, flattened, depressed, with large ligament; anterior side sloping, convex, ventral margin straight in the middle, sloping upwards at the ends.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. f. 194.

Hab. Tumbes, Peru.

Species 136. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA TRIANGULARIS. *Tel. testâ obliquè subtrigonâ, posticè productâ, albâ, prope umbones subroseâ, compressâ, complanatâ; latere postico producto, acuminato, prope angulum striis divaricatum undulatis sculpto, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi, margine dorsali angulato, depresso, declivo, ligamento subinfosso; latere antico brevi, subtruncato, dentibus cardinalibus nullis.*

THE TRIANGULAR TELLINA. Shell obliquely subtrigonal, produced at the back, white, pinkish near the umbones, compressed, flattened; posterior side produced, acuminated, sculptured near the angle, with diverging, undulating striæ, ventral margin sloping upwards, dorsal margin angular, depressed, sloping, ligament partly imbedded; anterior side short, subtruncated, cardinal teeth none.

CHEMNITZ, Conchology, vol. vi. p. 96. f. 85.

Tellinides politus, Sowerby, Tank. Cat.

Tellina trilatera, Gmel.

Tellina obliqua, Lamk.

Hab. Moluccas.

This *Tellina* resembles in form *T. acuminata*, although it is shorter, and not quite so compressed. But the curious diverging lines on the corner of the posterior side are sufficient to distinguish it.

Species 137. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ELONGATA. *Tel. testá albá, oblongá, inæquilaterali, anticè liante, tenui, subventricosá, medio radiatim depressá; latere postico brevi, attenuato, termino late truncato, margine dorsali aréá impressá subulatá, rectiusculá, margine ventrali valde sursùm acclivi, medio emarginato; latere antico elongato, margine dorsali elevato, aréá impressá incurvo, margine ventrali ad medium expanso, anticè*

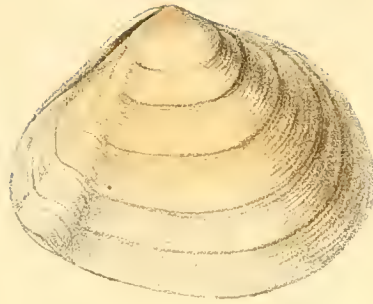
ad marginem dorsalem convexo, sursùm acclivi, dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE ELONGATED TELLINA. Shell white, oblong, inequilateral, gaping in front, thin, subventricose, radiately depressed in the centre; posterior side short, attenuated, widely truncated at the end, dorsal margin slightly alated, with an impressed area, rather straight, ventral margin strongly curved upwards, emarginated in the middle; anterior side elongated, dorsal margin elevated, bent inwards, with an impressed area, ventral margin expanded in the middle, convex in front, and sloping upwards to the dorsal edge, no lateral teeth.

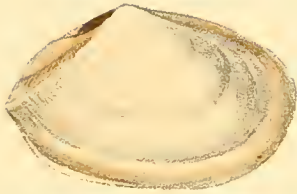
HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Conch. *Tellina*, f. 199.

Hab. Chiriqui, West Columbia.

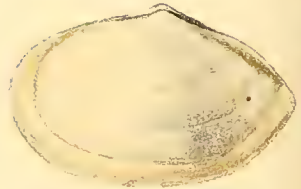
The truncated form of the short posterior side, the central depression, and the gaping of the expanded anterior, give a character to this species which cannot be mistaken.



138.



139 a



139 b.



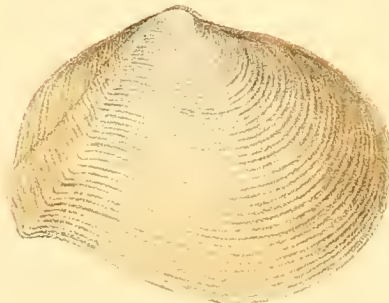
140



141



142



143

TELLINA.

PLATE XXVI.

Species 6. (Fig. *b, c*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA MAGNA. This grand orange-bordered variety having arrived too late for insertion with the description of the species, it is now presented to complete our illustration.

Species 138. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA EXCAVATA. *Tel. testā solidā, altā, subrotundā, albidā, ad umbones roseo tinctā, concentricè minutè rugatā, radiatim minutissimè striatā; latere postico brevi, obtusè angulato, post angulum flexuoso, ante angulum depresso, margine dorsali declivi, prope umbones inflexo, profundè excavato, termino subtruncato, margine ventrali ad angulum flexuosā, sursùm acclivi; latere antico ventricoso, obliquè elongato, rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, cardine trigono, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE EXCAVATED TELLINA. Shell solid, elevated, rather round, white, tinged with rose at the umboes, concentrically minutely wrinkled, radiately very minutely striated; posterior side short, obtusely angular, flexuous behind the angle, depressed in front of the angle, dorsal margin sloping, bent inwards, deeply excavated near the umboes, subtruncated at the end, ventral margin flexuous at the angle, sloping upwards; anterior side ventricose, obliquely lengthened, rounded, dorsal margin sloping, hinge trigonal, no lateral teeth.

SOWERBY.

Hab. —?

A much more solid and less ventricose shell than *Tellina ephippium*, and without the elevated posterior angle of that species.

Species 139. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA INEQUIVALVIS. *Tel. testā albā, compressā, ovatā, inæquilaterali, prope marginem ventrolem minutè concentricè rugatā, valvulā dextrā quam sinistrā magis profundā, ad marginem ventralem posticè eandem superante; latere postico compresso, lateraliter flexuoso, margine dorsali declivi, areā impressā postaugu-*

lari, subalato, termino acuminato, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi; latere antico subobliquè producto, inflato, termino rotundo, dentibus lateralibus anticis ad umbones proximis.

THE INEQUIVALVE TELLINA. Shell white, compressed, oval, inequilateral, minutely concentrically ridged near the margin, left valve deeper than the right, overlapping it at the posterior ventral margin; posterior side compressed, laterally bent, dorsal margin sloping, partly winged, with an impressed post-angular area, acuminate at the end, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side subobliquely produced, inflated, rounded at the end, anterior lateral teeth near the umboes.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Moreton Bay, Australia.

A very curious species, having one valve deeper than, and at the ventral margin overlapping the other.

Species 140. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ALTA. *Tel. testā albā, inflatā, tenui, lævigatā, obliquè retrorsā, altā; latere postico brevi, margine dorsali valde declivi, prope umbones excavato, termino truncato, angulatim flexuoso, ad angulum subduplicatione elevato et depresso, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi, versus medium rectiusculo; latere antico inflato, valde declivi, margine ventrali subquadrato, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE ELEVATED TELLINA. Shell white, inflated, thin, smooth, obliquely leaning backwards, elevated; posterior side short, dorsal margin very sloping, excavated near the umboes, truncated at the end, angularly flexuous, with a partly duplicate elevation and depression at the angle, ventral margin sloping upwards, rather straight towards the centre; anterior side inflated, very sloping, ventral margin rather square, no lateral teeth.

CONRAD, Journ. Acad. Phil.

Hab. California.

A more elevated and less sloping shell than *Tellina angulata*.

March, 1867.

Species 141. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ANGULATA. *Tel. testá albá, inflatá, tenui, levigatá, obliquè retrorsá, altá; latere postico brevi, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino rotundo, infrá angulatim flexuoso, angulo ad marginem ventralium elevato, margine ventrali ad angulum sursùm acclivi, deinde leviter convexo, umbonibus inflatis, retrorsis; latere antico obliquè producto, prope marginem impresso, termino subemarginato, margine dorsali valde declivi, prope umbones subexcavato, cardine trigono, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE ANGULAR TELLINA. Shell white, inflated, thin, smooth, obliquely leaning backwards, elevated; posterior side short, dorsal margin very sloping, rounded at the end, angularly flexuous beneath, angle elevated at the ventral margin, ventral margin sloping upwards at the angle, then slightly convex, umboes full, leaning backwards; anterior side obliquely produced, impressed near the margin, emarginated at the end, dorsal margin very sloping, slightly excavated near the umboes, hinge trigonal, no lateral teeth.

CHEMNITZ, *Conch.* vol. vi. p. 89. f. 74, 75.

Lutraria Tellinoïdes, Lamk.

Hab. Ceylon and Island of Negroes, Philippines.

Of an oblique, subtrigonal form, much inflated, and sloping backwards.

Species 142. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PLICATA. *Tel. testá albá, subventricosá, tenui, altá, subovali, laminis minutis concentricis extantibus acutis liratá; latere postico breviusculo, lateraliter flexuoso, biangulato, in alterá calculá depresso, termino acuminato, margine dorsali elevato, subalato, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi, ad angulum sinuato; latere antico inflato, rotundo, margine ventrali convexo, margine dorsali declivi, subalato, prope umbones foratá.*

THE PPLICATED TELLINA. Shell white, subventricose, thin, elevated, subovate, ridged with minute, concentric, raised, sharp laminae; posterior side rather short, laterally flexuous, with two angles, depressed in the other valve, acuminate at the end, dorsal margin elevated, subalated, ventral margin sloping upwards, sinuated at the angle; anterior side inflated, rounded, ventral margin convex, dorsal margin sloping, slightly alated, with a small hollow near the umboes.

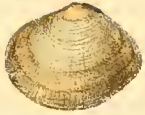
VALENCIENNES, *Enc. Méth.* t. 287. f. 3.

Hab. — ?

The sculpture of this shell is beyond description beautiful. It consists of regular thin laminae, following the graceful curves of the surface.



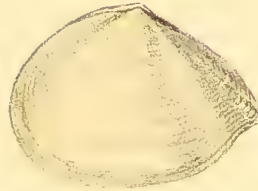
122b.



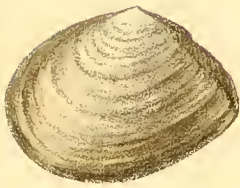
128b.



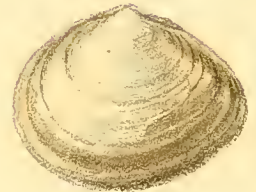
143.



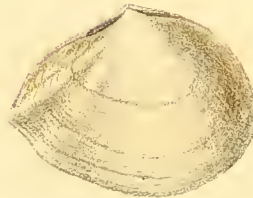
144a.



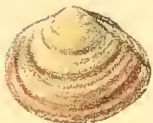
145.



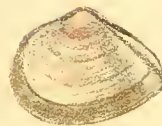
146.



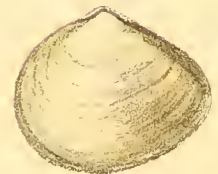
144b.



147a.



148.



147b.

T E L L I N A .

PLATE XXVII.

Fig. 122, *b*. (Mus. MacAndrew.)

TELLINA MADERIENSIS. The first figure was inadvertently coloured from an uncharacteristic specimen.

Fig. 123, *b*. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA TENUISTRATA. This figure represents the true colour of the shell.

Species 143. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA FABRICII. *Tel. testā parvā, subrotundā, crassā, compressā, lævigatā, epidermide pallidē olivaceo, tenui, indatā, intūs albā, umbonibus compressis, minimē prominentibus, centralibus; latere postico obscure angulato et truncato, margine dorsali declivi, ligamento brevi, prominente, flexurā obsoletā.*

FABRICIUS'S TELLINA. Shell small, subrotund, thick, compressed, smooth, covered with a thin, pale olive epidermis, white within, umboes compressed, not prominent, central; posterior side obscurely angular and truncated, dorsal margin sloping, ligament short, prominent, flexure obsolete.

HANLEY, Thesaurus Conchyliorum, Tellina, sp. 188. f. 112.
Venus fragilis, Fabricius.

Hab. Northern Seas.

Species 144. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ALA. *Tel. testā albā, rotundato-subtrigonā, compressā, minutē concentricē striatā; latere postico breviusculo, attenuato, acuminato, margine dorsali declivi, areā postangulari acutā, angustā, termino rostrato, margine centrali ad terminum emarginato; latere antico expando, rotundo, subinflato, umbonibus acuminatis, ligamento subinfosso, flexurā posticā validā.*

THE WING TELLINA. Shell white, round, subtrigonal, compressed, minutely concentrically striated; posterior side rather short, attenuated, acuminated, with dorsal margin sloping, postangular area acute, narrow, rostrated at the end, with ventral margin sinuated at the end; anterior side expanded, rounded, rather inflated, umboes acuminated, ligament partly imbedded; posterior flexure strong.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Ceylon.

This white, concentrically striated species has a very sharp, sudden flexure, and acuminated posterior termination.

Species 145. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA PROXIMA. *Tel. testā subovalā, sordidē albā, lævigatā, compressā; latere postico breviusculo, attenuato, subtruncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico expanso, rotundato, suprā subdeclivi, umbonibus acuminatis, retrorsis, ligamento prominente, flexurā posticā levi.*

THE PROXIMATE TELLINA. Shell subovate, dull white, smooth, compressed; posterior side rather short, attenuated, subtruncated, with dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side expanded, rounded, slightly sloping above, umboes acuminated, leaning backwards, ligament prominent; posterior flexure slight.

BROWN, Zoology to Beechey's Voyage, p. 154.

Tellina sordida, Couthouy.

Macroma tenera, Leach.

Hab. Arctic Seas.

Species 146. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ROTUNDATA. *Tel. testā albā, tenui, inflatā, orato-subrotundā, concentricē irregulariter striatā, epidermide pallidā, tenuissimā indatā; latere postico subacuminato, suprā declivi, infrā sursum acclivi, termino obtuso, angulo obscuro, flexurā inconspicuā; latere antico rotundo, umbonibus rotundis, vix retrorsis, margine cardinali dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE ROUNDED TELLINA. Shell white, thin, inflated, rather rounded oval, concentrically irregularly striated, covered with a very thin, pale epidermis; posterior side subacuminated, sloping above, sloping upwards beneath, obtuse at the end, angle obscure, flexure inconspicuous, anterior side rounded, umboes round, very slightly leaning backward, hinge margin with cardinal teeth small, no lateral teeth.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Differing from *Tellina proxima* in being thinner, more inflated, rounder, and less flexuous.

Species 147. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA FUSCA. *Tel. testá tenui, compressá, lævi, sordidè albá, nonnunquam roseo fasciatá, epidermide fuscá indutá; latere postico leviter radiatim angulato, acuminato et truncato; latere antico breviusculo, rotundo, umbonibus acuminatis, dentibus cardinalibus obsoletis.*

THE BROWN TELLINA. Shell thin, flat, smooth, dull white, sometimes banded with pink, covered with a brown epidermis: posterior side slightly radiately angular, acuminated and truncated; anterior side rather short, round, umboes acuminated, cardinal teeth obsolete.

SAY, Journ. Ae. Nat. Sc. Philad. 5. p. 220.

Hab. North America.

Rather flat, and of a rounded oval form.

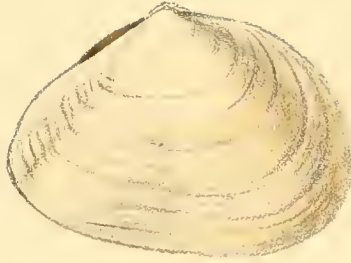
Species 148. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA INCONSPICUA. *Tel. testá ovato-subtrigoná, inflatá, lævigatá, roseo suffusá, ad umbones vividè rubrá; latere postico cuneato, subcompresso, attenuato, margine dorsali declivi, ventrali sursum acclivi, termino obtuso; latere antico inflato, rotundo, margine dorsali vix excavato, umbonibus acutis, ligamento prominente, flexurá subobsoletá.*

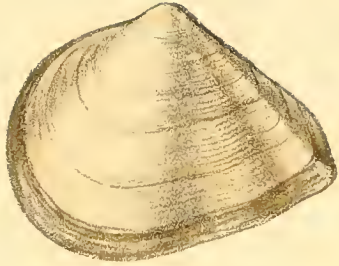
THE INCONSPICUOUS TELLINA. Shell ovately triangular, inflated, smooth, rose-tinted, bright red at the umboes; posterior side wedge-shaped, rather compressed, attenuated, with dorsal margin sloping downwards, ventral sloping upwards, end obtuse; anterior side inflated, round, with dorsal margin very slightly excavated, umboes acute, ligament prominent, flexure nearly obsolete.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 363.

Hab. Arctic Ocean.



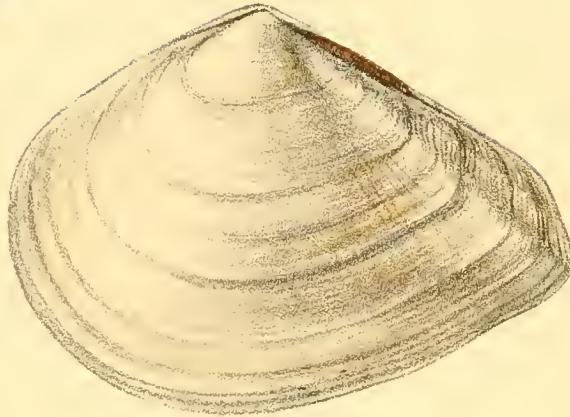
149 a.



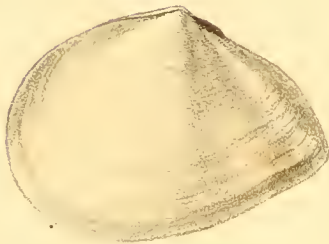
150.



151.



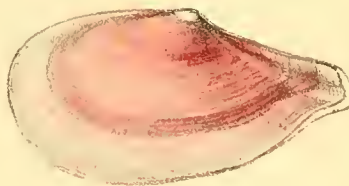
149 b.



152.



153.



154.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXVIII.

Species 149. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA INORNATA. *Tel. testā solidā, albā, concentricè striatā, ovato-subtrigonā, altā; latere postico compresso, arcuatim flexuoso, trigono, angulo radianti obtuso, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, prope angulum angustato, tum inflato, margine dorsali recto, valde declivi, termino truncato; latere antico obliquè inflato, expanso, prope marginem superiorem subcompresso, margine dorsali rotundatim declivi, umbonibus acutis, retrorsis, ligamento elongato, subinfollo.*

THE PLAIN TELLINA. Shell solid, white, concentrically striated, ovate-subtrigonal, elevated; posterior side compressed, bent in an arch, triangular, with obtuse radiating angle, ventral margin sloping upwards, narrow close to the angle, then inflated, dorsal margin straight, much sloping, end truncated; anterior side obliquely inflated, expanded, somewhat compressed near the upper margin, dorsal margin roundly sloping, umboes acute, sloping backwards, ligament elongated, partly imbedded.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Concepcion, Chili.

This species appears to resemble *Tellina nasuta*, but it is more solid, has a more striated surface, and in the smaller specimens the ventral margin exhibits a tendency to swelling near the posterior angle.

Species 150. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA CUNEATA. *Tel. testā solidā, trigonā, altā, sordidè albā, striatā; latere postico subcompresso, cuneato, ante angulum radiatim inflato, angulo radianti valido, obtuso, areā postangulari angustā, margine dorsali recto, declivi, margine terminali obliquè truncato, infrā acuminato, margine ventrali ante angulum undato, valde sursum acclivi; latere antico expanso, valde inflato, rotundo, margine dorsali prope umbones elevato et subexcavato, umbonibus retrorsis, acutis, elevatis, ligamento subinfollo.*

THE CUNEATE TELLINA. Shell solid, triangular, elevated, dull white, striated; posterior side subcompressed, cuneate, with a radiating swelling in front of the angle, radiating angle strong, obtuse, postangular area narrow, with dorsal margin straight, sloping, terminal margin obliquely truncated, acumi-

nated beneath, ventral margin undated in front of the angle, much sloping upwards; anterior side expanded, much inflated, rounded, dorsal margin elevated and slightly excavated near the umboes, umboes leaning backwards, acute, elevated, ligament partly imbedded.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

The posteriorly acuminated form of this shell distinguishes it from others of the same group.

Species 151. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CALCAREA. *Tel. testā ovatā, albā, lævigatā, epidermide crassā indutā; latere postico breviusculo, subcompresso, vir radiatim angulato, flexurā inconspicuā, margine dorsali recto, declivi, termino subtruncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico oblongo, rotundo, subinflato, margine superiore convexo-declivi, umbonibus parvis, retrorsis, ligamento elongato prominenti, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE CALCAREOUS TELLINA. Shell ovate, white, smooth, covered with a thick epidermis; posterior side rather short, slightly compressed, scarcely radiately angular, with inconspicuous flexure, dorsal margin straight, sloping, end subtruncated, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side oblong, round, subinflated, with the upper edge convexly sloping, umboes small, sloping backwards, ligament elongated, prominent, cardinal teeth small, no lateral teeth.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. vol. vi. p. 140. f. 136.

Tellina sordida, Philippi.

Hab. Iceland and Greenland.

More oval in form and evenly inflated than other species of the group.

Species 152. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CAYENNENSIS. *Tel. testā tenui, inflatā, subtrigonā, altā, albā, striatā; latere postico subcompresso, cuneato, angulo radianti obtuso, flexurā validā, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, margine terminali obliquè truncato, areā postangulari*

angusto; latere antico expanso, inflato, rotundato, umbonibus retrorsis, ligamento infosso.

THE CAYENNE TELLINA. Shell thin, inflated, subtriangular, elevated, white, striated; posterior side rather compressed, cuneate, with obtuse radiating angle, flexure strong, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin sloping upwards, terminal margin obliquely truncated, postangular area narrow; anterior side expanded, inflated, rounded, umboes bent backwards, ligament imbedded.

LAMARCK (*Psammobia*), No. 11.

Tellina constricta, Philippi.

Tellina interstriata, Say.

Hab. Guiana, Mexico, Florida.

Resembling *Tellina cuneata* in the great inequality of the sides. It is, however, a more oval and thinner shell.

Species 153. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA EDENTULA. *Tel. testá subovatá, sordidè albá, striatá; latere postico valde flexuoso, angulo radianti obscuro, areá postangulári convexá, margine dorsali declivi, termino subtruncato, sinuoso; latere antico subinflato, longiusculo, margine dorsali obliquè convexo, umbonibus retrorsis, ligamento subinfosso, margine cardiuuli dentibus centralibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE EDENTULATE TELLINA. Shell subovate, dull white, striated; posterior side strongly flexuous, with obscure radiating angle, postangular area convex, with dorsal margin sloping, end subtruncated, sinuous; anterior side somewhat inflated, rather longer, dorsal margin obliquely convex, umboes sloping backwards,

ligament partly imbedded, hinge margin with small central and no lateral teeth.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 363.

Hab. Behring's Straits.

The form of this species easily distinguishes it from others resembling it in general aspect.

Species 154. (Mus. Taylor.)

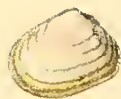
TELLINA BREVIROSTRATA. *Tel. testá compressá, subpyriformi, concentricè striatá, prope umbones et medium vividè roseo, ad marginem ventralem latè albá; latere postico breviusculo, attenuato, profundè flexuoso, rostrato, angulo radianti obtuso, post angulum depresso, margine dorsali depresso, prope umbones excavato, termino truncato, margine ventrali ante angulum contracto; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali elevato, rectiusculo, margine ventrali rotundo, umbonibus parvis, acutis, retrorsis.*

THE SHORT-BEAKED TELLINA. Shell compressed, subpyriform, concentrically striated, bright rose near the umboes and in the centre, white for some width at the ventral margin; posterior side rather short, attenuated, deeply flexuous, beaked, with the radiating angle obtuse, depressed behind the angle, dorsal margin depressed, excavated near the umboes, end truncated, ventral margin contracted in front of the angle; anterior side oblong, with dorsal margin elevated, rather straight, ventral margin rounded, umboes small, sharp, sloping backwards.

SOWERBY.

Hab. St. Blas.

The valves of this beautiful species are equally striated.



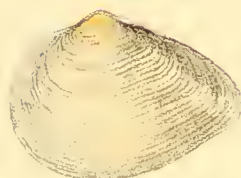
155.



156.



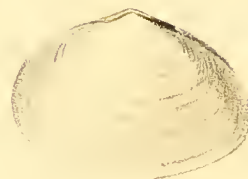
157.



158.a



159.



160.



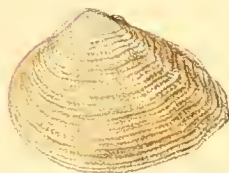
158.b



161.



162.



163.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXIX.

Species 155. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA SALMONEA. *Tel. testá parvâ, solidâ, politâ, subcuneatâ, æquivalvi, vix flexuosâ, albidâ, intus salmonæâ; latere postico brevissimo, margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali ad terminum obtusè angulato; latere antico oblongo, margine ventrali rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus parvis, ligamento brevi, margine cardinali crasso, dentibus lateralibus brevibus, cardinalibus parvis.*

THE SALMON-TINTED TELLINA. Shell small, solid, polished, subcuneated, equivalve, very little flexuous, whitish, salmon-tinted within; posterior side very short, with dorsal margin sloping, end truncated, ventral margin obtusely angular at the end; anterior side oblong, ventral margin rounded, dorsal margin sloping, umboes small, ligament short, hinge margin thick, with lateral teeth short, cardinal teeth small.

CARPENTER.

Hab. Vancouver's Island.

A pretty little polished Donaciform shell, salmon-tinted within.

Species 156. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA UNIFASCIATA. *Tel. testá parvâ, tenui, pallidè roseâ, posticè fasciâ rubrâ radiatâ, oblongâ, lævigatâ; latere postico brevi, obliquè truncato, ad terminum basalem acuminato; latere antico oblongo, ad terminum rotundo, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, flexurâ posticâ haud profundâ, umbonibus parvis, ligamento brevi, prominenti, margine cardinali tennissimo, edentulo.*

THE SINGLE-BANDED TELLINA. Shell small, thin, pale rose, rayed posteriorly with a red band, oblong, smooth; posterior side short, obliquely truncated, acuminated at the basal extremity; anterior side oblong, rounded at the end, dorsal margin convexly sloping; posterior flexure not deep, umboes small, ligament short, prominent, cardinal margin very thin, toothless.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

This does not appear to have been hitherto described; it is a very thin shell, inflated anteriorly, and rather more depressed and contracted posteriorly, with a pink radiating band near the posterior angle.

Species 157. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CYGNUS. *Tel. testá tenuissimâ, albâ, oblongâ, lævigatâ; latere postico subcompresso, cuneato, suprâ declivi, infrâ acclivi, termino truncato, angulo et flexurâ vix conspicuis, margine ventrali leviter sinuato; latere antico inflato, subrotundo, umbonibus retrorsis, ligamento brevi, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE SWAN TELLINA. Shell very thin, white, oblong, smooth; posterior side somewhat compressed, wedge-shaped, sloping downwards and upwards, truncated at the end, angle and flexure scarcely conspicuous, ventral margin slightly sinuous; anterior side inflated, rather rounded, umboes leaning backwards, ligament short, cardinal teeth small, lateral teeth none.

HANLEY, Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Bureas, Isle of Negrees, Philippines.

This graceful white little shell is not liable to be confounded with any other.

Species 158. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA FRAGILIS. *Tel. testâ tenui, rugosâ, albâ vel pallidè fulcâ, umbonibus aurantiis, inflatâ, ovato-subtrigona, laminis concentricis subdistantibus liratâ; latere postico cuneato, obtusè angulato, termino acuminato, subrostrato, flexurâ obsoletâ; latere antico inflato, brevi, rotundo, umbonibus rotundis, prominentibus, ligamento brevi, dentibus cardinalibus magnis.*

THE FRAGILE TELLINA. Shell thin, rough, white or pale fulvous, with orange umboes, inflated, oval-subtrigonal, ridged with concentric, somewhat distant laminæ; posterior side wedge-shaped, obtusely angular, acuminated and subrostrated at the ends, flexure obsolete; anterior side inflated, short, rounded, umboes rounded, prominent, ligament short, cardinal teeth large.

LINNEUS, Systema Naturæ, 1117.

Petricola ochroleuca, Lamk.

Diodonta fragilis, Auct.

The specimens differ from each other in the distance and coarseness of the concentric ridges.

Species 159. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA OWENI. *Tel. testâ albâ, compressâ, subsolidâ, concentricè striatâ, oblongo-subtrigona; latere postico*

cuneato, paululum flexuoso, obtusè angulato, areâ postangulârî angustâ, depressâ, margine dorsali depresso, brevi, ante terminum emarginato, termino acuminato, subproducto, margine ventrali acclivi, ante angulum subsinuoso; latere antico longiusculo, expanso, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus retrorsis, acutis.

OWEN'S TELLINA. Shell white, compressed, rather solid, concentrically striated, oblong-subtrigonal; posterior side cuneate, a little flexuous, obtusely angular, post-angular area narrow, depressed, dorsal margin depressed, short, emarginated near the end, acuminate and rather produced at the end, ventral margin sloping upwards, slightly sinuous in front of the angle; anterior side rather longer, expanded, with dorsal margin sloping, umboes leaning backwards, acute.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Africa.

Possibly the same as *Tellina serrata*.

Species 160. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA SUBOVATA. *Tel. testâ niveâ, semipellucidâ, equaliter compressâ, subquadratum ovatâ, laevigatâ, haud flexuosâ; latere postico breviusculo, margine dorsali declivi, terminali truncato, angulo postico subobsoleto, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, prope umboes subexcavato, ad terminum obtusissimè angulato, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis, ligamento subin-fosso.*

THE SUBOVATE TELLINA. Shell snow-white, half-pellucid, equally compressed, rather squarely ovate, smooth, not flexuous; posterior side rather short, with dorsal margin sloping, truncated at the end; posterior angle nearly obsolete, ventral margin rather straight, anterior side oblong, dorsal margin sloping, excavated near the umboes, very obtusely angular at the end, cardinal teeth small, no lateral teeth, ligament partly imbedded.

SOWERBY.

Hab. New Zealand.

Species 161. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CULTER. *Tel. testâ tenui, compressâ, ovato-subtrigonâ, purpureo, laevigatâ; latere postico cuneato, obscurè angulato, leçiter flexuoso, termino acuminato; latere antico subrotundo, inflato, margine dorsali prope umboes subexcavato, umbonibus retrorsis, acuminatis.*

THE COUTLER TELLINA. Shell thin, compressed, ovato-subtrigonal, purple, smooth; posterior side cuneate, obscurely angular, slightly flexuous, acuminate at the end; anterior side rather rounded, inflated, dor-

sal margin slightly excavated near the umboes, umboes leaning backwards, acuminate.

HANLEY, Zool. Proc. 1844.

Hab. Philippines and Bay of Manilla.

More elongated and pointed than *Tellina Philippinensis*, less excavated and more inflated on the anterior side.

Species 162. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PELLUCIDA. *Tel. testâ albâ, pellucidâ, tenui, laevigatâ, ovatâ, equaliter convexâ; latere postico brevi, flexurâ parvâ, angulo obsolete, margine dorsali brevi, declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali acclivi; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, depresso, umbonibus parvis, ligamento parvo, subin-fosso, margine cardinali tenui, dentibus centralibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE PELLUCID TELLINA. Shell white, pellucid, thin, smooth, ovate, equally convex; posterior side short, flexure small, angle obsolete, dorsal margin short, sloping, end truncated, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin sloping, depressed, umboes small, ligament small, partly imbedded, hinge margin thin, central teeth small, lateral none.

PHILIPPI, Abb. und Besch. Comp. part 3. t. 5. f. 4.

Hab. Bay of Manilla.

Species 163. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA GUINIACA. *Tel. testâ solidâ, faldâ, rugosâ, liris concentricis crassiusculis distantibus rinctâ, ovali-subquadratâ, gibbosâ; latere postico oblongo, validè angulato, ante angulum depresso, haud flexuoso, margine ventrali ante angulum undato; latere antico breviusculo, suprâ excavato, termino rotundo, umbonibus aurantiis, subrotundis, ligamento infosso, dentibus cardinalibus magnis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE GUINEA TELLINA. Shell solid, light brown, rough, girt with concentric, rather thick, distant ridges, oval-subquadrate, gibbous; posterior side oblong, strongly angular, depressed but not flexuous in front of the angle, ventral margin undated in front of the angle; anterior side rather short, excavated above, rounded at the end, umboes orange, rather rounded, ligament imbedded, cardinal teeth large, no lateral teeth.

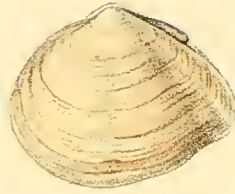
CHEMNITZ, vol. xi. p. 348. f. 1651-1652.

Tellina polygona, Gmelin.

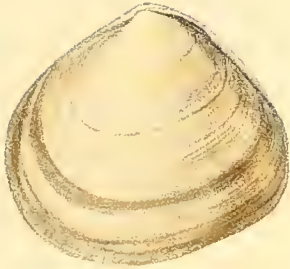
Tellina Abilgaardiana, Speyer?

Hab. Guinea.

Resembling some varieties of *T. fragilis*, but with more distant ridges; altogether a coarser and deeper shell.



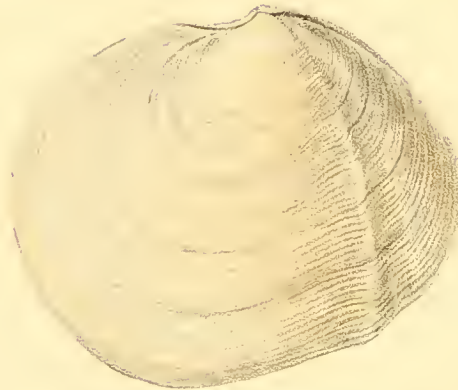
164.



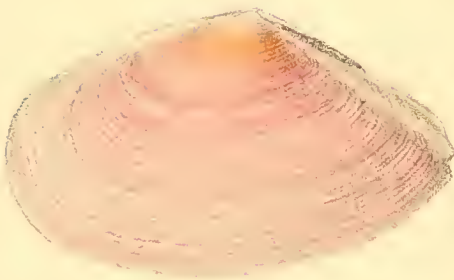
165.



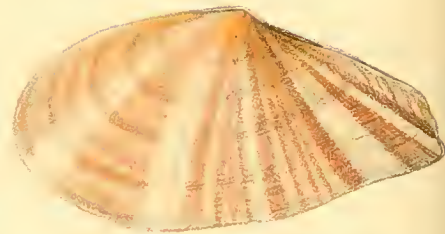
166.



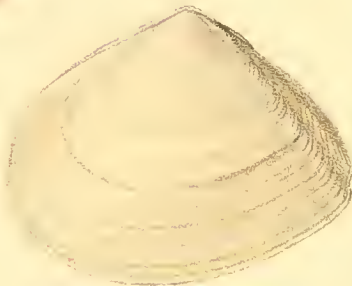
167.



168.



169.



170.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXX.

Figure 12, *d*. (Mus. Taylor.)

A beautiful variety of *TELLINA PERNA*. See Plate IV.

Tellina egyptia, Desh.

Species 164. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA INQUINATA. *Tel. testā oratā, compressā, solidā, pallidē fulvā, subæquilaterā, lævigatā, aut irregulariter striatā; luteo postico subcuneato, subrostrato, margine dorsali depresso, declivi, termino truncato, angulo radianti obtuso, flexurā laud conspicuā; latere antico subrotundo, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus acuminatis, ligamento magno, prominenti.*

THE STAINED TELLINA. Shell ovate, compressed, solid, pale fulvous, subequilateral, smooth, or irregularly striated; posterior side somewhat wedge-shaped, subrostrated, dorsal margin depressed, sloping, end truncated, radiating angle obtuse, flexure not conspicuous; anterior side rather rounded, dorsal margin sloping, umboes acuminated, ligament large, prominent.

DESHAYES.

Hab. Vancouver's Island.

More solid and less flexuous than *Tellina pumila*, which it resembles in general form.

Species 165. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA BRUGUIERII. *Tel. testā elatā, rotundo-subtrigona, lenticulari, solidā, concentricè et radiatim minutissimè striatā, pallidē fulvā; latere postico brevi, angulo obsolete, flexurā inconspicuā, margine dorsali valde declivi, suprā profundè excavato, termino basali breviter truncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, umbonibus elevatis, tumidis, ligamento infosso; latere antico infrā obliquè producto, rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, prope umbones excavato et cuneato, dentibus cardinalibus magnis.*

BRUGUIÈRE'S TELLINA. Shell elevated, rounded-subtriangular, lenticular, solid, concentrically and radiately very finely striated, pale fulvous; posterior side short, angle obsolete, flexure inconspicuous, dorsal margin very sloping, deeply excavated above, lower end shortly truncated, ventral margin sloping upwards, umboes elevated, tumid, ligament imbedded; anterior side obliquely produced below, rounded, dorsal

margin sloping, excavated and cuneate near the umboes, cardinal teeth large.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Isl. of Panay, Philippines; H. Cuming.

Species 166. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA FIMBRIATA. *Tel. testā solidā, subrotundā, subcompressā, pallidē fulvā, concentricè, liris minutis, crebris, laqueatis, et radiatim striis minutis fimbriatā; latere postico breviusculo, costā angulatā rutilā radiato, arcuatim flexuoso, margine dorsali declivi, suprā profundè excavato, termino truncato, infrā acuminato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, ante angulum sinuato, areā postangulari angusto, canaliculato; latere antico subinflato, rotundo, margine dorsali convexo, suprā excavato, dentibus lateralibus, magnis, distantibus.*

THE FIMBRIATED TELLINA. Shell solid, subrotund, subcompressed, pale fulvous, concentrically fringed with minute, close, fluted ridges and minute radiating striae; posterior side rather short, rayed with a strong angular rib, with an arched flexure, dorsal margin sloping, deeply excavated above, truncated at the end, acuminated below, ventral margin sloping upwards, sinuous in front of the angle, postangular area narrow, with a canal or groove; anterior side subinflated, rounded, dorsal margin convex, excavated above, lateral teeth large, distant.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. W. Africa.

Species 167. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA MYERI. *Tel. testā rotundā, compressā, albā, eleganter liris concentricis ornatā; latere postico brevi, angusto, radiatim angulatā et validè flexuosā, areā postangulari lutā, compressā, elevatā, alatā, margine dorsali elevato, convexo, declivi, margine terminali obliquā, margine ventrali conspicuè sursum acclivi; latere antico expanso, margine ventrali convexo, margine dorsali perelevato, prope umbones excavato, umbonibus acutis, arcuatis, ligamento infosso, margine cardinali laminato.*

MYER'S TELLINA. Shell round, compressed, white, elegantly ornamented with concentric ridges; posterior

side short, narrow, radiately angular, and very flexuous, postangular area broad, compressed, elevated, winged, dorsal margin elevated, convex, sloping, terminal margin oblique, ventral margin conspicuously sloping upwards; anterior side expanded, ventral margin convex, dorsal margin much elevated, excavated near the umboes, umboes acute, curved, ligament imbedded, hinge margin laminar.

PHILIPPI.

Lucinopsis Lajonkerii, — ?

Hab. Molucca.

The posterior flexure and general appearance of this extremely elegant shell mark it as more suitably placed in the genus *Tellina* than in any other.

Species 168. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA TAYLORIANA. *Tel. testâ roseâ, solidâ, compressâ, oblongo-ovali, liris crebris regularibus subrotundis ad margines subinterruptis concentricè sculptâ; latere postico breviusculo, leviter angulato, vix flexuoso, margine dorsali depresso, declivi, lirato, areâ postangulâ angulâ, termino undatim truncato, infrâ acuminato, margine ventrali prope angulum sursum acervi, tum rectiusculo; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, margine terminali rotundo, umbonibus parvis, compressis, ligamento magno, conspicuo, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus posticis remotis.*

TAYLOR'S TELLINA. Shell rose-coloured, solid, compressed, oblong-oval, concentrically sculptured with close-set, regular, roundish ridges, slightly interrupted at the margins; posterior side rather short, slightly angular, scarcely flexuous, dorsal margin depressed, sloping, ridged, postangular area narrow, the end

wavily truncated, acuminate beneath, ventral margin sloping upwards near the angle, then rather straight; anterior side oblong, with dorsal margin sloping, terminal margin rounded, umboes small, compressed, ligament large, conspicuous, cardinal teeth small, posterior lateral teeth remote.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Mexico.

The concentric ridges on this beautiful shell are close and regular, excepting on the margins, where they are a little broken and divergent.

Species 169. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA DOMBEL. *Tel. testâ elevatâ, ovato-subtrigona, albâ, lævigatâ, tenni, ad umbones aurantiâ; latere postico breviusculo, obscurè radiatim angulato, marginibus declivibus et acclivibus, termino subtruncato, flexurâ subinconspicuâ; latere antico obliquè producto, margine dorsali declivi, prope umbones excavato, umbonibus subretrorsis, ligamento subinfosso, dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

DOMBEY'S TELLINA. Shell elevated, ovate-subtrigonal, white, smooth, thin, orange at the umboes; posterior side rather short, obscurely radiately angular, margins sloping upwards and downwards, end subtruncated, flexure rather inconspicuous; anterior side obliquely produced, dorsal margin sloping, excavated near the umboes, umboes rather leaning backwards, ligament partly imbedded, no lateral teeth.

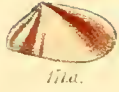
HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Panama, Tumbes, Peru.

More trigonal than *Tellina plebeja*, which in other respects it much resembles.



170.



171a.



171b.



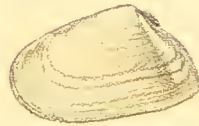
172.



173a.



173b.



174.



175.



176.



177.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXI.

Species 170. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA POLITA. *Tel. testâ oblongo-ovatâ, solidâ, albâ vel fulvâ, nitidissimâ, compressâ; latere postico brevi, obtusè angulato, vix flexuoso, margine dorsali declivi, termino basali subacuminato; latere antico producto, termino rotundatim acuminato, margine ventrali convexo, margine dorsali subconvexo, declivi, ligamento parvo, prominenti.*

THE POLISHED TELLINA. Shell oblong-ovate, solid, white or fulvous, very polished, compressed; posterior side short, obtusely angular, very slightly flexuous, dorsal margin sloping, rather acuminated at the base; anterior side produced, the end roundly acuminated, ventral margin convex, dorsal margin slightly convex, sloping, ligament small, prominent.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. p. 303.

Hab. North America.

A pretty little polished species.

Species 171. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Cuming; *b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA VIRGULATA. *Tel. testâ obliquè oblongâ, subconneatâ, compressâ, lævigatâ, purpureâ vel albâ, utrinque rubro latè fasciatâ; latere postico brevi, subtrigono, termino basali truncato; latere antico obliquè producto, termino rotundato, umbonibus obtusis, ligamento parvo.*

THE STRIPED TELLINA. Shell obliquely oblong, subconneate, compressed, smooth, purple or white, broadly striped on both sides with red; posterior side short, subtrigonal, basal end truncate; anterior side obliquely produced, end rounded, umboes obtuse, ligament small.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. — ?

The specimen (Fig. *a*) with the broad rays is in Mr. Cuming's cabinet; and, on examining the figure, I have no doubt that Mr. Taylor's specimen (Fig. *b*) belongs to the same species. They are narrower and more wedge-shaped than *Tellina donacina*.

Species 172. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PINGUIS. *Tel. testâ rotundato-ovatâ, tenui, æqualiter convexâ, subæquilaterali, albâ, subpellucidâ; latere postico breviusculo, subacuminato, radiatum ob-*

scurè angulato, ante angulum subdepresso, margine ventrali convexo, umbonibus subrotundis, ligamento parvo; latere antico subobliquo, inflato, margine dorsali convexo, declivi.

THE FAT TELLINA. Shell rounded-oval, thin, equally convex, subequilateral, white, slightly pellucid; posterior side rather short, subacuminated, radiately obscurely angular, with a slight depression in front of the angle, ventral margin convex, umboes rather rounded, ligament small; anterior side suboblique, inflated, dorsal margin convex, sloping.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Nicholas, Isl. Zebu, Philippines.

Species 173. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA DISTORTA. *Tel. testâ tenui, compressâ, oblongâ, flavidâ roseo radiatâ, vel rosâ flavido radiatâ, concentricè minutissimè striatâ; latere postico flexuoso, acuminato, brevi, margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, infrâ acuminato, margine ventrali sursum gradatim acclivi; latere antico producto, margine dorsali subdeclivi.*

THE DISTORTED TELLINA. Shell thin, compressed, oblong, yellow rayed with pink, or pink rayed with yellow, concentrically very minutely striated; posterior side flexuous, acuminated, short, with sloping dorsal margin, truncate at the end, acuminated at the base, ventral margin gradually sloping upwards; anterior side produced, dorsal margin sloping.

POLI, Test. Sic. t. 15. f. 11.

Hab. Mediterranean.

These little shells may possibly be varieties of *Tellina pulchella* in a young stage of growth; at the same time, their sculpture is infinitely more delicate.

Species 174. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA LILIUM. *Tel. testâ cucuriformi, oblongâ, albâ, convexâ, lævigatâ; latere postico brevi, validè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, subtruncato, termino basali acuminato, flexurâ arcuatâ, margine ventrali gradatim sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquè producto, margine dorsali declivi, ventrali convexo.*

THE LILY TELLINA. Shell cucuriform, oblong, white,

convex, smooth; posterior side short, with a decided angle, dorsal margin sloping, subtruncated, basal end acuminate, flexure arched, ventral margin gradually sloping upwards; anterior side obliquely produced, dorsal margin sloping, ventral margin convex.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Philippines.

Species 175. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA OBLIQUILINEATA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, compressâ, solidâ, altâ, cuneatâ, stramineâ, lineis impressis obliquis, anticè flexuosis striatâ; latere postico brevi, acuminato, obtusè angulato, leviter flexuoso; latere antico expanso, inflato, rotundo, margine dorsali convexo, umbonibus parvis, acutis, ligamento parvo, prominenti.*

THE OBLIQUE-LINEATED TELLINA. Shell small, compressed, solid, elevated, cuneate, straw-coloured, striated with oblique lines, flexuous in front; posterior side short, acuminate, obtusely angular, slightly flexuous; anterior side expanded, inflated, rounded, dorsal margin convex, umboes small, acute, ligament small, prominent.

CONRAD, Journ. Acad. Nat. Hist. Philad. 7.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

The oblique lines which cover the entire surface of the

shell are so minute as not to be visible without very close inspection.

Fig. 176, on left side by error.

Species 41 *l*, Mus. Taylor, TELLINA PYGMEÆ, var.

Species 176, lower figure. (Mus. Taylor.)

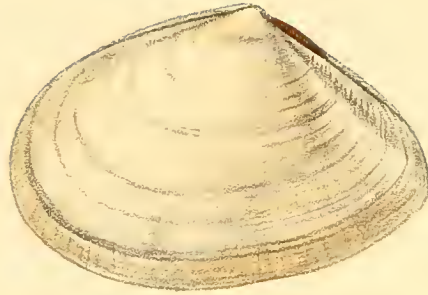
TELLINA PUDICA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, albâ, solidâ, lævigatâ, ovato-subcuneatâ; latere postico acuminato, subrotato, vix flexuoso, margine dorsali prope umboes depresso, versus terminum convexo, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico rotundo, inflato, expanso, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, umbonibus prominentibus.*

THE CHASTE TELLINA. Shell small, white, solid, smooth, oval-subcuneate; posterior side acuminate, subrotated, scarcely flexuous, with dorsal margin depressed near the umboes, convex towards the termination, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side rounded, inflated, expanded, dorsal margin convexly sloping, umboes prominent.

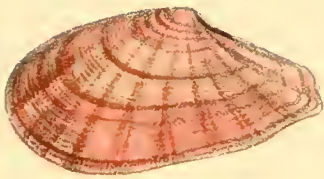
HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Catbalonga, Isle of Samar, Philippines.

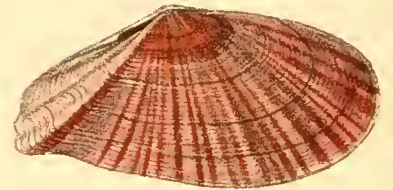
A much more solid and tumid little shell than *Tellina pudica*, and without the impressed lines of that species.



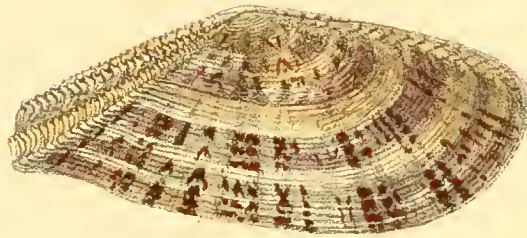
177



178a



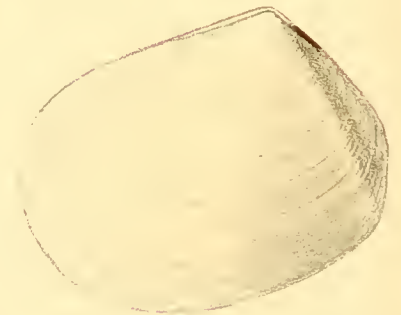
178b



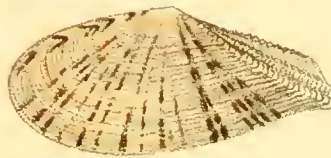
179a



180



181



179b

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXII.

Species 177. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA BIRMANICA. *Tel. testā oblongo-subovatā, subcompressā, albā, solidā, epidermide tenui indutā; latere postico subtrigono, brevisculo, arcuatim flexuoso, margine dorsali suprā depressā, declivi, recto, termino rostrato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico oblongo, suprā convexo-declivi, termino rotundo, umbonibus elevatis, ligamento elongato, prominenti, margine cardinali crasso, dentibus cardinalibus validis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE BIRMAN TELLINA. Shell oblong-subovate, subcompressed, white, solid, covered with a thin epidermis; posterior side subtriangular, rather short, with arched flexure, dorsal margin depressed above, sloping, straight, end truncated, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side oblong, convex-sloping above, rounded at the end, umbones elevated, ligament elongated, prominent, hinge margin thick, cardinal teeth strong, lateral teeth none.

PHILIPPI.

Hab. Birmah.

A perfectly smooth shell of the *Tellinides* form.

Species 178. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Taylor.)

(And *var.* as *Tellina crucigera*, Fig. 47 d, Pl. XIX.)

TELLINA EXCULTA. *Tel. testā oblongā, inæquilaterali, solidā, crebriè concentricè liratā, post angulum lacinisculā, purpureā vel stramineā, rubro fasciatā et radiatā; latere postico brevisculo, angustato, validè flexuoso, angulato, arcā postangulari profundè niusculatā, arcā ante angulum compressā, contractā, sursum acclivi, margine dorsali recto, depresso, termino truncato, biflexuoso; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali subconvexo, declivi, termino rotundo, dentibus lateralibus distantibus.*

THE ADORNED TELLINA. Shell oblong, inequilateral, solid, closely concentrically ridged, rather smoother behind the angle, purple or straw-coloured, banded and rayed with red; posterior side rather short, narrow, very flexuous, angular, the postangular area with a single deep groove, area in front of angle compressed, contracted, sloping upwards, dorsal margin straight, depressed, end truncated, with double

flexures, anterior side oblong, with dorsal margin slightly convex, sloping, end round, lateral teeth distant.

GOULD.

Hab. Torres Straits.

It differs from *T. crucigera* in being more flexuous, more truncated, and smooth at the posterior side.

Species 179. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CUMINGII. *Tel. testā oblongā, subovatā, solidā, amplā, fulvā, purpureo marmoratā et interruptivè radiatā, concentricè creberrimè liratā, posticè laminatā; latere postico brevi, costā subduplicatā, elevatā, radianti, arcā postangulari depressā, laminis elevatis concentricis ad marginem et super costam subspinosis. flexurā arcuatā, validā; latere antico oblongo, ad terminum superiorem subacuminato, margine dorsali utrinque deflexo, transversè lineis purpureis notato.*

CUMING'S TELLINA. Shell oblong, subovate, solid, full, fulvous, marbled and interruptedly rayed with purple, concentrically very closely ridged, laminated posteriorly; posterior side short, with a subduplicate, elevated radiating rib, postangular area depressed, with elevated concentric laminae, which are subspinous at the margin and upon the rib, flexure arched, strong; anterior side oblong, slightly acuminate at the upper termination, dorsal margin bent down on both sides, transversely marked with purple lines.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Red Sea.

This shell is fuller than *Tellina Antouii*, and less contracted at the end, but its most important characteristic is, that it is not radiately striated between the ridges. It differs from *T. exculpta*, in having raised and almost spinous laminae at the posterior side over the radiating rib and posteostal area. But it has not, like *T. Deshayesii*, these raised laminae also at the other end.

Species 180. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ALBA. *Tel. testā cuneatā, altā, complanatā, albā, levigatā; latere postico cuneato, attenuato, ob-*

scutè prope marginem angulato, ante angulum radiatum plicato, areâ postangulari angustâ, depressâ, margine dorsali subconvexo, declivi, termino acuto; latere antico brevi, prope marginem impressione radianti diviso, areâ marginali semilunari, infrâ emarginatâ, ligamento infosso, dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE WHITE TELLINA. Shell cuneate, elevated, flattened, white, smooth; posterior side cuneate, narrowed, obscurely angular near the margin, with a radiating fold in front of the angle, postangular area narrow, depressed, with dorsal margin subconvex, sloping, acute at the end; anterior side short, divided by a radiating impression near the margin, marginal area semilunar, notched below, ligament imbedded, no lateral teeth.

QUOY and GAIMARD, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool. vol. iii. t. 81. f. 1, 2, 3.

Hab. Australia and New Zealand.

The impressed area and marginal notch in front of this shell distinguish it from *Tellina acuminata*.

Species 181. (Mus. Taylor.)

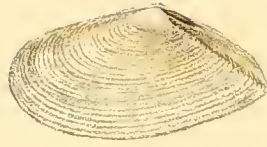
TELLINA GUBERNACULUM. *Tel. testâ albâ, obliquè rotundo-subovata, lævigatâ, subinflatâ; latere postico brevissimo, obscurissimè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, deflexo, prope umbones excavato, margine terminali truncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquo, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, prope umbones excavato, margine ventrali producto, convexo, umbonibus altis, ligamento infosso.*

THE RUDDER TELLINA. Shell white, obliquely rounded-subovate, smooth, subinflated; posterior side very short, very obscurely angular, dorsal margin sloping, bent down, excavated near the umboes, terminal margin truncated, ventral margin sloping upwards; anterior side oblique, dorsal margin convexly sloping, excavated near the umboes, ventral margin produced, convex, umboes elevated, ligament imbedded.

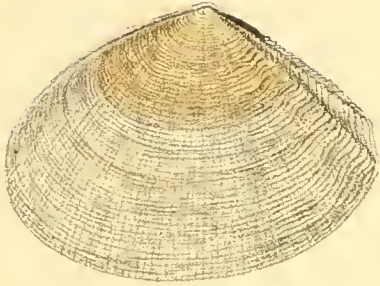
HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Real Llejos, Central America.

The shell most nearly resembling this is *Tellina truncata*, which, however, is much more oval and less oblique.



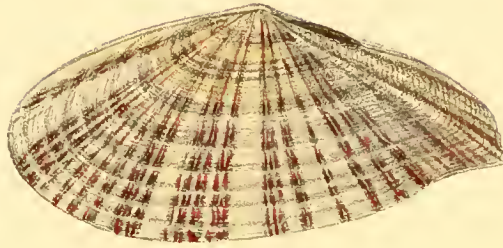
182



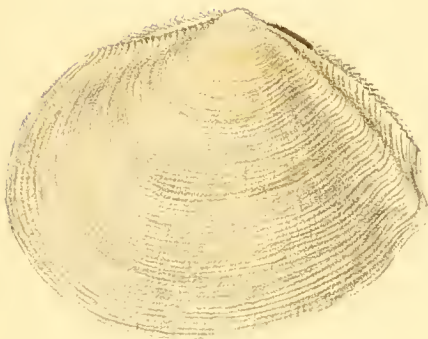
183.a



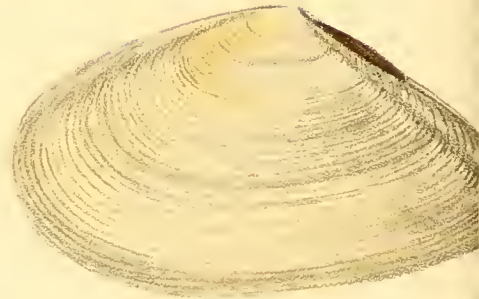
183.b



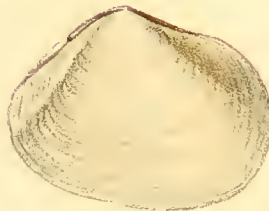
184



185



186



187

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXIII.

Species 182. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA BODEJENSIS. *Tel. testā pallidē fulcā, oblongo-ovatā, compressā, complanatā, creberrimē sulcatā; latere postico brevi, radiatim angulato, margine dorsali prope umbones excavato, tenui, convexo, declivi, termino obliquē truncato, infrā acuminato, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali recto, paulo declivi, termino rotundo.*

THE BODEJAS TELLINA. Shell pale fulvous, oblong-ovate, compressed, flattened, very closely sulcated; posterior side short, radiately angular, with dorsal margin excavated near the umboes, thin, concave, sloping, end obliquely truncated, acuminated below, ventral margin rather straight; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin straight, a little sloping, rounded at the end.

HINDS, Voy. Sulph. vol. ii. t. 21. f. 2.

Hab. Russian Bodejas.

Species 183. (Fig. a, Mus. Sowerby; Fig. b, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA CAPSOIDES. *Tel. testā solidā, subovatā, subcompressā, striis radiantibus, liris concentricē elevatis crebris et rugis subundatis cancellatā; latere postico subtrigono, margine dorsali suprā deflexo, excavato, angulo subduplicato, areā postangulari angustā, depressā, termino truncato, flexurā ante angulum inconspicuā, margine ventrali prope angulum leviter emarginato; latere antico semiovato, margine dorsali prope umbones excavato.*

THE CAPSA-LIKE TELLINA. Shell solid, subovate, subcompressed, cancellated with radiating striae, very close, numerous, raised, concentric ridges, and slightly undulated wrinkles; posterior side subtrigonal, with dorsal margin bent down, excavated, angle subduplicate, postangular area narrow, depressed, end truncated, flexure in front of the angle inconspicuous, ventral margin near the angle slightly notched; anterior side semi-ovate, dorsal margin excavated near the umboes.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. n. 44.

Hab. Philippines, Australia, etc.

The Australian variety is more finely sculptured, but this is so much a question of degree, that it would be impossible to sort the numerous species under two divisions.

Species 184. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PICTA. *Tel. testā oblongo-subovatā, pallidē stramineā, radiis roseis interruptis vividē pictā, concentricē laminis tenuibus, crebris, plerumque parallelibus liratā; latere postico contracto, rostrato, angulo elevato radiato, flexurā magnā, arcuatā, margine dorsali planulatum deflexo, margine terminali truncato, margine ventrali ante angulum contracto; latere antico oblongo, versus terminum declivi.*

THE PAINTED TELLINA. Shell oblong-subovate, pale straw, brightly painted with interrupted pink rays, concentrically ridged with close, thin, mostly parallel laminae; posterior side contracted, rostrated, rayed with an elevated angle, flexure large, arched, dorsal margin bent down flatly, terminal margin truncate, ventral margin contracted in front of the angle; anterior side oblong, sloping towards the end.

OWERBY.

Hab. — ?

This very beautiful shell differs from *Tellina rastellum*, in the absence of oblique striae on the posterior side.

Species 185. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PRISTIS. *Tel. testā rotundo-subovatā, altā, inflatā, solidā, laminis concentricis, plerumque parallelibus, ad angulum posticum et margines dorsalibus subspinosis liratā, radiatim tenuiter striatā; latere postico acutē angulato, ante angulum flexuoso, margine ventrali validē sursum acclivi, margine dorsali suprā profundē excavato, termino truncato; latere antico rotundo, margine dorsali brevi, subspinoso, excavato.*

THE GALLEY TELLINA. Shell round-subovate, elevated, inflated, solid, ridged with concentric, mostly parallel laminae, subspinous at the posterior angle and dorsal margins, radiately finely striated; posterior side acutely angular, flexuous in front of the angle, ventral margin very much sloped upwards, dorsal margin deeply excavated above, end truncated; anterior side rounded, dorsal margin short, subspinous, excavated.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Tellina. n. 41.

Hab. Australia.

A more inflated and rounded shell than *Tellina capsoides*. At the dorsal margins the laminae are raised into

small, spinous projections; in front they are sloped round to meet the dorsal margin, which is short.

Species 186. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PLANULATA. *Tel. testá oblongá, ovato-subtrigóná, compressá, complanatá, solidá, albá, regulariter concentricè sulcatá, medio subflexuoso; latere postico angulato, margine dorsali recto, declivi, elongato, termino obliquè truncato, infrá acuminato, ligamento elongato, prominente, margine ventrali recto; latere antico oblongo, prope marginem dorsalem radiatim impresso, margine terminali emarginato, margine dorsali valvulæ sinistrae utrinque super alteram deflexo.*

THE PLANULATED TELLINA. Shell oblong, ovate-sub-trigonal, compressed, flattened, solid, white, regularly concentrically grooved, subflexuous in the middle; posterior side angular, with dorsal margin straight, sloped, long, end obliquely truncated, acuminated below, ligament elongated, prominent, ventral margin straight; anterior side oblong, radiately impressed near the dorsal margin, terminal margin notched, dorsal margin of left valve on both sides folded down over the other.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

A much larger and flatter shell than *Tellina eburnea*,

with closer grooves and no transverse ridges on the dorsal margin of the overlapping valve.

Species 187. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA IMPRESSA. *Tel. testá albá, solidá, subquadratim ovatá, tenuissimè radiatim striatá, concentricè creberrimè liratá; latere postico elevatim angulato, brevi, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, areá postangularem angustá, flexurá ante angulum mediocri; latere antico inflato, obliquè producto, margine dorsali prope umboes areá subexcavatá impresso, umbonibus elevatis, retrorsis.*

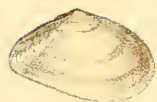
THE IMPRESSED TELLINA. Shell white, solid, squarish oval, very finely radiately striated, concentrically very closely ridged; posterior side with a raised angle, short, with dorsal margin much sloped, end truncated, ventral margin sloped upwards, postangular area narrow, flexure in front of angle moderate; anterior side inflated, obliquely produced, dorsal margin near the umboes impressed with a slightly excavated area, umboes elevated, leaning backwards.

SOWERBY.

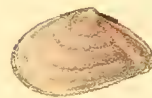
Hab. — ?



188a.



189a.



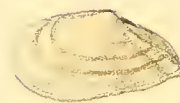
189b.



188b.



190.



191.



192.



193.



194.



195.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXIV.

Species 188. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA FLEXUOSA. *Tel. testā rotundā, albidā, prope umbones pallidissimè fulvā, gibbosā, striis obliquè flexuosis, tenuissimis sculptā; latere postico subacuminato, prope marginem obscurè angulato, ante angulum subdepresso, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, margine dorsali convexo, declivi; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali subconvexo, umbonibus rotundis, inflatis.*

THE FLEXUOUS TELLINA. Shell round, whitish, very pale fulvous near the umboes, gibbous, sculptured with obliquely flexuous, very fine lines; posterior side subacuminated, obscurely angular near the margin, subdepressed in front of the angle, ventral margin sloped upwards, dorsal margin convex, sloped; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin subconvex, umboes round, inflated.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Soc. Philad. vol. ii. p. 303.

Tellina mirabilis, Philippi.

Hab. United States.

The young shell (Fig. *a*) is much more flat than in subsequent stages.

Fig. 189, *a, b*.

TELLINA IRIDESCENS. This shell, received as *Tellina carnea*, Philippi, has been already figured, species 129, and inadvertently repeated here.

Species 190. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA BELCHERIANA. *Tel. testā oblongo-ovata, compressā, laminis minutis subdistantibus concentricis lirata, albā, prope umbones pallidissimè flavidā; latere postico breviusculo, bicostato, inter costas profundè excavato, ante costam anticam excavato, flexuoso; latere antico oblongo, anticè subangustato, ligamento infosso, umbonibus acuminatis.*

BELCHER'S TELLINA. Shell oblong-ovate, compressed, ridged with minute, subdistant, concentric laminae, white, very pale yellow near the umboes; posterior side rather short, with two ribs, deeply excavated between the ribs, excavated and flexuous in front of the anterior rib; anterior side oblong, rather narrow in front, ligament imbedded, umboes acuminated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

More oblong in form than *Tellina stanredla*, with the posterior angle and flexure formed into two strong ribs.

Species 191. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA ASSIMILIS. *Tel. testā albā, semipellucidā, larigata, oblongā, inflatā, inequilaterali; latere postico breviori, angulato, ante angulum leviter flexuoso, margine dorsali depresso, prope umbones excavato, termino obliquè truncato, infrā subacuminato, margine ventrali ante angulum emarginato, tum inflato, deinde subcontracto; latere antico oblongo, margine ventrali convexo, margine dorsali rectiusculo, paulo declivi, umbonibus retrorsis, parvis, ligamento brevi.*

THE ASSIMILATED TELLINA. Shell white, semipellucid, smooth, oblong, inflated, inequilateral; posterior side the shorter, angulated, slightly flexuous in front of the angle, dorsal margin depressed, excavated, near the umboes, end obliquely truncated, subacuminated below, ventral margin notched in front of the angle, then inflated, afterwards slightly contracted; anterior side oblong, ventral margin convex, dorsal margin rather straight, a little sloped, umboes leaning backwards, small, ligament short.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thes. Couch. pl. lviii., f. 95.

Hab. Philippines.

This shell is not much like *Tellina elongata*, being much more tumid, and of a different form.

Species 192. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ANGUSTA. *Tel. testā tenui, elongatā, compressā, concentricè tenuissimè striatā, medio levigatā, radiis rubris latis pictā, inter radios pallidè stramineā; latere postico angusto, rostrato, margine ventrali recto, margine dorsali declivi, termino rotundatim subtruncato, infrā acuminato, ligamento brevi, prominenti; latere antico producto, margine dorsali recto, termino rotundo.*

THE NARROW TELLINA. Shell thin, elongated, compressed, concentrically very finely striated, smooth in the middle, painted with broad red rays, pale straw between the rays; posterior side narrow, rostrated, ventral margin straight, dorsal margin sloped, end roundly subtruncated, acuminated below, liga-

ment short, prominent; anterior side produced, dorsal margin straight, end rounded.

GMLLIN.

Hab. — ?

More elongated, rostrated, and delicately sculptured than *Tellina pulchella*.

Species 193. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA MERA. *Tel. testá albá, solidá, inflatá, obliquè subovali; latere postico brevi, prope marginem angulato, ante angulum flexuoso, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, termino truncato; latere antico obliquè producto, margine dorsali declivi, ante angulum subexcavato, umbonibus retrorsis, elevatis.*

THE PURE TELLINA. Shell white, solid, inflated, obliquely suboval; posterior side short, with an angle near the margin, flexuous in front of the angle, dorsal margin convex-sloping, end truncated; anterior side obliquely produced, dorsal margin sloped, slightly excavated in front of the angle, umboes leaning backwards, elevated.

SAY, American Conchology, pl. 64. f. 2.

Hab. Guayaquil, south coast of United States.

Of an elevated form, backwardly sloped.

Species 194. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA COSTATA. *Tel. testá ovatá, albidá, inflatá, solidá, costis crenulatis subdistantibus radiatá, striis elevatis creberrimis concentricè liralá; latere postico*

prope marginem angulato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, terminali subtruncato, dorsali convexo-declivi; latere antico semiovali.

THE RIBBED TELLINA. Shell ovate, whitish, inflated, solid, rayed with crenulated, subdistant ribs, concentrically ridged with very close, raised striæ; posterior side with an angle near the margin, ventral margin sloping upwards, terminal margin subtruncated, dorsal margin convex-sloping; anterior side semioval.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Philippines.

A very beautifully sculptured little shell.

Species 195. (Mus. Taylor.)

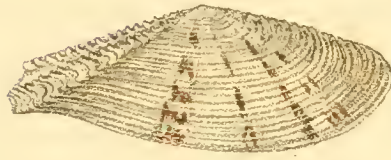
TELLINA TENERA. *Tel. testá parvá, albá, tenui, levigatá, compressá, ovali-subtrigoná; latere postico brevi, angulato, post angulum depresso, complanato, ante angulum leviter flexuoso; latere antico producto, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus elevatis, parvis, ligamento parvo, prominenti.*

THE TENDER TELLINA. Shell small, white, thin, smooth, compressed, ovate-subtrigonal; posterior side short, angular, depressed, flattened behind the angle, slightly flexuous in front of the angle; anterior side produced, dorsal margin sloped, umboes elevated, small, ligament small, prominent.

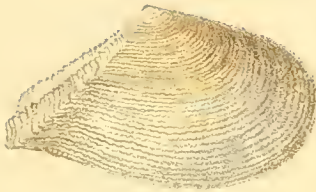
SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 2. p. 303; Thesaurus Conchyliorum, f. 59.

Hab. North America.

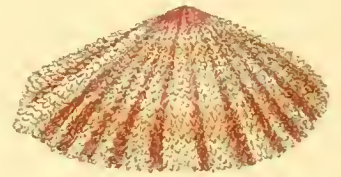
A delicate little shell, not marked by any striking peculiarities.



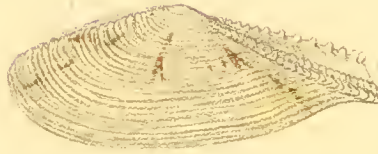
196.a



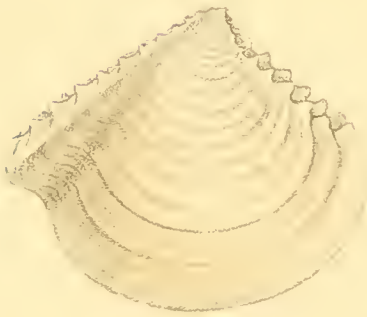
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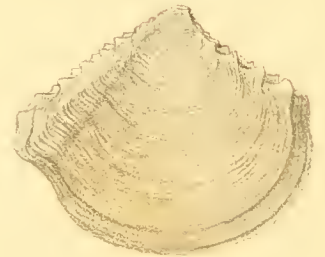
198



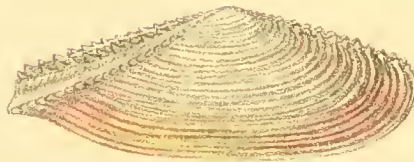
196.b



199.a



199.b



200

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXV.

Species 196. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA PLANISPINOSA. *Tel. testā elongatā, attenuatā, lateraliter arcuatim flexuosā, solidā, concentricè liratā, albā, interruptim et sparsim fusco radiatā; latere postico acuminato, margine dorsali recto, suprā depresso, spinis extantibus planatis ornato, valvulā dextræ infra marginem excavato, ad angulum costā latā laminis extantibus ornatā radiato, valvulā sinistræ infra marginem planato, ad angulum laminis spinosis parvis biradiato, termino obliquè truncato, rostrato, margine ventrali prope terminum arcuatim concavo; latere antico subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi, laminis extantibus serrato.*

THE FLAT-SPINED TELLINA. Shell elongated, attenuated, laterally bent in an arch, solid, concentrically ridged, white, interruptedly and sparingly rayed with brown; posterior side acuminated, dorsal margin straight, depressed above, ornamented with prominent flat spines, in the right valve hollow under the edge, rayed at the angle with a broad rib ornamented with prominent laminae, in the left valve flat below the edge, with a double ray of small spinous laminae at the angle, end obliquely truncated, beaked, ventral margin arched, concave near the end; anterior side subacuminated, dorsal margin sloped, serrated with prominent laminae.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Moluccas.

In four similar species we have the following distinctions: in *Tellina Antonii* the ridges are laminated on the posterior flexures of the shell, and have radiating striae between them; in *Tellina Cumingii* there are nonradiating striae, and the laminae on the posterior flexures are produced into spinous projections; in *Tellina planispinosa* these projections are more distinct, and there are also laminar projections on the anterior dorsal edge; in *Tellina Deshayesi* these latter become also spines, and a single row of spines on the posterior side takes the place of the broad laminated rib.

Species 197. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA SULCATA. *Tel. testā ovali-subtrigonā, solidā, compressā, subæquilaterali, albidā-flavescenti, radiatim*

striatā, concentricè liratā, liris elevatis, subrugosis, ad latera prominentioribus; latere postico acuminato, rostrato, radiatim costato, termino truncato, costā acutā, margine ventrali ventricoso; latere antico subacuminato, umbonibus acuminatis.

THE GROOVED TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, solid, compressed, nearly equilateral, yellowish-white, radiately striated, concentrically ridged, ridges elevated, subrugose, more prominent at the sides; posterior side acuminated, rostrated, radiately grooved, truncated at the end, rib sharp, ventral margin ventricose; anterior side subacuminated, umboes acuminated.

WOOD, General Conchology, p. 178. t. 47. f. 1.

Hab. Isle of Samar, Philippines.

Only one or two specimens are known.

Species 198. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA ASPERRIMA. *Tel. testā ovatā, solidā, compressā, albā, roseo radiatā, tuberculis spinosis omnino aspreratā; latere postico longiore, angulato, ad terminum truncato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali ante angulum subcontracto, medio recto; latere antico declivi, umbonibus parvis, elevatis, acuminatis.*

THE VERY ROUGH TELLINA. Shell ovate, solid, compressed, white, rayed with pink, roughened in every part with spinous tubercles; posterior side the longer, angular, truncated at the end, dorsal margin sloped, ventral margin slightly contracted in front of the angle, straight in the centre; anterior side sloped, umboes small, elevated, acuminated.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thesaurus, Tellina, f. 135.

Hab. Sual, Isl. Luzon, Philippines.

In *Tellina pulcherrima* the anterior side is the longer; in *Tellina asperrima*, the posterior side. In the former the spinous tubercles are only seen at the sides and towards the margin.

Species 199. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA BURNETI. *Tel. testā trigonā, compressā, albā, subæquilaterali, concentricè striatā vel subæxigutā, undis magnis concentricis versus umboes usque ad medium rugulā, valvulā dextrā extus concavā, valvulā*

sinistrá convexá, marginibus dorsalibus valde declivibus, acutis, spinis triangularibus ornatís, inter valvulas profunde excavatis, margine ventrali convexo, rotundo; latere postico flexuoso, rostrato, truncato; latere antico ad terminum acuminato, umbonibus elevatis, acutis, dentibus lateralibus remotis.

BURNET'S TELLINA. Shell trigonal, compressed, white, subequilateral, concentrically striated or nearly smooth, wrinkled towards the umboes and as far as the middle with large concentric waves, right valve concave without, left valve convex, dorsal margins very sloping, acute, adorned with triangular spines, deeply excavated between the valves, ventral margin convex, rounded; posterior side flexuous, beaked, truncated; anterior side acuminated at the end, umboes elevated, acute, lateral teeth remote.

BROD. and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 362. t. 9. f. 2.

Hab. West Columbia.

Extreme specimens of the two varieties are so different, that we might very naturally be induced to describe them as distinct species, but intermediate specimens occur, which are partly striated and partly undulated.

Species 200. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

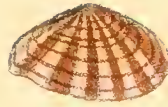
TELLINA DESHAYESII. *Tel. testá subroseá, elongatá, subæquilaterá, compressá, liris elevatis subdistantibus concentricis rugatá, marginibus dorsalibus supernè depressis, declivibus, regulariter et subdistanter spinosis; latere postico subflexuoso, angulato, rostrato, ad terminum truncato, ad angulum radiatum spinis parvis sublaminiferis instructo, umbonibus parvis, subelevatis, margine ventrali rectiusculo, versus angulum posticum concavo.*

DESHAYES' TELLINA. Shell rather pink, elongated, subequilateral, compressed, wrinkled concentrically with raised, rather distant ridges, dorsal margins depressed at the top, sloped, regularly and rather distantly spinose; posterior side rather flexuous, angular, beaked, truncated at the end, set at the radiating angle with small sublaminar spines, umboes small, somewhat elevated, ventral margin rather straight, concave towards the posterior angle.

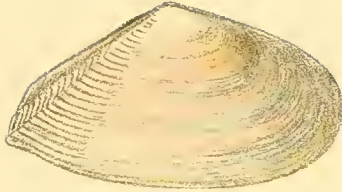
HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Red Sea.

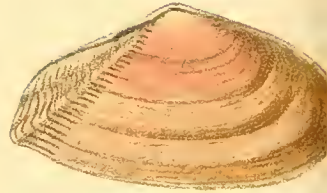
Rather more solid than *Tellina Cumingii* and *Tellina planispinosa*, with other differences explained in our observation on the latter species.



201.



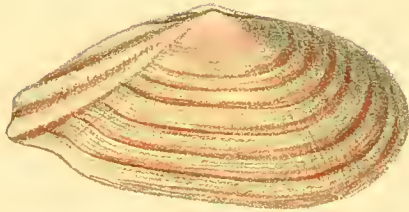
202 a



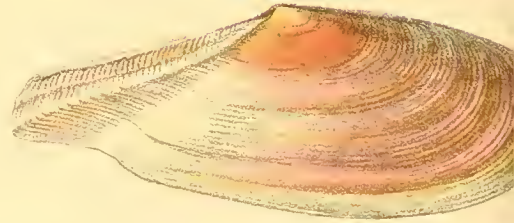
202. b.



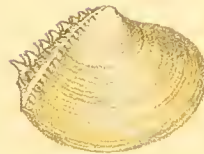
203.



204.



205.



206

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXVI.

Species 201. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA TULIPA. *Tel. testâ ovato-suboblongâ, solidâ, compressâ, nitidâ, roseâ, prope umbones subaurantiâ, fasciis rubris latis radiatâ; latere postico leviter flexuoso, subrostrato, ad terminum truncato, infrâ acuminato et contracto, margine dorsali declivi, ligamento prominenti; latere antico longiusculo, ad terminum rotundo, margine ventrali recto.*

THE TULIP TELLINA. Shell oval-suboblong, solid, compressed, shining, pink, rather orange near the umboes, banded with red, broad rays; posterior side slightly flexuous, subrostrated, truncated at the end, acuminated beneath and contracted, dorsal margin sloped, ligament prominent; anterior side rather the longer, rounded at the end, ventral margin straight.

HANLEY, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1844; *Thesaurus, Tellina*, f. 25.
Hab. — ?

Species 202. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA INEQUISTRIATA. *Tel. testâ subtrigono-oblongâ, complanatâ, albidâ seu aurantio-rubrá, tenuissimè striatâ, in valvulâ dextrâ striis subremotis validis posticè sulcatâ; latere postico ad terminum obliquè truncato, infrâ acuminato, margine dorsali recto, declivi; latere antico oblongo, ad terminum rotundum, margine ventrali recto, umbonibus elevatis, acuminatis, ligamento prominente.*

THE INEQUISTRIATE TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal-oblong, flat, whitish or orange-red, very finely striated, posteriorly sulcated in the right valve with subremote strong striæ; posterior side obliquely truncated at the end, acuminated beneath, dorsal margin straight, sloped; anterior side oblong, rounded at the end, ventral margin straight, umboes elevated, acuminated, ligament prominent.

DONOVAN, *British Shells*, vol. iv. t. 123.

Tellina sanguinea, Wood.

Hab. Bay of Guayaquil.

Species 203. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA LYRA. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, tenui, compressâ, albâ, liris concentricis elevatis cinctâ; latere postico angustiore, prope marginem dorsalem radiatim acutè angu-*

lato, margine dorsali subconvexo, serrato; latere antico rotundatim expanso, margine dorsali elevato, prope umbones excavato, umbonibus acuminatis, parvis, ligamento infosso, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo.

THE LYRE TELLINA. Shell ovate, thin, flat, white, girt with concentric elevated ridges; posterior side rather the narrower, with a radiating acute angle near the dorsal margin, dorsal margin slightly convex, serrated; anterior side roundly expanded, dorsal margin elevated, excavated near the umboes, umboes acuminated, small, ligament imbedded, ventral margin equally convex.

HANLEY, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1844; *Thesaurus, Tellina*, f. 187.
Hab. Tumbes, Peru.

Only an odd valve of this beautiful shell exists in the Cumingian cabinet.

Species 204. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA MARS. *Tel. testâ ovato-subelongatâ, compressâ, solidâ, minutissimè cancellatâ, subæquilaterali, posticè flexuosâ, roseâ, concentricè fasciatâ; latere postico rostrato, costâ radianti validâ, duplicatâ, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, margine ventrali sinuato, termino truncato; latere antico oblongo, superne leviter declivi, margine ventrali recto.*

THE MARS TELLINA. Shell ovate-subelongate, compressed, solid, very minutely cancellated, subequilateral, posteriorly flexuous, rose-coloured, concentrically banded; posterior side beaked, with a strong duplicate radiating rib, dorsal margin convexly sloped, ventral margin sinuated, with truncated end; anterior side oblong, slightly sloped above, ventral margin, straight.

HANLEY, *Sowerby's Thes. Conch.*, *Tellina*, n. 94.

Hab. New Guinea.

Only a single specimen is yet known.

Species 205. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA PHARAONIS. *Tel. testâ elongatâ, rostratâ, solidâ, tenuiter striatâ, inæquilaterâ, subflexuosâ, roseâ, prope umbones aurantiâ; latere postico attenuato, margine ventrali sinuato, termino truncato, margine dorsali*

declivi, costâ radianti validâ; latere antico oblongo, ad terminum rotundo.

PHARAOH'S TELLINA. Shell elongated, beaked, solid, finely striated, inequilateral, slightly flexuous, rose-coloured, orange near the umboes; posterior side attenuated, ventral margin sinuated, end truncated, dorsal margin sloped, radiating rib strong; anterior side oblong, rounded at the end.

HANLEY. Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thesaurus, Tellina, f. 215.
Hab. Red Sea.

More solid than *Tellina vulsellæ*, with the beak more attenuated and distinctly marked by the sinus of the ventral margin, and concentrically striated.

Species 206. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

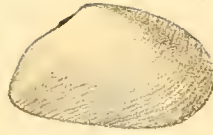
TELLINA SPINOSA. *Tel. testâ subovatâ, altâ, compressâ, albidâ; latere postico brevi, acutè radiatim angulatâ,*

angulo serrato, areâ postangulari medio serratâ, margine dorsali declivi, spinis acutis subdistantibus armatâ, umbonibus subretroscis, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere antico angusto, margine dorsali prope umboes excavato.

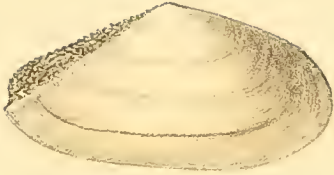
THE SPINOUS TELLINA. Shell subovate, high, compressed, whitish; posterior side short, sharply radiately angular, angle serrated, postangular area serrated in the middle, dorsal margin sloped, armed with acute, rather distant spines, umboes leaning slightly backwards, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side narrow, dorsal margin excavated near the umboes.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thesaurus, f. 40.
Hab. Island of Tieao, Philippines.

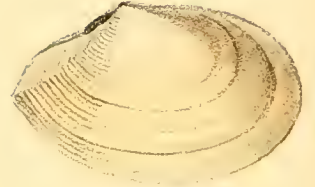
On examination of the specimen in Mr. Cuming's collection, I have become convinced that this species is distinct, and not the young of *T. garyadæ* and *T. inæqualis*.



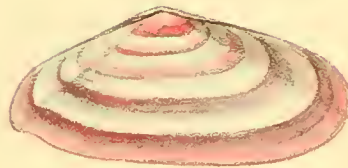
207.



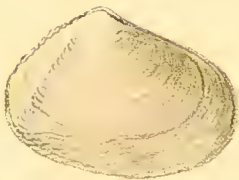
208.



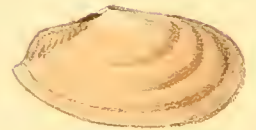
209



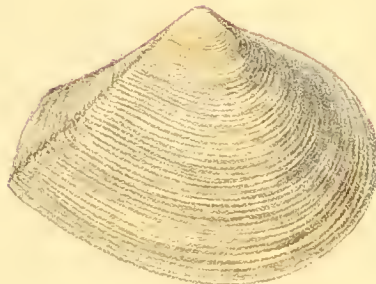
210.



211.



212



213.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXVII.

Species 207. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA VIRGO. *Tel. testâ subovatâ, tenuissimâ, compressâ, lævigatâ, pellucidâ, candidâ, obliquè tenuissimè striatâ; latere postico breviusculo, obtusè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, termino subobliquè truncato, infrâ cuneato, margine ventrali recto; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali convexo, subdeclivi, termino rotundo.*

THE VIRGIN TELLINA. Shell subovate, very thin, compressed, smooth, pellucid, white, obliquely very finely striated; posterior side rather short, obtusely angular, dorsal margin sloped, subobliquely truncated at the end, cuneate beneath, ventral margin straight; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin convex, slightly sloped, end rounded.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844; *Thesaurus, Tellina*, f. 118.
Hab. Chiriqui, West Indies.

Species 208. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA INSCULPTA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, compressâ, albâ, æquilaterali, tenuissimè sulcatâ; latere postico acutè angulato, areâ postangulari granulatâ, termino latè truncato, infrâ acuminato, margine ventrali recto; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali paululum declivi, umboibus subelevatis, acutis.*

THE ENGRAVED TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, white, equilateral, very finely sulcate; posterior side acutely angular, postangular area granulated, end widely truncated, acuminated beneath, ventral margin straight; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin a little sloped, umboes slightly elevated, acute.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844; *Thesaurus, Tellina*, f. 136.
Hab. Chiriqui, West Columbia.

Granulated or squamose behind the angle; and so finely striated in both directions on the other part of the shell as to appear smooth to the eye.

Species 209. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA IMBELLIS. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, albâ, subinflatâ, lævigatâ, lateraliter subarcuatâ, valvulâ dextrâ convexiori, posticè concentricè striatâ; latere postico angusto, brevî, margine dorsali subconcavo, termino*

obliquè truncato, margine ventrali valde sursum acclivi, umboibus rotundis, ligamento brevi, prominente; latere antico producto, marginibus rotundis.

THE PEACEFUL TELLINA. Shell ovate, whitish, subinflated, smooth, laterally somewhat arched, right valve more convex, posteriorly concentrically striated; posterior side narrow, short, with dorsal margin rather concave, the end obliquely truncated, ventral margin strongly sloped upwards, umboes rounded, ligament short, prominent; anterior side produced, with rounded edges.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844; *Thesaurus, Tellina*, f. 155.

Hab. — ?

The posterior side of the right valve is strongly grooved.

Species 210. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA BRAZILIANA. *Tel. testâ elongatâ, politâ, solidâ, roseo et cæruleo fusciatâ, posticè radiatim angulato-flexuosâ; latere postico brevî, margine dorsali declivi, termino obliquè truncato, infrâ acuminato, margine ventrali ante angulum excavato, medio recto; latere antico producto, subattenuato, margine dorsali moderatè declivi, umboibus subprominentibus, ligamento prominente, dentibus lateralibus remotis.*

THE BRAZILIAN TELLINA. Shell elongated, polished, solid, banded with blue and rose, posteriorly radiately angular, flexuous; posterior side short, dorsal margin sloped, end obliquely truncated, acuminated beneath, ventral margin excavated in front of the angle, straight in the middle; anterior side produced, subattenuated, dorsal margin moderately sloped, umboes slightly prominent, ligament prominent, lateral teeth remote.

SPENGLER.

Hab. Brazil.

Species 211. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA INEQUALIS. *Tel. testâ ovali-oblongâ, albâ, compressâ, solidâ, striis obliquis undulatis prope marginem subconcentricis sculptâ; latere postico brevî, lato, radiatim angulato, margine dorsali elevato, declivi, obtusè serrato, termino truncato, margine ventrali*

æqualiter convexo; latere antico attenuato, producto, margine dorsali depresso, umbonibus subelevatis, ligamento subinfosso.

THE UNEQUAL TELLINA. Shell oval-oblong, white, compressed, solid, sculptured with oblique undulated striae, which are nearly concentric near the margin; posterior side short, wide, radiately angular, dorsal margin elevated, sloped, obtusely serrated, end truncated, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side attenuated, produced, dorsal margin depressed, umboes slightly elevated, ligament partly imbedded.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844; Thesaurus, Tellina, f. 44.
Hab. Ceylon.

The sculpture of this species distinguishes it from *Tellina gagardia*, as a variety of which we described it in a foregoing number. It is a much narrower shell.

Species 212. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA TRUNCATULA. *Tel. testâ sublanceolatâ, compressâ, tenui, roseo-aurantiâ; latere postico brevi, angusto, margine dorsali depresso, convexo, termino sinuato et truncato, infrâ acuminato, margine ventrali subæqualiter convexo; latere antico oblongo, termino rotundo, umbonibus parvis, acutis.*

THE TRUNCATULATE TELLINA. Shell sublanceolate, compressed, thin, orange-rose; posterior side short, narrow, dorsal margin depressed, convex, the end

sinuated and truncated, acuminate below, ventral margin nearly equally convex; anterior side oblong, end round, umboes small, acute.

SOWERBY, Tank. Cat. App. p. 3; Thesaurus, Tellina, f. 69.

Hab. Ilo-Ilo, Isl. of Panay, Philippines.

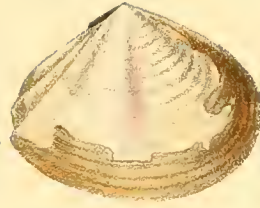
Species 213. (Mus. Gray.)

TELLINA FLECTRUM. *Tel. testâ ovato-subtrigoniâ, albâ, solidâ, altâ, concentricè confertim liratâ; latere postico acutè angulato, post angulum subcompresso, margine dorsali declivi, subconcavo, termino latè truncato, infrâ acuminatim cuneato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali declivi, termino latè rotundo, umbonibus elevatis, acuminatis.*

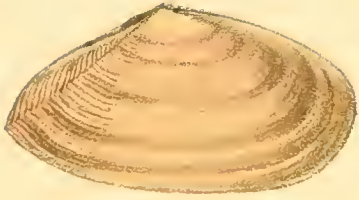
THE HELM TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, white, solid, elevated, concentrically closely ridged; posterior side acutely angular, subcompressed behind the angle, dorsal margin sloped, slightly concave, widely truncated at the end, acuminately cuneate below, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin sloped, the end widely rounded, umboes elevated, acuminate.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1845; Thesaurus, Tellina, 177.
Hab. —?

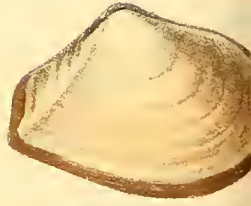
Only a single valve exists in the above-mentioned collection.



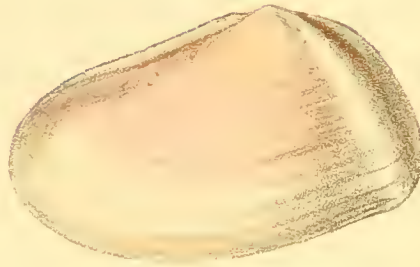
214.



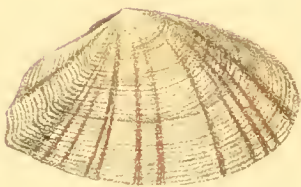
57. b.



215.



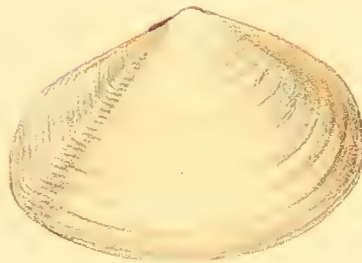
216.



217. a.



217. b.



208.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Species 213.

TELLINA NITIDA. A distinct variety from the one previously given.

Species 214. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA UMBONELLA. *Tel. testá subtrigoná, solidá, subcompressá, altá, albidá; latere postico breviusculo, radiatim biangulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino undulatim truncato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere antico longiusculo, margine dorsali convexo, valde declivi, umbonibus elevatis, acuminatis, ligamento prominente.*

THE LITTLE BUCKLER TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, solid, subcompressed, elevated, whitish; posterior side rather short, radiately biangular, dorsal margin strongly sloped, end wavily truncated, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side rather longer, dorsal margin convex, strongly sloped, umboes elevated, acuminate, ligament prominent.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. Tellina, n. 48.

Hab. Port Lincoln, Australia.

Species 215. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA CUMANA. *Tel. testá tenui, pallidè fulcá, ovatá, subtruncatá, inflatá, levigatá; latere postico brevi, angulato, margine dorsali concavo, declivi, termino latè truncato, margine ventrali prope angulum sursum acclivi; latere antico inflato, lato, producto, termino rotundo, umbonibus elevatis.*

THE CUMA TELLINA. Shell thin, pale fawn, ovate, subtruncate, inflated, smooth; posterior side short, angular, dorsal margin concave, sloped, end widely truncate, ventral margin sloped upwards near the angle; anterior side inflated, wide, produced, end rounded, umboes elevated.

COSTA, Cat. Test. Sicil. 20. t. 2. f. 7.

Tellina Costæ, Philippi.

Hab. Mediterranean.

Somewhat resembling *Tellina plebeja*, but different in form.

Species 216. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA HYALINA. *Tel. testá oblongá, albá, pellucidá, levigatá, compressá, valde inæquilaterali, intus radiatim bicoslatá; latere postico brevi, subquadrato, elevatim angulato, margine dorsali declivi, convexo, terminali concurrenti, infrá ad angulum cuneato; latere antico attenuato, elongato, magis compresso, margine dorsali declivi, inflecto, prope umbones concavo.*

THE HYALINE TELLINA. Shell oblong, white, pellucid, smooth, compressed, very inequilateral, with two internal radiating ribs; posterior side short, somewhat square, with a raised angle, dorsal margin sloped, convex, concurrent with terminal margin, cuneate beneath at the angle; anterior side attenuated, elongated, more compressed, dorsal margin sloped, folded inwards, convex near the umboes.

GMELIN, n. 3235.

Hab. United States.

Species 217. (Fig. a. b. Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA INCERTA. *Tel. testá ovatá, solidá, purpurea, rubro radiatá, seu stramineá roseo radiatá, concentricè crebri-sulcatá, areá politá ante angulum posticum in calculá sinistrá; latere postico breviori, valde flexuoso, costá planulatá radiato, margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, infrá acuminato, margine ventrali ante angulum excavato; latere antico longiusculo, margine dorsali subconvexo, declivi.*

THE UNCERTAIN TELLINA. Shell ovate, solid, purple-rayed with red, or straw-coloured rayed with pink, concentrically closely sulcated, with a polished area before the posterior angle in the left valve; posterior side the shorter, very flexuous, rayed with a flattened rib, dorsal margin sloped, end truncated, acuminate below, ventral margin excavated in front of the angle; anterior side rather longer, dorsal margin slightly convex, sloped.

DESHAYES, — ?

Hab. Philippines.

This species differs from *Tellina crucigera* principally in having a radiated area of surface near the posterior angle in one valve denuded of sulci.

Species 218. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA CONSPICUA. *Tel. testá ovali-subtrigóná, compressá, complanátá, albá, tenui, lævigatá, posticè concentricè sulcatá; latere postico leviter angulato, margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali declivi, termino obtusè cuneato, umbonibus elevatis acuminatis, ligamento conspicuo.*

THE CONSPICUOUS TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, compressed, flattened, elevated, white, thin, smooth,

posteriorly concentrically sulcated; posterior side slightly angular, dorsal margin sloped, end truncated, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin sloped, end obtusely cuneate, umbones elevated, acuminated, ligament conspicuous.

HANLEY, in Sowerby's *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*, *Tellina*, n. 136.

Hab. —?

Differing from *Tellina Timorensis* in being more elevated, with the dorsal edges more sloped.



219a



220a



220b



219b



221a



221b



222a



223.



224



223b.

TELLINA.

PLATE XXXIX.

Species 219. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Angas.)

TELLINA TENUILIRATA. *Tel. testá oblongá, donaciformi, solidá, concentricè liris crebris tenuibus striatá, albá vel rubro-purpureá, lateraliter paulo flexuoso; latere postico brevi, angulato, areá postangulari trigoná, angustá, liris magis acutis, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino acutè truncato, margine ventrali versus angulum acclivi, subcontracto; latere antico obliquè producto, margine ventrali inflato, umbonibus parvis, ligamento brevi, dentibus lateralibus distantibus, cardinalibus minutis.*

THE FINE-RIDGED TELLINA. Shell oblong, donaciform, solid, concentrically striated with close, fine ridges, white or reddish-purple, a little flexuous laterally; posterior side short, angular, postangular area triangular, narrow, with ridges more acute, dorsal margin much sloped, end acutely truncated, ventral margin sloped upwards and contracted towards the angle; anterior side obliquely produced, ventral margin inflated, umboes small, ligament short, lateral teeth distant, cardinal minute.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson, New South Wales.

Dredged by G. F. Angas, Esq., at Sow-and-Pigs Bank.

Species 220. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Angas.)

TELLINA SUBELLIPTICA. *Tel. testá breviter subovali, tenui, convexá, albá vel purpureá, lævigatá, prope margines substriatá; latere postico breviusculo, leviter flexurá radiatá valvula dextræ costæformi, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, margine ventrali prope flexuram subexcavato, termino subrotundo; latere antico obliquè producto, margine ventrali convexo, umbonibus parvis, acutis, ligamento subinfosso.*

THE SUBELLIPTICAL TELLINA. Shell shortly suboval, thin, convex, white or purple, smooth, slightly striated near the margins; posterior side rather short, with radiating flexure rib-like on the right valve, dorsal margin convex, sloped, ventral margin a little excavated near the flexure, end subrotund; anterior side obliquely produced, ventral margin convex, umboes small, acute, ligament partly imbedded.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson, New South Wales.

This pretty little shell was dredged by G. F. Angas, Esq., in three fathoms of water.

Species 221. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Angas.)

TELLINA SEMITORTA. *Tel. testá oblongá, donaciformi, albá vel flavidá, compressá, posticè lateraliter compressá et flexuosá, creberrimè concentricè liratá; latere postico brevissimo, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, medio convexo; latere antico elongato, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, termino subacuminato, valvulá dextrá quam alterá magis convexá.*

THE HALF-TWISTED TELLINA. Shell oblong, wedge-shaped, white or yellow, compressed, laterally compressed and flexuous posteriorly, very closely, concentrically ridged; posterior side very short, with dorsal margin much sloped, end truncated, ventral margin sloped upwards, convex in the middle; anterior side elongated, dorsal margin convex, sloped, end rather acuminate, right valve more convex than the other.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson, New South Wales.

Dredged in Watson's Bay, P. J., by G. F. Angas, Esq.

Species 222. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Angas.)

TELLINA SEMIPLANA. *Tel. testá albá, tenui, lævigatá, compressá, ovatá, valvulá sinistrá medio quam alterá magis complanatá; latere postico breviori, angulato, hianti, margine dorsali recto, declivi, termino obliquè truncato, infrá acuminato, margine ventrali subflexuoso, sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquè producto, termino rotundo, umbonibus acuminatis, ligamento brevi, externo.*

THE HALF-FLATTENED TELLINA. Shell white, thin, smooth, compressed, ovate, left valve more flattened in the middle than the other; posterior side the shorter, angular, gaping, dorsal margin straight, sloped, end obliquely truncated, acuminate below, ventral margin subflexuous, sloping upwards; anterior side obliquely produced, end rounded; umboes acuminate, ligament short, external.

SOWERBY.

Hab. New South Wales; G. F. Angas, Esq.

The right, which is the deeper valve, bends towards the left side.

Species 223. (Mus. Angas.)

TELLINA ELLIPTICA. *Tel. testá parvâ, ocatâ, depressâ, tenui, albâ, levigatâ; latere postico brevi, subacuminato, obscure angulato, post angulum concentricè lirato. margine ventrali versus angulum elevato, medio valde convexo; latere antico producto, supra medium subacuminato, ligamento brevissimo, conspicuo.*

THE ELLIPTICAL TELLINA. Shell small, oval, depressed, thin, white, smooth; posterior side short, subacuminated, obscurely angular, concentrically ridged behind the angle, ventral margin raised towards the angle, very convex in the middle; anterior side produced, subacuminated above the middle, ligament very short, conspicuous.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Sydney, New South Wales; G. F. Angas, Esq.

Of a more narrowed oval form than *Tellina subelliptica*,

and more inequivalve. The ligament, which is partly imbedded in the latter, is prominent in the present shell.

Species 224. (Mus. Angas.)

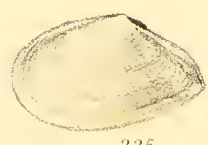
TELLINA TORTUOSA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, albâ, solidâ, oblongo-ocatâ, levigatâ, lateraliter arcuatâ, valvulâ dextrâ quam alterâ medio magis compressâ; latere postico trigono, angulato, margine dorsali recto, declivi, termino truncato, margine ventrali elevato; latere antico producto, margine dorsali recto, subdeclivi, umboibus acuminatis, ligamento minuto, infosso.*

THE TORTUOUS TELLINA. Shell small, white, solid, oblong-ovate, smooth, laterally curved, right valve more compressed in the middle than the other; posterior side trigonal, angular, dorsal margin straight, sloped, end truncated, ventral margin raised; anterior side produced, dorsal margin straight, rather sloped, umboes acuminated, ligament minute, imbedded.

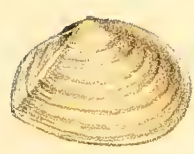
SOWERBY.

Hab. New South Wales; G. F. Angas, Esq.

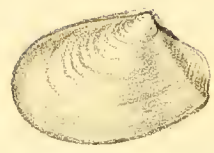
The whole shell has a general curve, in which the central convexity is toward the left.



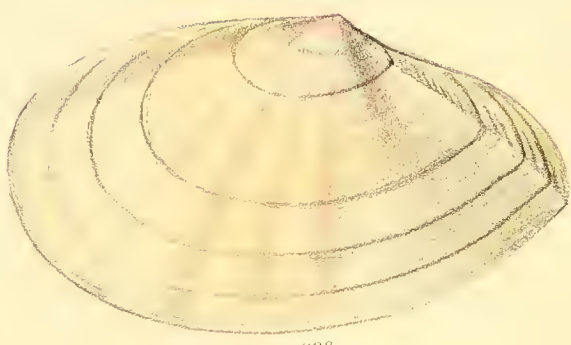
225.



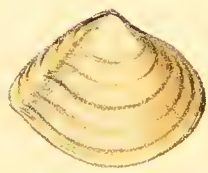
227.



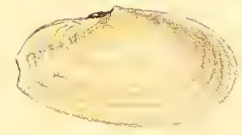
226.



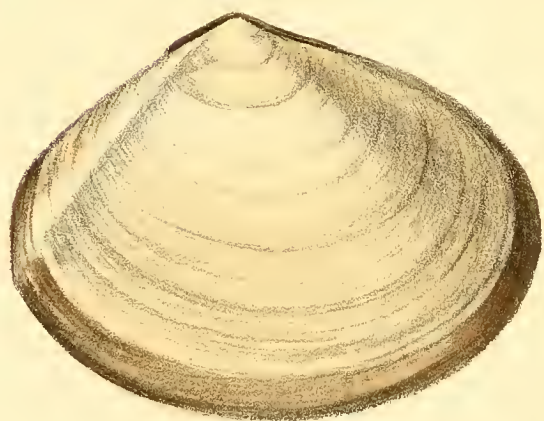
228.



229.



230.



231.

TELLINA.

PLATE XL.

Species 225. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA IGNOTA. *Tel. testâ albâ, compressâ, oblongo-ovata, minutè concentricè rugatâ, medio lævigatâ; latere postico breviusculo, radialim flexuoso et angulato, areâ postangulari angustâ, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino acuminato; latere antico producto, margine dorsali subconvexo, declivi, umbonibus acutis, parvis, ligamento parvo, subinfosso.*

THE UNKNOWN TELLINA. Shell white, compressed, oblong-ovate, minutely concentrically wrinkled, smooth in the middle; posterior side rather the shorter, radiately flexuous and short, postangular area narrow, dorsal margin much sloped, end acuminate; anterior side produced, dorsal margin subconvex, sloped, umboes acute, small, ligament small, partly imbedded.

It is not without hesitation that this shell is here named and described; for although no known species appears to correspond with it, yet it bears a rather dubious appearance of being the young of a larger form.

Species 226. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA OBLIQUA. *Tel. testâ tenui, albâ, inflatâ, obliquè oblongâ; latere postico brevi, angusto, angulari, margine dorsali excavato, depresso, termino latè truncato, suprâ acuminato, margine ventrali paulo sursum acclivi, medio rectiusculo; latere antico obliquè producto, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, umbonibus rotundis, prominentibus, ligamento parvo, subinfosso, dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE OBLIQUE TELLINA. Shell thin, white, inflated, obliquely oblong; posterior side short, narrow, angular, dorsal margin excavated, depressed, end widely truncated, acuminate above, ventral margin a little sloped upwards, rather straight in the middle; anterior side obliquely produced, dorsal margin convex, sloped, umboes rounded, prominent, ligament small, partly imbedded. cardinal teeth minute, lateral none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Species 227. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA FRIGIDA. *Tel. testâ ovalâ, pallidè fulvâ, com-*

pressâ, lævigatâ; latere postico brevi, angulato, termino latè truncato, margine dorsali declivi; latere antico obliquè oblongo, margine dorsali convexo, declivi, umbonibus acutis, ligamento brevi, prominenti.

THE FRIGID TELLINA. Shell ovate, pale brown, compressed, smooth; posterior side short, angular, end widely truncated. dorsal margin sloped; anterior side obliquely oblong, dorsal margin convexly sloped, umboes acute, ligament short, prominent.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Kamtchatka.

Species 228. (Mus. Taylor.)

TELLINA SOWERBYI. *Tel. testâ angustâ, oblongo-ovati, utrinque hianti, albâ, obscurè fusciatâ et radiatâ, compressâ, politâ; latere postico acuminato, obliquè angulato, ante angulum flexuoso, post angulum angustato, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere antico expanso, inflato, margine dorsali elevato, convexo, umbonibus acutis, ligamento subinfosso.*

SOWERBY'S TELLINA. Shell narrow, oblong-ovate, gaping on both sides, white, obscurely banded and rayed, compressed, polished; posterior side acuminate, obliquely angular, flexuous before the angle, narrow behind the angle, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side expanded, inflated, dorsal margin elevated, convex, umboes acute, ligament partly imbedded.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Australia.

I regret to find that a variety of *T. chloroleuca* has been figured and described under this name as species 31. It is a much narrower shell.

Species 229. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA IRUS. *Tel. testâ orato-subtrigona, solidâ, pallidè fulvâ, concentricè minutissimè rugatâ, subcompressâ, infrâ utrinque acuminatâ; latere postico radialim angulato et flexuoso, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, termino acuminato, margine ventrali prope angulum subsinuoso, medio valde convexo; latere antico æqualiter declivi et acclivi, termino subrotundo, umbonibus elevatis, ligamento infosso.*

THE IRUS TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, solid, pale fulvous, concentrically very minutely wrinkled, sub-compressed, acuminate below on both sides; posterior side radiately angular and flexuous, dorsal margin convex-sloped, end acuminate, ventral margin rather sinuous near the angle, very convex in the middle; anterior side equally sloped upwards and downwards, end rather round, umboes elevated, ligament partly imbedded.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Guinea.

Species 230. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA VESTALIS. *Tel. testā oblongā, angustā, compressā, tenui, albā, laevigatā; latere postico breviusculo, arcuatim biangulato, margine dorsali prope umboes depresso, tum convexo, termino inter angulos submarginato, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere antico producto, margine dorsali subconvexo, termino rotundo.*

THE VESTAL TELLINA. Shell oblong, narrow, compressed, thin, white, smooth; posterior side rather short, arched in a double angle, dorsal margin depressed near the umboes, then convex, end between the angles submarginate, ventral margin rather

straight; anterior side produced, dorsal margin somewhat convex, end round.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Isl. Luzon, Philippines.

By an unfortunate inadvertence, a variety of *Tellina fimbriata* has been figured and described under this name as species 87.

Species 231. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA GRANDIS. *Tel. testā ovato-subtrigonā, solidā, lævi, convexā, albidā, epidermide tenuissimā indutā; latere postico breviusculo, obscure angulato et flexuoso, termino latè truncato, margine dorsali recto, declivi, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; latere antico producto, margine dorsali subconvexo, declivi, ligamento magno, conspicuo.*

THE LARGE TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, solid, smooth, convex, whitish, covered with a very thin epidermis; posterior side very short, obscurely angular and flexuous, end widely truncated, dorsal margin straight, sloped, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side produced, dorsal margin slightly convex, sloped, ligament large, conspicuous.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

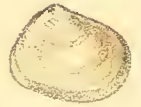
Hab. Tumbes, Peru.



232.



233.



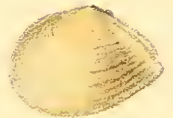
234.



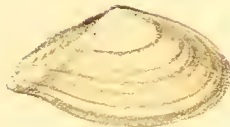
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236.



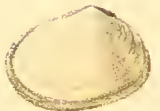
237.



238.



239.



240.



241.

TELLINA.

PLATE XLI.

Species 232. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA SEMEN. *Tel. testá parvâ, subovatâ, fulvâ, compressâ, concentricè striatâ, intus submargaritaceâ; latere postico brevissimo, truncato, striis magis elevatis, angulo conspicuo, marginibus dorsali et terminali convexis, ventrali post angulum sinuatis; latere antico producto, margine dorsali convexo, umboibus subterminalibus.*

THE SEED TELLINA. Shell small, subovate, fulvous, compressed, concentrically striated, rather pearly within; posterior side very short, truncated, with the striæ more elevated, angle conspicuous, dorsal and terminal margins convex, ventral margin sinuated behind the angle; anterior side produced, dorsal margin convex, umboes subterminal.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. — ?

Species 233. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA TEXTURATA. *Tel. testâ tenui, elongatâ, angustâ, compressâ, pallidè luteâ, lineis concentricis et alteris obliquis inconspicuis sculptâ; latere postico breviori, angulato, rostrato, post angulum costellis concentricis numerosis rugato, margine dorsali declivi, terminali obliquè truncato, infrâ acuminato, ventrali ante angulum contracto, tum recto; latere antico elongato, subattenuato.*

THE TEXTURED TELLINA. Shell thin, elongated, narrow, compressed, pale yellow, sculptured with concentric lines and others oblique, inconspicuous; posterior side the shorter, angular, beaked, wrinkled behind the angle with numerous concentric riblets, dorsal margin sloped, terminal obliquely truncated, acuminated below, ventral contracted in front of the angle, then straight; anterior side elongated, subattenuated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Species 234. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA RETRORSA. *Tel. testâ ventricosâ, obliquè subovatâ, albâ, tenui, semipellucidâ; latere postico brevissimo, elevato, radiatum leviter angulato et flexuoso, infrâ truncato, umboibus magnis, retrorsis, rotundis, ligamento parvo, subinfosso; latere antico obliquè producto, inflato, margine dorsali valde declivi, excavato, depresso, anticè convexo.*

THE BACK-LEANING TELLINA. Shell ventricose, obliquely subovate, white, thin, semipellucid; posterior side very short, elevated, with a slight radiate angle and bend, truncated beneath, umboes large, leaning backwards, rounded, ligament small, partly imbedded; anterior side obliquely produced, inflated,

dorsal margin much sloped, excavated, depressed, anteriorly convex.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Resembling *Tellina subtruncata*, species 241, in form, but not concentrically ridged as in Hanley's shell.

Species 235. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA HIBERNA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, subcuneiformi, solidâ, albâ, lævigatâ, subcompressâ; latere postico brevi, angusto, radiatum biangulato, ante angulos depresso, contracto, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, termino cuneulum truncato, subrostrato; latere antico obliquè producto, margine dorsali declivi, umboibus retrorsis, ligamento brevi.*

THE WINTER TELLINA. Shell oblong, subcuneiform, solid, white, smooth, subcompressed; posterior side short, narrow, radiately biangular, depressed and contracted in front of the angles, dorsal margin convexly sloped, end cuneately truncated, slightly beaked; anterior side obliquely produced, dorsal margin sloped, umboes leaning backwards, ligament short.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. Panaua. Bay of Guayaquil.

Species 236. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA TRANSLUCIDUS. *Tel. testâ oratâ, convexâ, pellucidâ, albâ, leviter concentricè rugatâ; latere postico paulo hianti, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, termino obtusè subtruncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, flexurâ inconspicuâ; latere antico latiori, margine dorsali declivi, marginali convexo, umboibus subcentralibus, rotundis.*

THE TRANSLUCID TELLINA. Shell ovate, convex, pellucid, white, lightly concentrically wrinkled; posterior side a little gaping, dorsal margin convexly sloped, end obtusely subtruncated, ventral margin sloped upwards, flexure inconspicuous; anterior side the narrower, dorsal margin sloped, marginal convex, umboes subcentral, rounded.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Species 237. (Mus. Angas.)

TELLINA SEMIFOSSILIS. *Tel. testâ pallidè luteâ, lævigatâ, haur nitenti, lateraliter subpyriformi, moderatè convexâ; latere postico breviusculo, angustato, acuminato, subflexuoso, obscurissimè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, termino perobliquè truncato, infrâ*

acuminato; latere antico magis inflato, obliquè semi-orato, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus rotundis, haud prominentibus, ligamento subinfosso.

THE HALF-FOSSIL TELLINA. Shell pale yellow, smooth, not shining, laterally subpyriform, moderately convex; posterior side rather short, narrow, acuminate, slightly bent, very obscurely angular, dorsal margin sloped, end very obliquely truncated, acuminate below; anterior side more inflated, obliquely semi-ovate, dorsal margin sloped, umboes rounded, not prominent, ligament partly imbedded.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson; G. F. Angas, Esq.

Species 238. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA SOULEYETI. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, albâ, lævigatâ, compressâ, posticè flexuosâ; latere postico acuminato, rostrato, costâ obliquâ elevatâ et flexurâ conspicuâ, arêâ postangulari angustâ depressâ, supernè, prope marginem, radiatim plicatâ, margine dorsali depresso, declivi, laterali sinuoso, terminali obliquè subtruncato, ventrali ante angulum contracto, medio recto; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus acutis, subcentralibus.*

SOULEYET'S TELLINA. Shell oblong, white, smooth, compressed, flexuous behind; posterior side acuminate, beaked, with oblique, elevated rib and flexure conspicuous, postangular area depressed above, near the margin, with a radiating fold, dorsal margin depressed, sloped, lateral sinuous, terminal obliquely subtruncated, ventral contracted before the angle, straight in the middle; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin sloped, umboes acute, subcentral.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. San Nicholas, Island of Zebu, Philippines.

Species 239. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA LACINIATA. *Tel. testâ orbiculari-subtrigonâ, albâ, solidâ, compressâ, striis radiantibus et liris crenulatis subdistantibus concentricis sculptâ; latere postico subacuminato, radiatim angulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, prope umboes excavato, ligamento subinfosso, margine ventrali equaliter convexâ; latere antico semitotundo, margine dorsali declivi, ante umboes subexcavato, umbonibus centralibus, angulatim elevatis.*

THE FRINGED TELLINA. Shell orbicular-subtrigonal, white, solid, compressed, sculptured with radiating striae and crenulated subdistant concentric ridges; posterior side subacuminated, radiately angular, dorsal margin much sloped, excavated near the umboes, ligament partly imbedded, ventral margin equally

convex; anterior side half-circular, dorsal margin sloped, slightly excavated in front of the umboes, umboes central, angularly elevated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

More equivalve and orbicular than *T. ostracea*, *T. perplexa*, etc.

Species 240. (Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA SIMPLEX. *Tel. testâ obliquè ovatâ, tenui, albâ, lævigatâ; latere postico brevi, angusto, obscurè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, termino obliquè truncato, infra acuminato, margine ventrali flexuoso; latere antico obliquè oblongo, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus retrorsis, ligamento infosso.*

THE SIMPLE TELLINA. Shell obliquely ovate, thin, white, smooth; posterior side short, narrow, with an obscure angle, dorsal margin sloped, obliquely truncated at the end, acuminate beneath, ventral margin flexuous; anterior side obliquely oblong, dorsal margin sloped, umboes inclined backwards, ligament imbedded.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Simple as is the form of this white oval shell, there seems to be no other species precisely resembling it.

Species 241. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA SUBTRUNCATA. *Tel. testâ obliquè subcuneatâ, altâ, inflatâ, pallidâ, impolitâ, creberrimè striis serratis sculptâ; latere postico brevissimo, truncato, prope marginem radiatim angulato, termino infra acuminato, ante angulum compresso, contracto, arêâ postangulari angustissimâ, margine dorsali brevissimo, declivi, umbonibus elevatis, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquè producto et ventricoso, margine dorsali valde declivi, ante umboes excavato, margine ventrali anticè valde convexo.*

THE SUBTRUNCATE TELLINA. Shell obliquely subcuneate, elevated, inflated, pale, not polished, closely sculptured with serrated striae; posterior side very short, truncated, with a radiating angle near the margin, acuminate at the end below, compressed and contracted in front of the angle, postangular area very acute, dorsal margin very short, sloped, umboes elevated, ventral margin sloped upwards; anterior side obliquely produced and ventricose, dorsal margin much sloped, excavated in front of the umboes, ventral margin very convex in front.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. Island of Bohol, Philippines.



242.



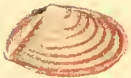
243.



244.



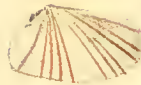
245a.



246.



247.



247b.



248.



249.



250.

T E L L I N A .

PLATE XLII.

Species 242. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA CYCLADIFORMIS. *Tel. testâ obliquè subgloboſâ, tenui, ventricosâ, rosâ, altâ; latere postico obliquè producto, infrâ acuminato, radiatim subangulato, margine ventrali prope angulum subcontracto, tunc subconvexo; latere antico brevi, umbonibus subterminalibus, rotundis, amplis.*

THE CYCLAS-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell obliquely subglobose, thin, ventricose, pink, elevated; posterior side obliquely produced, acuminated beneath, radiating subangular, ventral margin slightly contracted near the angle, then rather convex; anterior side short, umboes nearly terminal, rounded, full.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. St. Nicholas, Isl. of Zebu, Philippines.

Less rounded and with the umboes leaning more obliquely forwards than in *Tellina pisiformis*.

Species 243. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA GOULDII. *Tel. testâ parvâ, obliquè ovatâ, solidâ, convexiusculâ, nitidâ, albidâ, inæquilaterali; latere postico brevissimo, flexurâ radiatâ, inconspicuâ, termino truncato, margine ventrali sursum acclivi, umbonibus subterminalibus; latere antico obliquè producto.*

GOULD'S TELLINA. Shell small, obliquely ovate, solid, rather convex, smooth, whitish, inequilateral; posterior side very short, radiating flexure inconspicuous, end truncated, ventral margin sloped upwards, umboes nearly terminal; anterior side obliquely produced.

HANLEY, *Sowerby's Thesaurus Conchyliorum, Monograph of Tellina*, sp. 92.

Hab. West Indies.

Species 244. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA LUCINOIDES. *Tel. testâ orbiculari, subventricosâ, albâ, tenui, lævigatâ; latere postico leviter radiatim flexuoso, subangulato; latere antico semitundo, umbonibus parvis, ligamento minuto.*

THE LUCINA-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell orbicular, sub-

ventricose, white, thin, smooth; posterior side lightly radiately flexuous, subangular; anterior side half-circular, umboes small, ligament minute.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. Chain Island, South Seas.

Species 245. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA DECORA. *Tel. testâ oblongo-ovatâ, solidâ, inflatâ, lævi, albidâ, radiis angustis rubris ornatâ; latere postico brevi, flexurâ subangulatâ, radiato, margine dorsali brevi, termino obliquè truncato, infrâ convexo, margine ventrali gradatim versus angulum acclivi; latere antico obliquè producto, umbonibus acutis, ligamento parvo, conspicuo.*

THE NEAT TELLINA. Shell oblong-ovate, solid, inflated, smooth, whitish, ornamented with narrow red rays; posterior side short-rayed, with a somewhat angular flexure, dorsal margin short, end obliquely truncated, cuneate beneath, ventral margin gradually sloped towards the angle; anterior side obliquely produced, umboes acute, ligament small, conspicuous.

SAY, *Journ. Acad. Philadelphia.*

Hab. Honduras Br. Florida.

Species 246. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA SUBROSEA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, inæquilaterali, tenuissimâ, compressâ, lævi, nitidâ, rosâ rubro-fasciatâ; latere postico brevi, angulato, infrâ acuminato, margine dorsali valde declivi, prope umboes excavato, margine ventrali prope angulum paululum contracto, medio recto; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali paulo declivi, umbonibus acutis, ligamento brevi.*

THE PINKISH TELLINA. Shell oblong, inequilateral, very thin, compressed, smooth, shining, rose-coloured, banded with red; posterior side short, angular, acuminated beneath, dorsal margin much sloped, excavated near the umboes, ventral margin a little contracted near the angle, straight in the middle; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin a little sloped, umboes acute, ligament short.

HANLEY, Sowerby's Thesaurus Conchyliorum.

Hab. Cabbaloga, Isl. of Samar, Philippines.

A pretty little thin, flat species, not in danger of being confounded with any other.

Species 247. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA JUVENILIS. *Tel. testā suborbiculari, tenui, roseo-purpurascenti, subæquilaterali; latere postico breviusculo, radiatim angulato, angulo subcarinato, margine dorsali declivi, depresso, termino infra acuminato, margine ventrali versus angulum paulo elevato, medio convexo; latere antico supernè valde declivi, umbonibus subacuminatis, elevatis, ligamento brevi, conspicuo.*

THE JUVENILE TELLINA. Shell suborbicular, thin, purplish-rose, subequilateral; posterior side rather short, radiately angular, angle subearinated, dorsal margin sloped, depressed, end acuminate below, ventral margin a little raised towards the angle, convex in the middle; anterior much sloped above, umboes subacuminated, elevated, ligament short, conspicuous.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Philippines.

Much more orbicular than *Tellina tennis*, and more equilateral than several other species of the same group.

Species 248. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA TENTA. *Tel. testā oblongā, tenuissimā, subflexuosā, convexiusculā, albā, lævigatā, valde inæquilaterali; latere postico brevi, angulo radianti subcarinato, latere dorsali depresso, termino subtruncato, infra acuminato, margine ventrali versus angulum gradatim elevato; latere antico obliquè producto, termino rotundato, ligamento brevissimo, prominente.*

THE BENT TELLINA. Shell oblong, very thin, subflexuous, rather convex, white, smooth, very inequilateral; posterior side short, with a radiating subcarinated angle, dorsal margin depressed, end subtruncated, acuminate below, ventral margin gradually

elevated towards the angle; anterior side obliquely produced, end rounded, ligament very short and prominent.

SAY, American Conchology; t. 65. f. 3.

Hab. Boston.

Species 249. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA FORMOSA. *Tel. testā parvā, ovatā, albā, lineis interruptis roseis utrinque radiatā; latere postico breviusculo, obscure angulato, vix truncato, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, margine ventrali æquatiter convexo; latere antico semiovalo, margine dorsali convexo-declivi, umbonibus minutis, haud prominentibus.*

THE HANDSOME TELLINA. Shell small, oval, white, rayed with interrupted red lines on both sides; posterior side rather short, obscurely angular, very slightly truncated, dorsal margin convexly sloped, ventral margin equally convex; anterior side half-oval, dorsal margin convexly sloped, umboes minute, not prominent.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Isl. of Zebu, Philippines.

Somewhat resembling *Tellina Balaestina*, but narrower and more compressed.

Species 250. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

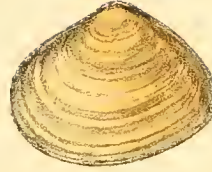
TELLINA PISIFORMIS. *Tel. testā parvā, obliquè subglobosā, solidā, nitidā, striis obliquis minutis posticè angulatis sculptā, versus margines albā, ad umbones et medio roseā; latere postico obliquè producto; latere antico breviori, umbonibus magnis.*

THE PEA-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell small, obliquely subglobose, solid, shining, sculptured with oblique, minute striae, which are posteriorly angular, white towards the margins, pink at the umboes and in the middle; posterior side obliquely produced; anterior side shorter, umboes large.

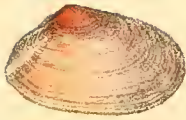
LINNÆUS, Systema Nature.

Hab. West Indies.

I am not acquainted with the larger yellow variety spoken of in Mr. Hanley's monograph.



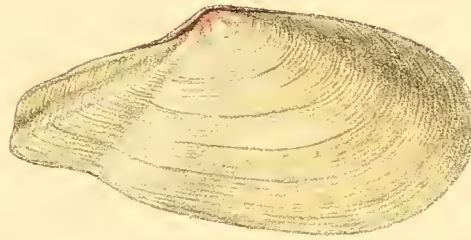
251.



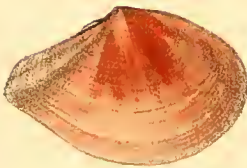
252. a.



252. b.



253



254 a



254. b.



255.

TELLINA.

PLATE XLIII.

Species 251. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA ELLIPTICA. *Tel. testá albá, solidá, subcompressá, ovato-subellipticá, concentricè minutissimè liratá; latere antico longiusculo, margine dorsali declivi; latere postico breviusculo, margine dorsali declivi, depresso, termino infra truncato, umbonibus elevatis, margine ventrali convexo.*

THE ELLIPTIC TELLINA. Shell white, solid, subcompressed, ovate-subelliptical, concentrically very minutely ridged; anterior side rather longer, dorsal margin sloped; posterior side rather short, dorsal margin sloped, depressed, end truncated below, umboes elevated, ventral margin convex.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Species 252. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA RETICULATA. *Tel. subcuneatá, oblongá, solidá, pallidè roseá, ad umboes et super angulum posticum vividè roseo pictá, omnino minutissimè striis obliquis reticulatá; latere postico brevi, angulato, margine dorsali brevi, declivi, post umboes depresso, margine terminali obliquè truncato, ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico subobliquè producto, termino rotundo.*

THE RETICULATED TELLINA. Shell subcuneate, oblong, solid, pale rose, brightly rose-tinted at the umboes and at the posterior angle, all over very minutely reticulated with oblique striae; posterior side short, angulated, dorsal margin short, sloped, depressed behind the umboes, terminal margin obliquely truncated, ventral sloped upwards; anterior side subobliquely produced, end rounded.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

The minutely-reticulated sculpture of this species distinguishes it from *T. rhomboidea*, which it resembles in form.

Species 253. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA TENUILIRATA. *Tel. testá albá, oblongá, rostratá, inaequaliterali, liris concentricis confertis minutis*

et striis radiantibus tenuissimis sculptá; latere antico oblongo, convexo, termino rotundo; latere postico breviusculo, acuminato, angustato, rostrato, lateraliter arcuato, obliquè buplicato, ante plicas obliquè depresso, margine dorsali depresso, post umboes excavato, margine terminali truncato, margine ventrali contracto; umbonibus prominentibus, rubro radiatis.

THE FINE-RIDGED TELLINA. Shell white, oblong, beaked, inequilateral, sculptured with close, minute, concentric ridges and very fine radiating striae; anterior side oblong, convex, end rounded; posterior side rather short, acuminate, narrow, beaked, laterally curved with two oblique plaits, obliquely depressed in front of the plaits, dorsal margin depressed, excavated behind the umboes, terminal margin truncated, ventral margin contracted; umboes prominent, rayed with red.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Tellina perna, which resembles this species in form, has a smooth surface.

Species 254. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA BREVIROSTRATA. *Tel. testá subcuneatá, ovato-subrostratá, prope margines pallidè, prope umboes et lateraliter vividè rosacrá, concentricè tenuiliratá; latere antico amplo, semiovato, margine dorsali convexo-declivi; latere postico acuminato, subrostrato, lateraliter arcuato, radiatim buplicato, ante plicas depresso; margine dorsali depresso, declivi, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; umbonibus prominentibus, acutis.*

THE SHORT-BEAKED TELLINA. Shell subcuneate, oval-subrostrate, rose-coloured, pale near the margins, bright near the umboes and at the sides, concentrically fine-ridged, anterior side full, semiovate, dorsal margin convex-sloped; posterior side acuminate, subrostrated, laterally curved, radiately buplicate, depressed in front of the plaits; dorsal margin depressed, sloped, ventral margin sloped upwards; umboes prominent, acute.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Species 255. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA SUBLENTICULARIS. *Tel. testā subrotundā, sordidè albā, concentricè crebrè tiratā; latere antico semirotondo, margine dorsali declivi, convexo; latere postico leviter arcuatim plicato, angulariter costato, margine dorsali depresso, declivi, margine terminali truncato, margine centrali sursum aetivi.*

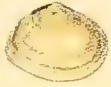
THE SUBLENTICULAR TELLINA. Shell nearly round, dull white, concentrically closely ridged; anterior side half-round, dorsal margin sloped, convex; posterior side with a slight curved plait, angularly ribbed, dorsal margin depressed, sloped, terminal margin truncated, ventral margin sloped upwards.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Australia or New Zealand.



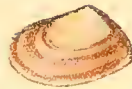
256. a.



256. b.



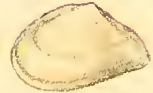
256. c.



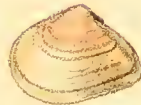
257



258. a



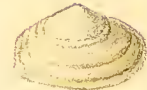
258. b.



259



260. a.



260. b



261.

TELLINA.

PLATE XLIV.

Species 256. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA OBLIQUISTRATA. *Tel. testâ roseâ vel aurantiâ vel albâ, ovato-subtrigona, subæquilaterali, concentricè leviter striatâ, obliquè striis convexis crebris sculptâ, post angulum posticum liratâ; latere antico suprâ declivi; latere postico angulato, subacuminato, termino subtruncato; umbonibus elevatis, obtusis.*

THE OBLIQUE-STRIATED TELLINA. Shell rose or orange or white, ovate-subtrigonal, subequilateral, concentrically lightly striated, obliquely sculptured with close convex striæ, ridged behind the posterior angle; anterior side sloping upwards; posterior side angulated, slightly acuminated, end subtruncated; umboes elevated, obtuse.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Kingsmill Island.

An insignificant-looking shell, of remarkable sculpture, the close fine ridges crossing the concentric ridges at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Species 257. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA CERASUM. *Tel. testâ obliquè oblongâ, compressâ, lævigatâ, luteo-roseâ, ad latera et prope margines tenuiter concentricè liratâ; latere antico obliquè producto, subattenuato, margine dorsali declivi; latere postico brevi, cuneato, margine dorsali declivi, ligamento conspicuo, margine ventrali sursum acclivi.*

THE CHERRY TELLINA. Shell obliquely oblong, compressed, smooth, yellowish-rose, lightly concentrically ridged at the sides and near the margins; anterior side obliquely produced, slightly attenuated, dorsal margin sloped; posterior side short, cuneate, dorsal margin sloped, ligament conspicuous, ventral margin sloped upwards.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

The fine, rather distant ridges, are visible under a lens of low power.

Species 258. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA OPALINA. *Tel. testâ albâ, nitidâ, iridescenti, obliquè oblongâ, posticè lateraliter leviter arcuatâ, te-*

nuer striatâ; latere antico inflato, obliquè producto, margine dorsali declivi medio convexo, termino rotundato, margine ventrali convexo, latere postico cuneato, brevi, radiatim angulato, margine dorsali declivi, ventrali sursum acclivi; umbonibus prominentibus, acutis.

THE OPALINE TELLINA. Shell white, smooth, iridescent, obliquely oblong, posteriorly bent a little sidewise, finely striated; anterior side inflated, obliquely produced, with dorsal margin swelled, in the middle, end rounded, and ventral margin convex; posterior side cuneate, short, with a radiating angle, dorsal margin sloped, ventral sloped upwards; umboes prominent, sharp.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Species 259. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA SUBTRIGONA. *Tel. testâ luteo-subroseâ, inflatâ, subtrigona, tenuiter concentricè striatâ, posticè lateraliter vix arcuatâ; latere antico inflato, margine dorsali depresso, declivi; latere postico cuneato, infrâ acuminato, radiatim angulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, ligamento conspicuo; umbonibus subcentralibus, prominentibus, obtusis.*

THE SUBTRIGONAL TELLINA. Shell yellowish-rose, inflated, subtrigonal, finely concentrically striated, posteriorly bent a very little sidewise; anterior side inflated, dorsal margin depressed, sloped; posterior side cuneate, acuminated beneath, radiately angular, dorsal margin much sloped, ligament conspicuous; umboes subcentral, prominent, obtuse.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

The specimens of this *Psammobia*-shaped species are from the late collection of Sir Edward Belcher.

Species 260. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA TENUISCUPTA. *Tel. testâ oblongo-subcuneatâ, compressâ, liris concentricis crebris subplauulatis sculptâ, sordidè albâ, epidermide tenuissimâ luteâ indutâ; latere antico longinquo, subattenuato, subacu-*

minato; latere postico radiatim angulato, post angulum subdepresso, marginibus dorsali et laterali convexis, termino truncato, umbonibus haud prominentibus, margine ventrali vix convexo.

THE FINE-SCULPTURED TELLINA. Shell oblong-subcuneate, compressed, sculptured with close concentric rather flat ridges, dull white, covered with a very thin yellowish epidermis; anterior side rather longer, subattenuated, subacuminated; posterior side radiately angular, slightly depressed behind the angle, dorsal and lateral margins convex, end truncated, umboes not prominent, ventral margin very little convex.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

The specimens are from the late collection of Sir Edward Belcher.

Species 261. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA DECLIVIS. *Tel. testā albā, lævigatā, inflatā, subtrigonā; latere antico inflato, margine dorsali declivi, convexiusculo, termino rotundo; latere postico cuneato, subcompresso, radiatim angulato, subrostrato, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino truncato, infrā acuminato, margine ante angulum excavato; umbonibus subcentralibus, elevatis, obtusis.*

THE SLOPED TELLINA. Shell white, smooth, inflated, subtrigonal; anterior side inflated, dorsal margin sloped, rather convex, end rounded, posterior side cuneate, subcompressed, radiately angular, slightly rostrated, dorsal margin much sloped, end truncated, acuminated below, margin excavated before the angle, umboes subcentral, elevated, obtuse.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Much more elevated and inflated than *Tellina pudica*.



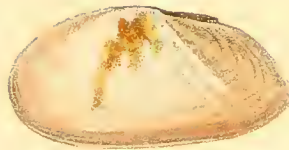
262.



263 a.



263 b.



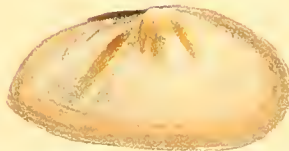
264 a.



233 b.



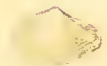
257 b.



264 b.



265 a.



265 b.



266.

TELLINA.

PLATE XLV.

Species 233. (Fig. *b*, Mus. Taylor, see Plate XLI.)

TELLINA TEXTURATA. The small shell here figured is evidently a pink variety of the species described at the place cited.

Species 257. (Fig. *b*, Mus. Hanley, see Plate XLIV.)

TELLINA CERASUM. It is thought desirable to give a figure of the right as well as the left valve of this unique specimen.

Species 262. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA ELEVATA. *Tel. testâ tenuissimâ, albâ, pallidè caruleo fusciatâ, altâ, retrorsâ, inflatâ, liris distantibus tenuissimis concentricè sculptâ; latere postico brevi; margine dorsali declivi, termino subtruncato, angulatum flexuoso; margine ventrali valde sursum activi, ante angulum submarginato; latere antico subobliquo, prope umbones inflato; margine ventrali rotundo; umbonibus acutis; dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE ELEVATED TELLINA. Shell very thin, white, banded with a pale bluish tint, tall, leaning backwards, inflated, concentrically sculptured with distant, very thin ridges; posterior side short; dorsal margin sloped downwards, end subtruncated, angularly flexuous; ventral margin much sloped upwards, slightly emarginated in front of the angle; anterior side rather oblique, inflated near the umboes; ventral margin round; umboes sharp; cardinal teeth minute, lateral none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. West Indies.

Mr. Hanley possesses only one specimen of this singular little species.

Species 263. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA CUNEOLUS. *Tel. testâ tenui, subroseâ, iridescenti, subtrigona, lævigatâ; latere postico breviusculo, obliquè angulato et truncato, infrâ acuminato; latere antico obliquo, ad terminum rotundo; margine ventrali rectiusculo; umbonibus obtusis; dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus parvis, approximatis.*

THE LITTLE WEDGE TELLINA. Shell thin, pinkish, iri-

descent, subtrigonal, smooth; posterior side rather short, obliquely angular and truncated, acuminate beneath; anterior side oblique, rounded at the end; ventral margin rather straight; umboes obtuse; cardinal teeth very small, lateral small, approximate.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Pulicat Lake, Coromandel.

In texture resembling *Tellina iridescens*, but differing from that species in the form.

Species 264. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

TELLINA ARMATA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, compressâ, tenui, lævigatâ, politâ, semipellucidâ, albidâ, versus margines et ad umbones salmoneni, intus, ante angulum posticum costâ opacâ, albâ, obliquâ, et prope medium radio albo utraqûe valvâ armatâ; latere postico angustâ, obtusè angulatâ; margine dorsali post umbones excavato, paulo declivi; margine terminali obliquè truncato, infrâ acuminato; margine ventrali ad angulum acclivi, medio recto; latere antico latiore; margine dorsali prope umbones elevato; dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE ARMED TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, thin, smooth, polished, semipellucid, whitish, salmon-tinted towards the margins and umboes, armed within, in front of the posterior angle, with an opaque-white oblique rib, and near the middle with an oblique white ray in each valve; posterior side narrow obtusely angular; dorsal margin excavated behind the umboes, a little sloped; terminal margin obliquely truncated, acuminate below; ventral margin sloped upwards to the angle, straight in the middle; anterior side wide; dorsal margin elevated near the umboes; cardinal teeth very small, lateral none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

This beautiful species presents a second example of the shell being strengthened by an interior radiating rib, in the same manner as in *Tellina lanceolata*.

Species 265. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA EQUESTRIATA. *Tel. testâ albâ, oblongâ, subovali-substratâ, politâ, inflatâ, minutè concentricè sulcatâ;*

latere postico cuneato, acuminato, angulato, ante angulum excavato, termino truncato; latere antico tumido, rotundato; margine dorsali declivi; umbonibus elevatis; dentibus minimis.

THE EQUAL-STRIATED TELLINA. Shell white, oblong, oval, subrostrated, polished, inflated, minutely concentrically sulcated; posterior side euneate, acuminated, angulated, excavated in front of the angle, truncated at the end; anterior side tumid, rounded; dorsal margins much sloped; umboes elevated; teeth very small.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

This pretty little shell, which appears to be unique, differs from *Tellina Cygnæus* in being sulcated with equidistant lines.

Species 266. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA STRIATISSIMA. *Tel. testâ ovali, compressâ, so-*

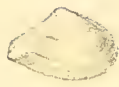
lilâ, albâ, prope umboes roseo pallido utrinque radiatâ, valde inæquilaterali, densè striatâ; latere postico brevi, subtruncatâ, obtusè angulatâ; margine dorsali post angulum excavatâ; margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico obliquo, oblongo; margine dorsali declivi.

THE MUCH-STRIATED TELLINA. Shell oval, compressed, solid, whitish, rayed with pale rose on both sides near the umboes, very inequilateral, closely striated; posterior side short, subtruncated, obtusely angular; dorsal margin excavated behind the angle; ventral margin sloped upwards; anterior side oblique, oblong; dorsal margin sloped.

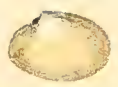
SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

Only one specimen of this not very remarkable small oval shell has yet been met with.



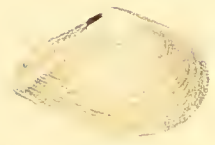
267.



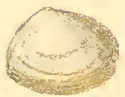
268.



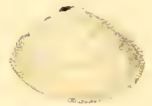
269



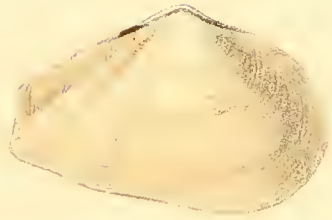
270



271



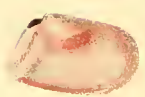
272



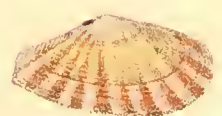
273



274



275



276

TELLINA.

PLATE XLVI.

Species 267. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA PRODUCTA. *Tel. testá subtrigóná, albá, lævigatá, concentricè minutissimè liratá; latere postico angulato, acuminatim producto, subrostrato, margine ventrali ad angulum sursum acclivi; latere antico inflato, margine dorsali declivi; umbonibus elevatis, dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE PRODUCED TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, white, smooth, concentrically very minutely ridged; posterior side angulated, acuminately produced, subrostrated, ventral margin sloped upwards to the angle; anterior side inflated, dorsal margin sloped; umboes elevated, cardinal teeth minute, lateral none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Hongkong.

Like *Tellina cygnæus* in shape, but ridged concentrically.

Species 268. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA MYLIFORMIS. *Tel. testá ovatá, subcompressá, albidá, lævigatá; latere postico brevi, latè truncato, obtusè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali ad angulum sursum acclivi, medio inflato; latere antico oblongo rotundo, margine dorsali rotundo; umbonibus retrorsis, acutis.*

THE MYA-SHAPED TELLINA. Shell ovate, rather compressed, whitish, smooth; posterior side short, widely truncated, obtusely angular, dorsal margin sloped, ventral margin sloped upwards to the angle, middle inflated; anterior side oblong, rounded, dorsal margin rounded; umboes leaning backwards, acute.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Calicut Lake, Coromandel.

The shell bears some slight resemblance to *Mya truncata*.

Species 269. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA CASTA. *Tel. testá subrotundá, elevatá, albá, pellucidá, tenui, inflatá, lævigatá; latere postico breviusculo, flexurá validá radiato, marginibus dorsalibus declivibus, margine ventrali inflato; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus distinctis.*

THE CHASTE TELLINA. Shell rather rounded, elevated, white, pellucid, thin, inflated, smooth; posterior side rather short, rayed with a strong flexure, dorsal mar-

gins sloped, ventral margin inflated; cardinal teeth small, lateral distinct.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844; Sowerby's Thesaurus, pl. 56. f. 9.

Hab. Singapore.

Less oval than *Tellina Nua*, with much stronger radiating flexure.

Species 270. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA SERRATA. *Tel. testá solidá, albá, roseo-suffusá, ovali-subtrigóná, compressiusculá, concentricè striatá, striis exilibus confertis, prope margines dorsales elevatis; latere postico obtusè angulato, subacuminato, ante angulum depresso; latere antico rotundo, margine ventrali convexo; umbonibus acutis, elevatis, margine dorsali utrinque declivi; dentibus lateralibus approximatis, magnis.*

THE SERRATED TELLINA. Shell solid, white, with a blush of rose, ovate-subtrigonal, rather compressed, concentrically striated, striae narrow, close, elevated near the dorsal margins; posterior side obtusely angular, subacuminated, depressed in front of the angle; anterior side rounded, ventral margin convex; umboes acute, elevated, dorsal margin sloped on both sides; lateral teeth approximate, large.

HANLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Africa.

Species 271. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA OBTUSA. *Tel. testá ovatá, albá, solidiusculá, æqualiter inflatá, inæquilaterali, concentricè rugatá; latere postico brevi, rix flexuoso, obtusè angulato, obtusissimè truncato, margine dorsali arcuato, declivi; latere antico inflato rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, ante umbones excavato, umbonibus obtusis; dente laterali antico in utraqve valde approximato.*

THE OBTUSE TELLINA. Shell ovate, white, rather solid, equally inflated, inequilateral, concentrically wrinkled; posterior side short, very slightly flexuous, obtusely angular, very obtusely truncated, with dorsal margin arched, sloped; excavated in front of the umboes, umboes obtuse; an approximate anterior lateral tooth in each valve.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Isl. St. Thomas.

Species 272. (Mus. Hanley.)

TELLINA BELCHERI. *Tel. testâ ovato-subtrigonâ, tenui, pallidè fulvâ, æquivalvi, æquilaterali, subcompressâ; latere postico subacuminato, prope marginem obliquè leviter angulato, margine dorsali convexo, declivi; umbonibus acutis; latere antico subacuminato, margine dorsali declivi; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

BELCHER'S TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, thin, pale fulvous, equivalve, equilateral, slightly compressed; posterior side a little acuminate, slightly obliquely angular near the margin, dorsal margin sloped, convex; umboes acute; anterior side subacuminated, with dorsal margin sloped; cardinal teeth small, lateral teeth none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ? (Capt. Belcher's Expedition).

Species 273. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA POLYGONA. *Tel. testâ solidâ, ventricosâ, inæquilaterali, albidâ, lineis elevatis confertis concentricè striatâ; latere postico longiusculo, cuneiformi, biangulato, flexuoso, ad terminum latè truncato, margine dorsali declivi, medio subinflato, margine centrali ante angulum recto, tum flexuoso; latere antico breviusculo, rotundo, margine dorsali declivi, umbonibus elevatis, dentibus magnis.*

THE POLYGON TELLINA. Shell solid, ventricose, inequilateral, whitish, concentrically striated with close elevated lines; posterior side rather long, cuneiform, biangular, flexuous, widely truncated at the end, dorsal margin sloped, middle a little swelled, ventral margin in front of the angle straight, then flexuous; anterior side rather short, round, dorsal margin sloped, umboes elevated, teeth large.

CHEMNITZ, *Conch.* vol. vi. pl. 91. f. 77.

Hab. Guinea.

Species 274. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA HILARIA. *Tel. testâ tenui, subovatâ, compressiusculâ, nitidâ, roseâ, albo-radiatâ; latere postico brevi, subtruncato, angulato, margine dorsali post umbones depresso, excavato, margine terminali truncato, ad angulum inferiorem acuminato; latere antico obliquo, oblongo; dente laterali parvo, approximato.*

THE HILARIOUS TELLINA. Shell thin, subovate, rather compressed, shiny, pink, with white rays; posterior

side short, subtruncated, angular, with the dorsal margin depressed and excavated behind the umboes, terminal margin truncated, acuminate at the lower angle; anterior side oblique, oblong; lateral tooth small, approximate.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. — ?

Species 275. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA FELIX. *Tel. testâ donaciformi, oblongâ, angustâ, lævigatâ, roseâ, medio purpurascenti; latere postico brevissimo, angulato, truncato, infrâ cuneato, margine dorsali excavato; latere antico angusto, oblongo, subobliquo, margine centrali ante angulum subexcavato, ligamento conspicuo, dente uno laterali magno, approximato.*

THE HAPPY TELLINA. Shell wedge-shaped, oblong, narrow, smooth, pink, purplish in the middle; posterior side very short, narrow, truncated, cuneate beneath, dorsal margin excavated; anterior side narrow, oblong, rather oblique, ventral margin a little excavated in front of the angle, ligament conspicuous, one large approximate lateral tooth.

HANLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1844.

Hab. Red Sea.

Not unlike *Tellina rhomboidea*, but a more solid polished shell.

Species 276. (Mus. — ? copied.)

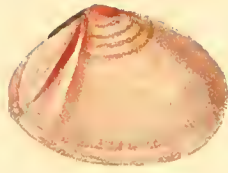
TELLINA RUBICUNDA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, compressâ, subæquilaterali, concentricè striatâ, roseâ, concentricè et radiatim fasciatâ; latere postico angustato, angulato, ad angulum costâ serratâ armato, termino truncato, margine dorsali declivi recto, margine centrali sursum oclivi; latere antico oblongo, margine dorsali recto, declivi, dentibus lateralibus distinctis, subdistantibus.*

THE RUBICUND TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, subequilateral, concentrically striated, rose-coloured, concentrically and radiately banded; posterior side narrow, angular, armed at the angle with a serrated rib, end truncated, dorsal margin sloped, straight, ventral margin sloped upwards; anterior side oblong, dorsal margin straight, sloped, lateral teeth distinct, rather remote.

GOULD, *Proc. Bost. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 1845.

Hab. Africa (Dr. Bates).

Of a more lanceolate form and delicate structure than *Tellina Guildingii*.



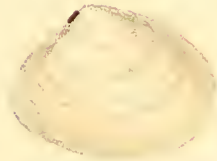
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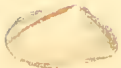
278 a



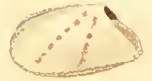
278 b



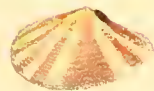
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278 c



278 d



280 a



281 a



281 b



280 b

TELLINA.

PLATE XLVII.

Species 277. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA TEXTILIS. *Tel. testâ subovatâ, subcompressâ, solidâ, minutissimè concentricè et radiatim striatâ, versus margines luteo-albidâ, medio roseâ, posticè rubro radiatâ, versus umbones vicidè rubrâ; latere postico brevi, declivi, ligamento magno; latere antico lato, oblongo, dentibus lateralibus nullis, cardinalibus parvis.*

THE TEXTILE TELLINA. Shell subovate, subcompressed, solid, very minutely concentrically and radiately striated, yellowish-white towards the umboes, pink in the middle, posteriorly rayed with red, bright red towards the umboes; posterior side short, sloped, ligament large; anterior side broad, oblong, cardinal teeth small, lateral none.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. — ?

Species 278. (Figs. a, b, c, d, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SILICULA. *Tel. testâ solidâ, oblongâ, donaciformi, lævigatâ, medio arcuatâ, albâ radiis rubris interruptis, vel roseâ, rubro radiatâ; valvulâ dextrâ alteram ad margines ventralem et antico-dorsalem superanti; latere postico brevi, declivi, ad terminum obliquè truncato; latere antico oblongo, medio compresso.*

THE LITTLE POD TELLINA. Shell solid, oblong, donaciform, smooth, arched in the middle, white with interrupted rays of pink, or pink with red rays; right valve overlapping the other at the ventral and anterior-dorsal margins; posterior side short, sloped, obliquely truncated at the end; anterior side oblong, compressed in the middle.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. W. Columbia.

Species 279. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA DUBIA. *Tel. testâ ovato-subtrigonâ, obliquâ, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali, albâ, lævigatâ, inflatâ, posticè vix flexuosâ; latere postico brevi, angusto, obtusè angulato, margine dorsali valde declivi, termino obtusè*

truncato; latere antico obliquè semiovato, inflato; cardine trigono, dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE DUBIOUS TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, oblique, equivalve, inequilateral, white, smooth, inflated, slightly flexuous posteriorly; posterior side short, narrow, obtusely angular, with dorsal margin much sloped, end obtusely truncate; anterior side obliquely semiovate, inflated; hinge trigonal, no lateral teeth.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. — ?

A white shell resembling *Tellina pellucida*, but more tumid and less angular.

Species 280. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA NATALENSIS. *Tel. testâ orato-oblongâ, compressâ, rubrâ, fasciis albidis radiatâ, vel albâ, fasciâ unicâ posticâ radiatâ, concentricè minutissimè striatâ; latere postico attenuato, acuminato, ad terminum obliquè subtruncato; ligamento parvo, prominenti, umbonibus acutis, subcentralibus, margine ventrali æqualiter convexo; dentibus cardinalibus tribus et uno, lateralibus nullis.*

THE NATAL TELLINA. Shell ovate-oblong, compressed, red, rayed with white bands, or white rayed with a single rose band, concentrically very minutely striated; posterior side attenuated, acuminated, obliquely subtruncated at the end; ligament small, prominent, umboes acute, subcentral, ventral margin equally convex; cardinal teeth three and one, no lateral teeth.

KRAUSS, Sudafrikanischen Mollusken, p. 3.

Hab. Port Natal.

Species 281. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA OBTUSALIS. *Tel. testâ porcâ, tumidâ, obliquè donaciformi, æquivalvi, valde inæquilaterali, solidâ, minutè concentricè striatâ, roseâ pallidè biradiatâ, vel albâ roseo biradiatâ; latere postico brevissimo, margine convexo; latere antico obliquè elongato; den-*

libus cardinalibus parvis, dente laterali antico conspicuo subremoto.

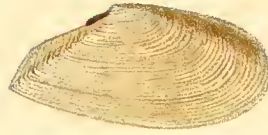
THE OBTUSE TELLINA. Shell small, tumid, obliquely wedge-shaped, equivalve, very inequilateral, solid, minutely concentrically striated, pink with two pale rays, or white with two pink rays; posterior side very short, margin convex; anterior side obliquely

elongated, cardinal teeth small, with one anterior conspicuous rather remote lateral tooth.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. — ?

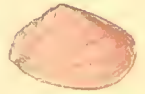
Narrower than *Tellina Malaccana*, and with a radiating structure.



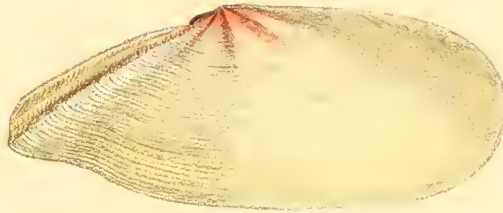
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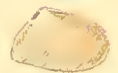
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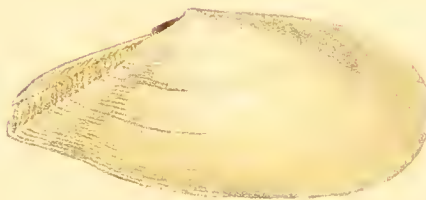
285 a



286



287.



285 b

TELLINA.

PLATE XLVIII.

Species 282. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SULCATINA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, compressâ, nitidâ, fuscâ, minutè sulcatâ; latere postico brevi, acutangulato, areâ postangulari angustâ, termino latè et obliquè truncato; margine dorsali declivi, recto: latere antico producto.*

THE FINELY-SULCATED TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, smooth, brown, minutely sulcated; posterior side short, with a sharp angle, postangular area narrow, with end obliquely and widely truncated; dorsal margin sloped, straight; anterior side produced.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. —?

There is not much to distinguish this species from *Tellina Bodejensis*, except the brown colour and closer sulci.

Species 283. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SCALPELLUM. *Tel. testâ rosâ, oblongâ, tennisimâ, compressâ, angustâ, subrostratâ; latere postico brevi, infrâ acuminato, vir flexuoso, leviter angulato; latere antico subobliquè producto; ligamento parvo, prominente.*

THE SCALPEL TELLINA. Shell pink, oblong, very thin, compressed, narrow, somewhat beaked; posterior side short, acuminate below, scarcely flexuous, with a slight angle; anterior side obliquely produced; ligament small, prominent.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Isle of Zebu, Philippines.

Species 284. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA VERNALIS. *Tel. testâ tenui, ovatâ, pallidè rosâ, nitidâ, subcompressâ, æquivalvi; latere postico brevi; margine dorsali declivi, convexo; angulo acuto; margine ventrali ante angulum sarsum acclivi; latere antico oblongo, flexurâ subobsoletâ; dente laterali unico approximato.*

THE VERNAL TELLINA. Shell thin, ovate, pale rose, smooth, subcompressed, equivalve; posterior side short; dorsal margin sloped, convex; angle sharp; ventral margin sloped upwards in front of the angle;

anterior side oblong, with flexure nearly obsolete; a single approximate lateral tooth.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Singapore.

Species 285. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA VENUSTA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, ovatâ, subcompressâ, posticè rostratâ, pallidè luteâ, lineâ rosâ posticâ radialâ, ad umbones nonnunquam rosæ tri-radiatâ; valvulâ dextrâ posticè usque ad medium concentricè liratâ, anticè levigatâ, valvulâ sinistrâ lævigatâ sive areâ postangulari liratâ; latere postico uncinato, flexuoso, leviter angulato; margine dorsali convexo, declivi, termino obtusè truncato; margine ventrali ante angulum contracto; latere antico producto, inflato.*

THE EXQUISITE TELLINA. Shell oblong, ovate, subcompressed, posteriorly beaked, pale yellowish, rayed with a pink line posteriorly, sometimes with three pink rays at the umboes; right valve posteriorly concentrically ridged as far as the centre, smooth in front; left valve smooth, excepting the postangular area, which is ridged; posterior side acuminate, flexuous, slightly angular, with dorsal margin convex, sloped; end obtusely truncated, ventral margin contracted in front of the angle; anterior side produced, inflated.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

The shape of this species resembles that of *Tellina perna*, which is smooth; and of *Tellina tenuilirata*, which is sculptured over nearly the whole surface of both valves.

Species 286. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA LUX. *Tel. testâ subaurantiâ, lævigatâ, valde inæquilaterali, subovatâ, subcompressâ; latere postico brevi, latè truncato, obtusè angulato; margine dorsali depresso, recto, brevi, ligamento magno, prominente, umbonibus subretroorsis; latere antico subacuminato; margine dorsali convexo, declivi; dente laterali antico, unico approximato.*

THE LIGHT TELLINA. Shell inclining to orange, smooth, very inequilateral, subovate, compressed; posterior

side short, broadly truncate, obtusely angular, with dorsal margin depressed, straight, short, with large prominent ligament; umboes leaning slightly backwards; anterior side rather acuminate, dorsal margin convex, sloped; a single approximate, anterior lateral tooth.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Philippines.

Species 287. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA IRIS. *Tel. testā parvā, subovatā, valde inæqui-*

lateralī, nitidā, moderatè convexā, albidā, minutissimè obliquè striatā; latere postico brevissimo, flexuoso, angulato, infrā acuminato, ad terminum truncato; margine dorsali valde declivi; latere antico obliquè oblongo, tumidiusculo.

THE IRIS TELLINA. Shell small, subovate, very inequilateral, shining, moderately convex, whitish, very minutely obliquely striated; posterior side very short, flexuous, angular, acuminate at the lower part, truncated at the end; dorsal margin much sloped; anterior side obliquely angular, rather tumid.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Se. Philad. vol. ii.

Hab. Carolina to Georgia, United States.



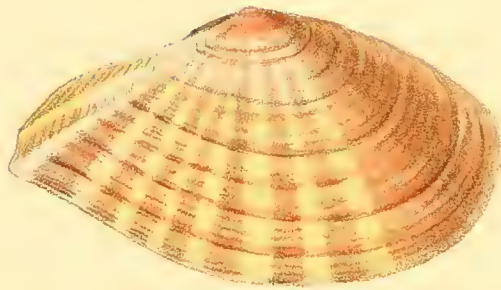
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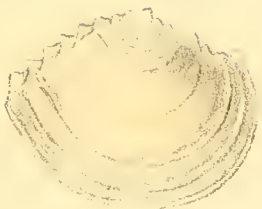
289 a



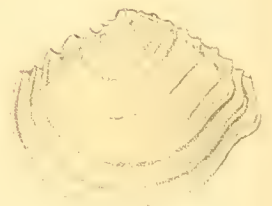
289 b



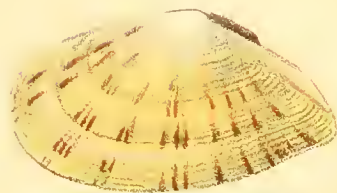
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291 a



291 b



292

TELLINA.

PLATE XLIX.

Species 288. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA PEASII. *Tel. testâ subovatâ, tenui, albâ, obliquè inflatâ, lævigatâ; latere postico brevisculo, acuminato, prope marginem acutè angulato, ante angulum depresso, ad marginem ventralem concavo; ligamento semi-infosso, margine dorsali valde declivi, umbonibus retrorsis; latere antico inflato, margine dorsali declivi, convexo; dentibus cardinalibus acutis, dentibus lateralibus anticis approximatis, posticis remotis.*

PEASE'S TELLINA. Shell subovate, thin, white, obliquely inflated, smooth; posterior side rather short, acuminate, with an acute angle near the margin, depressed in front of the angle, concave at the ventral margin; ligament half imbedded, dorsal margin much sloped, umboes leaning backwards; anterior side inflated, dorsal margin sloped, convex; cardinal teeth acute, anterior lateral teeth approximate, posterior remote.

CARPENTER, Report.

Hab. Panama.

Species 289. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA ENSIFORMIS. *Tel. testâ elongatâ, subarcuatâ, tenui, albâ, pellucidâ, compressâ, politâ, ad terminum striis elevatis ad angulum marginemque serratis liratâ; valvulâ sinistrâ profundiore; latere postico angustiore, obliquè biangulatâ et flexuosâ, angulis serratis; margine dorsali depresso, ligamento semi-infosso; margine terminali obliquè truncato, termino basali acuminato; margine ventrali utrinque sursum acclivi; dentibus lateralibus remotis.*

THE ENSIFORM TELLINA. Shell elongated, slightly arched, thin, white, pellucid, compressed, smooth, ridged at the end with raised striae, serrated at the margin and angle; left valve rather the deeper; posterior side the narrower, with two oblique angles flexuous, angles serrated; dorsal margin depressed, ligament half imbedded; terminal margin obliquely truncated, basal termination acuminate; ventral margin sloped upwards at both ends; lateral teeth remote.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Australia.

The form of this species is like *Tellina lanceolata*, but there is no conspicuous internal bar.

Species 290. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA EGREGIA. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, latâ, lævigatâ, subcompressâ, luteâ, radiis roseis latis, et lineis concentricis rubris pictâ, prope umboes viridè sanguineâ; latere postico breviori, valde flexuosâ et obliquè biangulato, acuminato; margine dorsali declivi, termino emarginato, ante flexuram depresso; margine ventrali concavo; latere antico subinflato; margine dorsali paulò declivi.*

THE EGREGIOUS TELLINA. Shell ovate, wide, smooth, compressed, yellowish, painted with broad pink rays and concentric red lines, brightly sanguine near the umboes; posterior side the shorter, very flexuous and obliquely biangular, acuminate; with dorsal margin sloped, end emarginated, depressed in front of the flexure; ventral margin concave; anterior side subinflated, with dorsal margin a little sloped.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. — ?

This brilliantly-painted shell is much broader than *Tellina perna*, which it resembles in some respects.

Species 291. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA CRISTATA. *Tel. testâ ovato-subtrigonâ, solidâ, compressâ, complanatâ, concentricè striatâ, prope umboes rrgatâ; valvulâ dextrâ quam altera magis convexâ; latere postico acuminato, ad terminum truncato, obliquè leviter angulato; margine dorsali declivi, subconvexo, cuneis foliaceis serrato; latere antico margine dorsali declivi, subconcavo, serrato; dentibus lateralibus remotis; margine ventrali rotundo, utrinque valde elevato; umbonibus paulò elevatis, acutis.*

THE CRESTED TELLINA. Shell ovato-subtrigonal, solid, compressed, flat, concentrically striated, wrinkled near the umboes; right valve more convex than the other; posterior side acuminate, truncated at the end, obliquely slightly angular; dorsal margin sloped,

rather convex, serrated with foliaceous points; anterior side with dorsal margin sloped, somewhat concave, serrated; lateral teeth remote; ventral margin round, elevated on both sides; umboes a little raised, acute.

RECLUZ, — ?

Hab. — ?

Species 292. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA PETALLINA. *Tel. testā ovatā, solidā, latā, con-*

centricè tiratā, prope umboes lævigatā, pallidè luteā, radiis interruptis roseis pictā; latere postico acuminato, leviter flexuoso, post flexuram lævigato, ligamento magno.

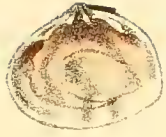
THE PETAL TELLINA. Shell ovate, solid, wide, concentrically ridged, smooth near the umboes, pale yellow, painted with interrupted pink rays; posterior side acuminate, slightly flexuous, smooth behind the fold, ligament large.

DESHAYES.

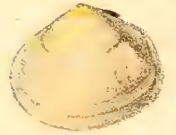
Hab. — ?



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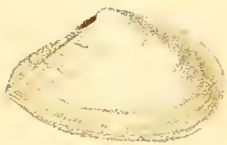
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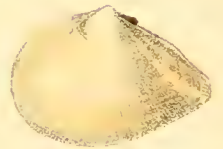
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TELLINA.

PLATE L.

Species 293. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA CERINA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, albidd, tenui, inflatâ, subovatâ, altâ; latere postico breviusculo, compresso, acuminato, subrostrato; margine dorsali declivi, termino subtruncato; margine ventrali sursum acclivi, ante angulum excavato; latere antico amplo; margine ventrali obliquè inflato; margine dorsali rotundato, subdeclivi; umbonibus subretrostris, acuminatis, ligamento parvo, conspicuo.*

THE WAX TELLINA. Shell small, whitish, thin, inflated, subovate, elevated; posterior side rather short, compressed, acuminated, subrostrated, with dorsal margin sloped, end subtruncated, and ventral margin sloped upwards, excavated in front of the angle; anterior side ample, with ventral margin obliquely inflated, and dorsal margin rounded, a little sloped; umboes leaning backwards, acuminated; ligament small, conspicuous.

C. B. ADAMS.
Hab. Jamaica.

Species 294. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA CLAUSA. *Tel. testâ brevi, rotundo-subquadratâ, solidâ, pallidè fulvâ, prope umbones subanreâ, laceratâ, lineis tenuissimis brevibus irregularibus notatâ, intus subroseâ, pallidissimè radiatâ; latere postico subquadrato, obtusè angulato, latè truncato, infrâ subacuminato; margine dorsali rectiusculo, paulo declivi; latere antico breviusculo; margine dorsali valde declivi, ligamento magno, prominenti, dentibus cardinalibus crassis, lateralibus remotis magnis, crassissimis.*

THE CLOSED TELLINA. Shell short, roundly-squarish, solid, pale buff, golden-tinted near the umboes, smooth, marked with very thin short irregular lines, rather pink within, with pale rays; posterior side rather square, obtusely angular, widely truncated, subacuminated beneath, with dorsal margin much sloped; ligament large, prominent; cardinal teeth thick; lateral remote, large, very thick.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. St. Vincent's, West Indies.

This shell is remarkable for its thick, solid, obtuse character.

Species 295. (Mus. Crosse.)

TELLINA YANTAIENSIS. *Tel. testâ subtrigona, altâ, crassâ, subzevigatâ, pallidè fulvâ, tumidâ, concentricè tenuiter rugatâ; latere postico brevi, plicato-angulato; margine dorsali usque ad terminum basalem acuminatum declivi; latere antico paulo breviorè, concavâ, cardine lato, crasso, dentibus cardinalibus duobus et uno; ligamento maximo, elongato.*

THE YANTAI TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, elevated, thick, rather smooth, pale fulvous, tumid, concentrically finely wrinkled; posterior side short, with a flexuous angle, dorsal margin sloped to the acuminated basal termination; anterior side a little shorter, convex; hinge broad, thick; cardinal teeth two and one; ligament large, elongated.

CROSSE AND DEBEAUX, *Fragilia Yantaiensis*, 'Journal de Conchyliologie,' 1863, p. 78.

Hab. Yan Tai, China.

This species presents a strong contrast to our British *Tellina* or *Fragilia fragilis*.

Species 296. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA GLABRELLA. *Tel. testâ subtrigona, compressa, æquivalvi, rix posticè flexuosâ, albâ, minutè concentricè striatâ; latere postico breviusculo, acutè angulato, areâ postangulari angustâ; margine dorsali valde depresso et declivi; margine ventrali ante angulum sursum acclivi, paulo excavato, medio rectiusculo, umbonibus elevatis, acutis; latere antico lato; margine dorsali convexo-declivi, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE SMOOTH SMALL TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, compressed, equivalve, very slightly flexuous posteriorly, white, minutely concentrically striated; posterior side rather short, acutely angular; postangular area narrow, with dorsal margin much depressed and sloped; ventral margin in front of angle sloped upwards, a little excavated; middle rather straight; umboes elevated sharp; anterior side wide, dorsal margin convexly sloped; cardinal teeth small, no lateral teeth.

DESHAYES, MS. Brit. Mus.

Hab. — ?

The more triangular form of this shell distinguishes it from others of the same group.

Species 297. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA AUSTRALIS. *Tel. testá pyriformi, tenui, subpellucidá, albá, versus marginem pallidè fulvâ, politâ, tenuissimè striatâ; latere postico acuminato, subdepresso, prope marginem angulato; latere antico amplo, prope marginem radiatim depresso, umbonibus elevatis, ligamento parvo, prominenti; dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE AUSTRALIAN TELLINA. Shell pyriform, thin, rather pellucid, white, pale fulvous towards the margin, polished, very finely striated; posterior side acuminated, subdepressed, angular near the margin; anterior side full, with a radiating depression near the margin; umboes elevated; ligament small, prominent; lateral teeth none.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. East coast of Australia.

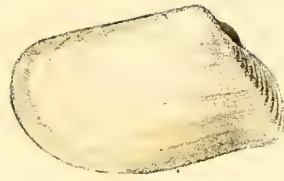
Species 298. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA SOLENELLA. *Tel. testá oblongâ, tenui, subdepressâ, albidd, subpellucidâ, levigatâ; latere postico breviusculo, hiantè, obtusè angulato, latè truncato; latere antico oblongo, recto, umbonibus parvis, haud prominentibus, ligamento parvo, conspicuo; margine dorsali post umboes depresso, rectiusculo.*

THE LITTLE SOLEN TELLINA. Shell oblong, thin, subdepressed, whitish, subpellucid, smooth; posterior side rather short, gaping, obtusely angular, widely truncated; anterior side oblong, straight; umboes small, not prominent; ligament small, conspicuous; dorsal margin depressed behind the umboes, rather straight.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Torres' Straits.



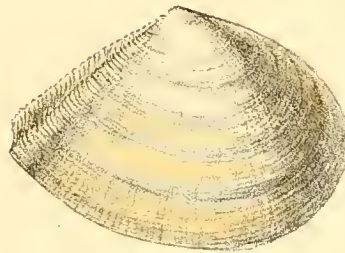
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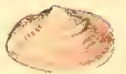
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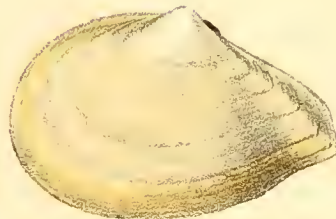
302



303



304



305

TELLINA.

PLATE LI.

Species 299. (Mns. Brit.)

TELLINA DONACINIFORMIS. *Tel. testâ solidâ, pallidissimè luteâ, iridescenti, tumidâ, oblongâ, donaciformi, minutissimè radiatim et concentricè striatâ; latere postico brevissimo, truncato, obtusè angulato, ante angulum depresso, ad marginem excavato, post angulum concentricè tenui-lirato; ligamento magno, prominente.*

THE DONACINIFORM TELLINA. Shell solid, very pale yellowish, iridescent, oblong, wedge-shaped, very minutely radiately and concentrically striated; posterior side very short, truncated, obtusely angular, depressed in front of the angle, excavated at the margin, concentrically finely ridged behind the angle; ligament large, prominent.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Torres' Straits.

This shell has much the external appearance of a *Donax*.

Species 300. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA FIJIENSIS. *Tel. testâ parvâ, solidâ, subcompressâ, oblongâ, donaciformi, æquivalvi, valde inæquilaterali, lævigatâ, rubrâ, maculis sanguineis anguliferis, radiatim dispositis pictâ; latere postico brevi, leviter angulato, ante angulum depresso; margine dorsali declivi, termino subobliquè truncato, infrâ acuminato; latere antico obliquo; margine dorsali declivi, ventrali inflato, ligamento conspicuo.*

THE FIJI ISLAND TELLINA. Shell small, solid, compressed, oblong, wedge-shaped, equivalve, very inequilateral, smooth, red, painted with sanguineous angular spots arranged in rays; posterior side short, slightly angular, depressed in front of the angle; dorsal margin sloped, end obliquely truncated, acuminated below; anterior side oblique, dorsal margin sloped; ventral inflated, ligament conspicuous.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Matuku, Fiji Islands.

Very curiously marked with angular spots arranged in radiating groups.

Species 301. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA CREBRIMACULATA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, ovatâ, subpellucidâ, tenui, griseâ, maculis fuscis numerosis undulatum et fasciatim dispositis pictâ; latere postico brevi, infrâ acuminato; margine dorsali valde declivi; latere antico æqualiter convexo, oblongo; umbonibus parvis, ligamento conspicuo.*

THE CLOSE-SPOTTED TELLINA. Shell small, ovate, subpellucid, thin, grey, painted with numerous brown spots arranged in rays and waves; posterior side short, acuminated beneath; dorsal margin much sloped; anterior side equally convex, oblong; umbones small, ligament conspicuous.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Fiji Islands.

Remarkably distinct in the markings from any other known species.

Species 302. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA DIAPHANA. *Tel. testâ ovato-subtrigonâ, albâ, fasciis subpellucidis cinctâ, liris tenuibus undulatis concentricè rugatâ, radiatim minutissimè striatâ; latere postico acuminato, acutè angulato; angulo et margine dorsali serratis, termino excavato; margine ventrali sursum acclivi; latere antico expanso, tumidiusculo; margine dorsali convexo-declivi; umbonibus elevatis, acuminatis.*

THE DIAPHANOUS TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, whitish, girt with subpellucid bands, concentrically wrinkled with thin slightly undulated ridges, radiately very minutely striated; posterior side acuminated, acutely angular; angle and dorsal margin serrated, end excavated; ventral margin sloped upward; anterior side expanded, rather tumid, dorsal margin convexly sloped; umbones elevated, acuminated.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854.

Hab. Japan.

More triangular and more evenly tumid than *Tellina capsoides*.

Species 303. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA PLENA. *Tel. testá alba, tenui, semipellucidá, epidermide tenui corneá indutá, ovatá, inflatá, æquivalvi, valde inæquilaterali, lævigatá; latere postico brevissimo; margine dorsali excavato, terminali subtruncato; latere antico inflato; margine dorsali convexo, ligamento parvo; umbonibus parvis, retrorsis; dentibus lateralibus nullis.*

THE FULL TELLINA. Shell white, thin, semipellucid, covered with a thin horny epidermis, ovate, inflated, equivalve, very inequilateral, smooth; posterior side very short, with dorsal margin excavated; terminal subtruncated; anterior side inflated; dorsal margin convex; ligament small; umboes small, inclining backwards; no lateral teeth.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

This shell is of a pellucid texture, nearly equally bulbous throughout.

Species 304. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TELLINA TICAONICA. *Tel. testá tenuissimá, pallidè salmonéá, oblongá, ovatá, inæquilaterali, tenuiter sulcatá, valvulá dextrá compressá, sinistrá paulò tumidiore; latere postico breviusculo, obtusè angulato, latè truncato; latere antico oblongo, ligamento prominente.*

THE TICAON TELLINA. Shell very thin, very pale salmon, oblong-ovate, inequilateral, finely sulcated; right valve compressed, left a little more tumid;

posterior side rather shorter, obtusely angular, widely truncated; anterior side oblong, ligament prominent.

DESHAYES, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1856.

Hab. Ticao, Philippines.

Species 305. (Mus. Brit.)

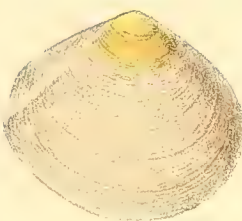
TELLINA CONSTRICTA. *Tel. testá ovato-pyriformi, inflatá, albidá, tenui, tenuissimè concentricè et radiatim striatá, æquilaterali, leviter flexuosá; latere postico breviorè, angusto, acuminato, angulato; areá postangulari angustá; margine dorsali valde declivi; margine ventrali ante angulum constricto; latere antico expanso, inflato, umbonibus retrorsis, ligamento parvo, conspicuo, dentibus lateralibus nullis; dente centrali in valvulá sinistrá magno.*

THE CONSTRICTED TELLINA. Shell ovate-pyriform, inflated, whitish, thin, very finely concentrically and radiately striated, equilateral, slightly flexuous; posterior side shorter, narrow, acuminate, angular; postangular area narrow, with dorsal margin much sloped; ventral margin constricted in front of the angle; anterior side expanded, inflated; umboes leaning backwards; ligament small, conspicuous; lateral teeth none; a central large tooth in the left valve.

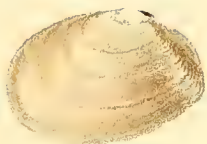
BRUGUIÈRE, E. M.

Hab. — ?

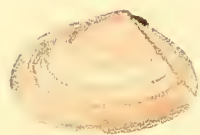
Slightly resembling *Tellina nasuta* in form, but differing in the shortness of the pointed and posterior side.



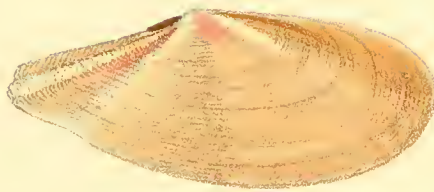
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307



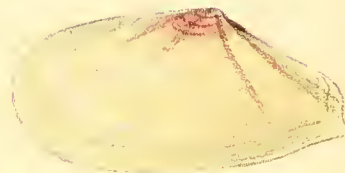
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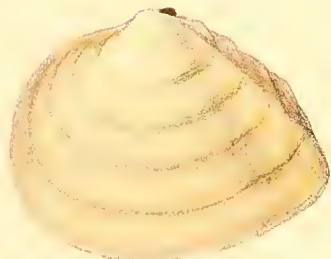
309



310 a.



310. b



311

TELLINA.

PLATE LII.

Species 306. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA DISCULUS. *Tel. testā solidā, rotundā, lenticulari, concentricè sulcato-liratā, pallidè fulvā, ad umbones intusque aurantiā; latere postico breviusculo, leviter angulato, validè flexuoso; margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, ligamento elongato, dentibus cardinalibus duobus et uno, lateralibus in calculā dextrā magnis, remotis.*

THE LITTLE DISC TELLINA. Shell solid, rounded, lenticular, concentrically grooved and ridged, pale fawn, yellow at the umboes and within; posterior side rather short, slightly angular, very flexuous, with dorsal margin sloped, end truncated, ligament elongated, cardinal teeth two and one, lateral in left valve large, remote.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 360.

Hab. Cagayam, Isl. Luzon, Philippines.

Species 307. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA MESTA. *Tel. testā ovatā, inflatā, lævigatā, tenui, valde inæquilaterali, æquivalvi, epidermide subviridi indulā; latere postico brevi, leviter angulato, ad angulum concentricè tenuiter rugato, post angulum angusto; margine dorsali declivi, termino subtruncato; latere antico subobliquè producto, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE DULL TELLINA. Shell ovate, inflated, smooth, thin, very inequilateral, equivalve, covered with a greenish epidermis; posterior side short, slightly angular, finely concentrically wrinkled at the angle, narrow behind the angle; dorsal margin sloped, end subtruncated; anterior side rather obliquely produced, cardinal teeth small, lateral teeth none.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 361.

Hab. Arctic Seas.

A very evenly inflated shell.

Species 308. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA PURA. *Tel. testā ovato-subtrigonā, compressā, lævigatā, inæquilaterali, æquivalvi, prope umbones salmonæā, versus margines albidā; latere postico brevi,*

angulato, post angulum depresso, sulco unico radiato; margine dorsali declivi, termino subtruncato, infrā acuminato; margine ventrali rectiusculo, umbonibus elevatis acuminatis; dentibus lateralibus nullis.

THE PURE TELLINA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, compressed, smooth, inequilateral, equivalve, salmon-tinted near the umboes, whitish towards the margins; posterior side short, angulated, depressed behind the angle, rayed with a single groove; dorsal margin sloped, end subtruncated, acuminated beneath; ventral margin rather straight, umboes elevated, acuminated: lateral teeth wanting.

GOULD, Report.

Hab. Vancouver's Island.

Species 309. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA DIALEUCA. *Tel. testā oblongā, tenui, angustā, subcompressā, flavido-aurantiā, prope umbones roseā, radiis albis duobus divergentibus versus medium extensis; latere postico breviusculo, acuminato, rostrato, attenuato, biangulato, valde flexuoso, lineis elevatis acutis usque ad medium lirato, termino truncato, denticulato; latere antico lævigato, prope marginem lateralem leviter lirato; dentibus lateralibus nullis, cardinalibus parvis.*

THE WHITE-RAYED TELLINA. Shell oblong, thin, narrow, subcompressed, yellowish-orange, pink near the umboes, with two divergent white rays reaching towards the middle; posterior side rather short, acuminated, beaked, attenuated, with two angles, very flexuous, ridged with elevated sharp lines as far as the middle; end truncated, denticulated; anterior side smooth, slightly ridged near the lateral margin; lateral teeth none, cardinal small.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1864, p. 368.

Hab. "Pedang."

Species 310. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA FLAMMULA. *Tel. testā crassā, oblongā, inæquilaterali, æquivalvi, concentricè tenuiter sulcatā, albidoflavidā, ad umbones purpureo pictā et biradiatā; sulcis*

in valvulá dextrá anticè et posticè usque ad angulum continuis, ante angulum obliquè reticulatis, in valvulá sinistrá paulò post medium terminantibus; latere postico brevi, flexuoso, biangulato, inter angulos excavato, rostrato, rostro lævigato; margine dorsali declivi, recto, termino truncato, acuminato; latere antico oblongo, tumido.

THE LITTLE FLAME TELLINA. Shell thick, oblong, inequilateral, equivalve, concentrically finely sulcated, whitish yellow, purple-tinted at the umboes and double rayed; sulci in the right valve continued in front and backwards as far as the angle, in front of the angle obliquely reticulated, and in the left valve ending a little past the middle; posterior side short, flexuous, with two angles, excavated between the angles, beaked, beak smooth; dorsal margin sloped, straight, end truncated, acuminated; anterior side oblong, tumid.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 367.

Hab. —? :

Differing from *Tellina crucigera* in the smoothness of the posterior portion of the surface in and between the angles.

Species 311. (Mus. Brit.)

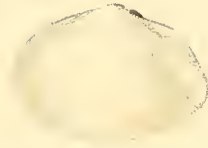
TELLINA CONTABULATA. *Tel. testā rotundo-subtrigonā, pallidè ferruginēā, ad umboes intusque aurantiā, crassā, rugosā, concentricè gradibus planulatis divisā; latere postico longiusculo, infrā acuminato, radiatim acutè angulato, areā postangulari angustā, compressā, ligamento subin fosso; margine dorsali declivi; latere antico rotundo, cardine profundo, dentibus cardinalibus magnis, duobus et uno, lateralibus nullis.*

THE CONTABULATED TELLINA. Shell rounded-subtrigonal, pale ferruginous, orange at the umboes and within, thick, rough, concentrically divided in flat gradations; posterior side rather the longer, acuminated beneath, with a sharp radiating angle; post-angular area narrow, compressed, ligament partly imbedded, dorsal margin sloped; anterior side rounded, hinge deep, cardinal teeth large, two and one, lateral teeth none.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 356.

Hab. China Seas.

The surface of this shell consists of a series of concentric flattened areas.



312 a.



313 b.



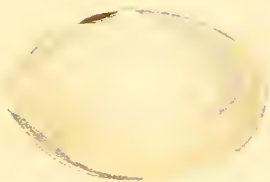
313 a.



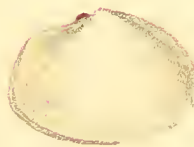
314.



315 b.



315 a.



312 b.

TELLINA.

PLATE LIII.

Species 312. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA IMMACULATA. *Tel. testâ oratâ, subinflatâ, lacteâ, tenui, subæquilateralî, inæquivalvi, valvulâ sinistrâ profundiori, ad marginem ventralem posticè paulò superante; latere postico angulato, latè truncato, ligamento prominulo.*

THE IMMACULATE TELLINA. Shell ovate, subinflated, milk-white, thin, subequilateral, inequivalve, left valve rather the deeper, posteriorly overlapping the other at the ventral margin; posterior side angular, widely truncated, ligament a little prominent.

PHILIPPI.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

This shell reminds the observer of *Tellina dispar*, but is quite without the oblique striae in both valves.

Species 313. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA TERSA. *Tel. testâ subtrigonâ, compressâ, tenui, albâ, epidermide tenui indutâ, validè flexuosâ; latere postico brevi, angusto, acuminato, radiatim in valvulâ sinistrâ biplicato, valvulâ dextrâ uniplicato; latere antico obliquo; margine dorsali declivi, termino rotundo; margine ventrali anticè convexo, ligamento parvo, dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE TERSE TELLINA. Shell subtrigonal, compressed, thin, white, covered with a thin epidermis, very flexuous; posterior side short, narrow, acuminated, with two radiating folds in the left valve, one in the right; anterior side oblique, dorsal margin sloped, end rounded; ventral margin anteriorly convex, ligament small; cardinal teeth small, lateral none.

GOULD, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1854, p. 199.

Species 314. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA QUOYI. *Tel. testâ oratâ, latâ, politâ, flavidâ, interruptim roseo radiatâ et concentricè fasciatâ;*

latere postico trigono, acuminato, brevi, radiatim prope marginem angulato, ligamento elongato; margine dorsali declivi; latere antico obliquè expanso, subinflato, dentibus lateralibus approximatis.

QUOY'S TELLINA. Shell ovate, wide, polished, yellowish, interruptedly rayed and concentrically banded with pink; posterior side trigonal, acuminated, short, radiately angular near the margin; ligament elongated, dorsal margin sloped; anterior side obliquely expanded, subinflated; lateral teeth approximate.

DESHAYES, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1856, p. 130. *Hab.* N. Australia.

A beautiful shell, resembling *Tellina sol* in form, but differing much in the character of the ornamentation.

Species 315. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA DENTICULATA. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, albâ, lævigatâ, subcompressâ, tenui, opacâ, inæquilateralî, inæquivalvi, valvulâ sinistrâ profundiori, alteram anticè ad marginem ventralem superante; latere postico brevi, acuminato, flexuoso, radiatim uniplicato, ad terminum in dentem producto; margine dorsali prope umbones secto, excavato; umbonibus acutis; latere antico amplo, margine dorsali convexo, elevato; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE DENTICULATED TELLINA. Shell ovate, white, smooth, rather compressed, thin, opaque, inequilateral, inequivalve, left valve the deeper, overlapping the other at the ventral margin anteriorly; posterior side short, acuminated, flexuose, with one radiating fold, produced into a tooth at the end; dorsal margin cut and excavated near the umboes; umboes sharp, anterior side full, dorsal margin convex, elevated; cardinal teeth small, no lateral teeth.

DESHAYES, *Pro. Zool. Soc.* 1864, p. 365.

Hab. — ?

Resembling *Tellina secta*, but less inflated and more oblong than that species.



316.



317 a



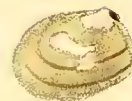
317 b



318.



319 a.



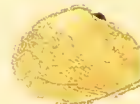
319 b.



320



321 a.



321 b



322.

TELLINA.

PLATE LIV.

Species 316. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA ATTENUATA. *Tel. testā ovatā, compressā, pallidē fulcā, æquivalvi, ovato-acuminatā, tenuiter concentricè striatā; latere postico breviusculo, attenuato, subrostrato, prope marginem leviter angulato, ante angulum contracto; latere antico obliquè producto.*

THE ATTENUATED TELLINA. Shell ovate, compressed, pale fulvous, equivalve, ovate-acuminated, finely concentrically striated; posterior side rather short, attenuated, subrostrated, with a slight angle near the margin, contracted in front of the angle; anterior side obliquely produced.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 363.

Hab. Port Essington.

Species 317. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA MACTRÆFORMIS. *Tel. testā parvā, oblongo-trigonā, tenui, lævigatā, semipellucidā, æquivalvi, pallidē fulcā, nonnunquam medio obscurè purpuraceo biradiatā; latere postico breviorē, attenuato, subacuminato; latere antico latiore, ad terminum subrotundo.*

THE MACTRÆFORM TELLINA. Shell small, oblong, trigonal, thin, smooth, semipellucid, equivalve, pale fulvous, sometimes with two median purplish rays; posterior side the shorter, attenuated, subacuminated; anterior side broader, somewhat rounded at the end.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Australia (Strange).

This pretty little semipellucid shell has something the appearance of a young *Maetra*.

Species 318. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA ANCILLA. *Tel. testā oblongā, albā, lævigatā, subcompressā, posticè super costam posticam concentricè sulcatā, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali; latere postico brevi, attenuato, flexuoso, biangulato, ante angulos depresso; margine subexcavato; latere antico producto, rectiusculo.*

THE HANDMAID TELLINA. Shell oblong, white, smooth, rather compressed, concentrically striated upon the

rib, equivalve, inequilateral; posterior side short attenuated, flexuous, with double angle, depressed in front of the angle, with margin excavated; anterior side produced, rather straight.

HANLEY, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1844.

Hab. Lord Hood's Island.

Tellina assimilis, resembling this species in general form, is not sulcated at the posterior end.

Species 319. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA CRASSULA. *Tel. testā obliquè ovatā, crassā, epidermide solidā indatā, æquivalvi, valde inæquilaterali, compressiusculā, intus puncticulatā; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis; latere postico brevissimo, truncato; latere antico amplo, obliquo.*

THE LITTLE THICK TELLINA. Shell obliquely ovate, thick, covered with a solid epidermis, equivalve, very inequilateral, rather compressed, puncticulated within; cardinal teeth small, no lateral teeth; posterior side very short, truncated; anterior side full, oblique.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 354.

Hab. Arctic Seas.

The obliquity of form and punctured inner surface are the distinguishing peculiarities of this species.

Species 320. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA MAZATLANICA. *Tel. testā ovato-oblongā, albā, plenā, lævigatā, æquivalvi; latere postico subtrigono, brevi, radiatim unisulcato; margine dorsali declivi, terminali truncato, infrā acuminato; dentibus cardinalibus nullis, ligamento parvo, prominente.*

THE MAZATLAN TELLINA. Shell ovate-oblong, white, full, smooth, equivalve; posterior side subtrigonal, short, with a radiating groove; dorsal margin sloped, end truncated, acuminated below; cardinal teeth none, ligament small, prominent.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 359.

Hab. Mazatlan.

There is a peculiar channel radiating behind the posterior fold.

Species 321. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA OBLIQUARIA. *Tel. testá brevi-ovatá, subaurantiá, inæquilaterali, inæquivalvi, omnino tenuiter sulcis obliquis sculptá; valvulá dextrá posticè ad marginem ventralem alteram superante; latere postico subacuminato, biangulato; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE OBLIQUE TELLINA. Shell short-ovate, inclining to orange, inequilateral, inequivalve, sculptured in every part with fine oblique lines; right valve overlapping the other posteriorly at the ventral margin; posterior side subacuminated, biangular; cardinal teeth small, lateral teeth none.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 356.

Hab. —?

Several specimens of this are in the late Cumingian collection.

Species 322. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SUCCINEA. *Tel. testá parvâ, subrotundâ, tumidâ, pallidè succineâ, subpellucidâ, lævigatâ; latere postico brevi, latè truncato; margine dorsali brevi, declivi.*

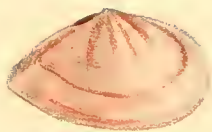
THE AMBER TELLINA. Shell small, nearly round, tumid, pale amber, subpellucid, smooth; posterior side short, broadly truncated; dorsal margin short, sloped.

SOWERBY.

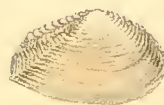
Hab. Bay of Manilla.



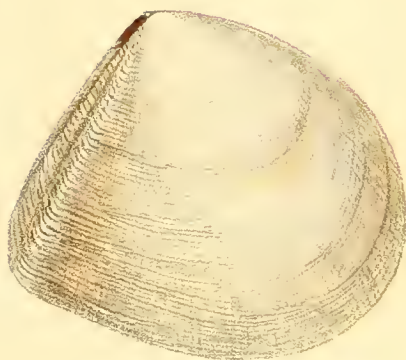
323.



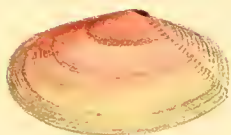
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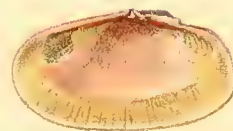
325.



326.



327.



327. b.



328.

TELLINA.

PLATE LV.

Species 323. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Angas.)

TELLINA BRAZIERI. *Tel. testâ parvâ, oblongâ, compressâ, tenui, lævigatâ, rosâ, subpellucidâ; latere postico brevi, truncato, angulato; post angulum complanato, concentricè lirato; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

BRAZIER'S TELLINA. Shell small, oblong, compressed, thin, smooth, pink, subpellucid; posterior side short, truncated, angular, behind the angle flattened, concentrically ridged; cardinal teeth small; lateral none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson, *Mr. Brazier.*

This pretty little species is flattened and truncated, and somewhat resembles a *Psammobia*.

Species 324. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SHANGHENSIS. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, tenui, subinflatâ, tenuissimè concentricè et radiatim striatâ, prope umbones rubra, roseo radiatâ, medio et marginem ventralem versùs fulvescenti; latere antero semi-ovato; latere postico acuminato, angulato, ante angulum depresso, post angulum rubro radiato; margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali sursùm acclivi; umbonibus inflatis; margine cardinali tenui; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, dente laterali antico proximo, postico nullo.*

THE SHANGHAI TELLINA. Shell ovate, thin, subinflated, very finely concentrically and radiately striated, red near the umboes, rayed with pink. In the middle and near the ventral margin buffish; anterior side semi-ovate; posterior side acuminated, angular, depressed in front of the angle, with a red ray behind the angle; dorsal margin sloped, ventral margin sloped upwards; umboes inflated; cardinal margin thin, cardinal teeth small; lateral anterior tooth approximate, posterior none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Shanghai.

Species 325. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SQUAMIFERA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, albâ, compressâ, ad marginem dorsalem utrinque squamis*

rotundis, extantibus serratâ, ad latera acutè laminatâ, medio tenuito depresso-laminatâ; latere postico obliquè truncato, validè plicato; dentibus lateralibus antero magno, subproximo, postico remoto.

THE SCALE-BEARING TELLINA. Shell oblong, white, compressed, serrated at the dorsal margin on both sides with rounded extant scales, sharply laminated at the sides with fine depressed laminae in the centre; posterior side obliquely truncated; strongly plicated; anterior lateral tooth large, rather near; posterior remote.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 365.

Hab. — (?)

This beautifully sculptured little shell differs from *Tellina semiaspera* in the scales adorning the edges, in the strongly and sharply laminated fold. The odd valve, from which our figure was taken, appears to be unique.

Species 326. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA RESECTA. *Tel. testâ, crassâ, albâ, concentricè rugatâ, subtrigonâ, elevatâ, subinflatâ; latere postico brevissimo, margine usque ad marginem ventralem obliquè declivo, inter valvas supernè excavato, areâ postangulari angustâ, depressâ, serratâ; latere antico tumido, medio et prope marginem tenuiter reticulatâ; ligamento elongato, semi-infosso.*

THE PARED TELLINA. Shell thick, white, concentrically wrinkled, subtrigonal, elevated, subinflated; posterior side very short, margin obliquely sloped down to the ventral margin, excavated above between the valves, postangular area narrow, depressed, serrated; anterior side tumid, finely reticulated in the middle and near the margin; ligament elongated, half imbedded.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 364.

Hab. North-east Australia.

The extremely elevated deltoid form of this, and the excessive shortness of the dorsal side, sufficiently distinguishes this from *Tellina Capsoides*.

April, 1869.

Species 327. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SANGUINOLENTA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, compressâ, solidâ, levigatâ, prope umbones sanguinâ, prope margines fulvâ; intus margine cardinali medioque rosâ, margine ventrali et impressionibus muscularibus flavido-aurantiâ; latero postico breviusculo, latè truncato; latere antico producto; margine ventrali rectiusculo; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE BLEEDING TELLINA. Shell oblong, compressed, solid, smooth, blood-coloured near the umboes, buff near the margins, within the hinge margin and centre pink, near the ventral margin and on the muscular impressions yellowish-orange; posterior side rather short, widely truncated; anterior side produced; ventral margin rather straight; cardinal teeth small; lateral, none.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 359.

Hab. — (?)

An oblong, rather flat, truncated Psammobia-formed shell.

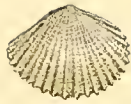
Species 328.

TELLINA COMPRESSISSIMA. *Tel. testâ oblongo-subtrigona compressâ, complanatâ, albo-lutescenti; levigatâ, sub lente tenuissimè striatâ, epidermide tenuissimo grisescenti indutâ; latere postico acutè angulato, margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, areâ post-angulari compressâ, umbonibus complanatis, acutis, subcentralibus; dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus nullis; ligamento parvo.*

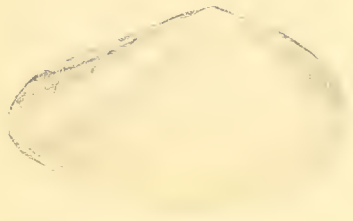
THE VERY COMPRESSED TELLINA. Shell oblong subtrigonal, compressed, flattened, dull white, smooth, very finely striated under the lens; covered with a very thin greyish epidermis; posterior side sharply angular; dorsal margin sloped, end truncated; postangular area flat; umbones flattened, acute, subcentral; cardinal teeth minute, lateral none; ligament small.

Hab. Japan.

This is one of the flattest of the Tellinides group.



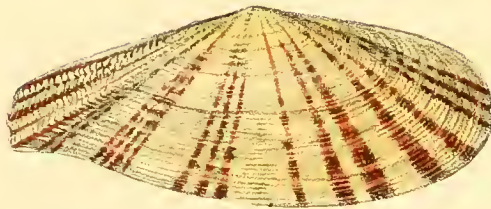
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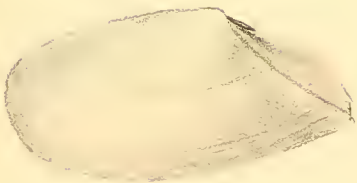
330. a.



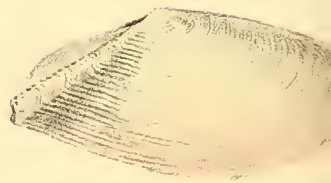
330. b



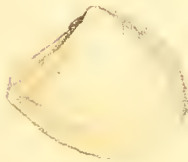
331.



332. a.



332. b.



333

TELLINA.

PLATE LVI.

Species 329. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA PRETIOSA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, albâ, ovatâ, subtumida; costis extantibus squamiferis radiatâ, interstitiis profundis; latere postico subacuminato, termino truncato; dentibus lateralibus validis*

THE PRECIOUS TELLINA. Shell small, white, ovate, rather tumid; rayed with standing-out scale-bearing ribs, with deep interstices; posterior side subacuminated, end truncated; lateral teeth strong.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 350. 6

Hab. — (?)

A very beautifully-sculptured species, of which at present only one specimen is known.

Species 330. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA LAYARDII. *Tel. testâ compressâ oblongo-subtrigonâ, albâ, medio pallidissimè roseâ, inæquivalvi, inæquilaterali, levigatâ, ad latera tenuissimè striatâ; latere postico producto, acuminato, margine dorsali depresso; latere antico semitondo; valvulâ dextrâ profundiori; dentibus cardinalibus duobus, et uno parvis, lateralibus nullis.*

LAYARD'S TELLINA. Shell compressed, oblong-subtrigonal, white, very pale rose in the middle, inæquivalve, inæquilateral, smooth, very finely striated at the sides; posterior side produced, acuminated, dorsal margin depressed; anterior side half round; right valve deeper; cardinal teeth two and one, small, lateral none.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1855, p. 357.

Hab. — (?)

Much more elongated and less trigonal than *Tellina acuminata*.

Species 331. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SPLENDIDA. *Tel. testâ elongatâ, æqualiter concentricè liratâ, subaurantia, fasciis interruptis; divisis vividè rubris eleganter radiatâ; intùs vividè aurantiâ; latere postico subacuminato, triplicato, versus laterem dextrum curvo, superplicias*

acutè laminato; margine dorsali declivi, termino trilobato, truncato; margine ventrali ante angulum excavato; latere antico oblongo; dentibus cardinalibus parvis; lateralibus remotis, validis.

THE SPLENDID TELLINA. Shell elongated, equally concentrically ridged, rather orange, elegantly rayed with interrupted, divided, bright red bands; inside bright orange, posterior side subacuminated, triplicated, curved towards the right side, sharply laminated upon the fold, dorsal margin sloped, end trilobate, truncated; ventral margin excavated in front of the angle; anterior side oblong; cardinal teeth small, lateral remote, strong.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 470.

Hab. Philippines.

Species 332. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA CRASSIPPLICATA. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, albâ, subpellucidâ, ad marginem subroseâ; tenui, subinflata, versùs laterem dextram arcuatâ; tenuiter concentricè liratâ, liris super costam posticam; et ad latera vulvulæ dextre, profunde laminatis, prope medium paulo divergentibus; latere postico acuminato, plicâ magnâ in valvulâ dextrâ radiatâ, in valvulâ sinistrâ uni-canaliculato margine dorsali convexo-declivi, termino bidentato; margine ventrali ante plicam posticam excavato; ligamento parvo.*

THE THICK-FOLDED TELLINA.—Shell ovate, white, subpellucid, a little rosy towards the margin; thin, subinflated, curved towards the right side, finely concentrically ridged; ridges on the posterior rib and at the sides of the right valve deeply laminated, near the middle a little divergent; posterior side acuminated, rayed, with a large fold in the right valve, and a canal in the left valve; dorsal margin convexly sloped, bidentate at the end; ventral margin in front of the posterior fold excavated; ligament small.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Sandwich Islands.

Differing from *T. cruciger* in the sculpture.

Species 333. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA DIEMENENSIS. *Tel. testâ obliquè subtrigonâ, tenui, semi-pellucidâ, pallidissimè fulvâ, elevatâ, lævigatâ, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali; latere postico brevi, acuminato, obtusè angulato, compresso, versus laterem dextrum arcuato, margine dorsale depresso, declivi, areâ post angulari angustâ, termino subtruncato; margine ventrali sursùm acclivi, ligamento parvo; umbonibus elevatis, retrorsis; latere antico inflato, lato, margine dorsali convexo; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, dente antero laterali approximato, postico nullo.*

THE VANDIEMEN'S LAND TELLINA. Shell obliquely subtrigonal; thin, semipellucid, very pale fawn,

elevated, smooth, equivalve, inequilateral; posterior side short, acuminate, obtusely angular, compressed, curved towards the right side; dorsal margin depressed, sloped, post-angular area narrow, end subtruncated; ventral margin sloped upwards, ligament small, umboes elevated, leaning backwards; anterior side inflated, wide, dorsal margin convex; cardinal teeth small, anterior lateral tooth approximate, posterior none.

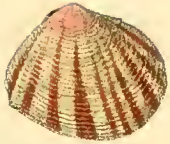
DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 361.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land.

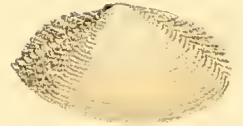
Much lighter, thinner, and more curved than *Tellina deltoidalis*.



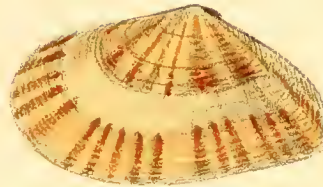
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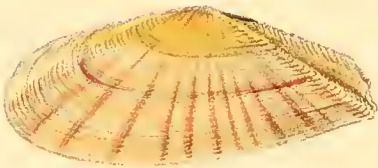
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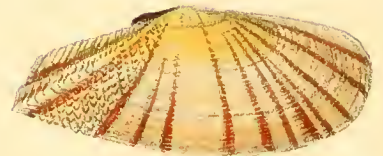
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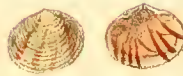
337



338 a



338 b



a 339 b

TELLINA.

PLATE LVII.

Species 334. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SEMI-INFLATA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, tenui, tenuissimè striatâ, pallidè succinèd, iridescenti, inequilaterali, subovatâ; latere postico acuminato, plica rotundâ radiato, anteplicam depresso, termino acuminato; latere antico obliquo inflato; dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE HALF-INFLATED TELLINA. Shell small, thin, very finely striated, pale amber, iridescent, inæquilateral, subovate; posterior side acuminated, rayed with a rounded fold, depressed in front of the angle, end acuminated; anterior side oblique, inflated; cardinal teeth small, lateral none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. —(?)

Species 335. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA RADIANS. *Tel. testâ crassâ, subrotundâ, tumidâ, concentricè minutè liratâ, ad umbones purpureâ, medio et ad margines obscure fulvo, fasciis rubris continuis radiato, intùs mediò aurantiâ cardine valvo, margine albo; latere postico breviusculo, validè flexuoso, margine dorsali declivi, margine ventrali ante plicam posticam sursùm acclivi, excavato; latere antico tumido, rotundo, latere ventrali obliquè convexo; umbonibus elevatis, rotundis; dentibus cardinalibus duobus et uno, dente laterali postico remoto, antero approximato.*

THE RADIATING TELLINA. Shell thick, subrotund, tumid, concentrically minutely ridged, purple at the umboes, dull fawn in the middle and at the borders, rayed with continuous red bands, within orange in the middle, pink on the hinge, white at the border; posterior side rather short, with strong flexure, dorsal margin sloped, ventral margin in front of the fold sloped upwards, excavated; anterior side turned, round, ventral margin obliquely convex; umboes elevated, round; cardinal teeth two, one; lateral posterior tooth remote, anterior approximate.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 366.

Hab. —(?)

Species 336. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SEMIASPERA. *Tel. testâ albâ, subcompressâ, oblongo-ovatâ, solidâ, medio concentricè tenuiliratâ, ad latera squamis parvis obliquè depositis rugatâ; latere postico truncato, radiatim validè angulato, angulo serrato, margine dorsali subdeclivi, recti termino latè truncato, margine ventrali convexo, ante angulum sursùm acclivi; ligamento parvo; cardini trigono, dentibus cardinalibus tenuibus, laminatis, lateralibus nullis.*

THE HALF-ROUGHENED TELLINA. Shell white, subcompressed, oblong-ovate, solid, finely concentrically ridged in the middle, roughened at the sides with obliquely placed small scales; posterior side truncated, radiately strongly angulated, angle serrated, dorsal margin somewhat sloped, straight, end widely truncated, ventral margin convex, sloped upwards in front of the angle, ligament small, hinge trigonal, cardinal teeth thin, laminar, lateral none.

DESHAYES.

Hab. Australia. (?)

Species 337. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA RUFA. *Tel. testâ ovatâ, solidâ, concentricè sulcatâ, aurantiâ, interruptim fusco radiatâ et coloribus variis angulatim pictâ; versùs laterem dextrum subarcuatâ, in valvulâ sinistrâ prope canalem posticam levigatâ; latere postico, in valvulâ dextrâ radiatim costato, in valvulâ sinistrâ canaliculatâ, margine dorsali declivi, termino truncato, infrâ angulatâ.*

THE RUFIOUS TELLINA. Shell ovate, solid, concentrically sulcated, orange, interruptedly rayed with brown and angularly painted with various tints; slightly arched towards the right side, in the left valve smooth near the posterior canal; posterior side in the right valve radiately ribbed, in the left valve canaliculated; dorsal margin sloped, end truncated, angular beneath.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 367.

Hab. —(?)

A species in some degree resembling *Tellina exulta*, but differing in general appearance, and some slight characters.

Species 338. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA DISSIMILIS. *Tel. testâ elongatâ, solidâ, concentricè sulcatâ, ante angulum posticum in valvulâ dextrâ squamis obliquè dispositis rugatâ, subrosâ, radiis remotis, pallidis ornatâ, posticè versus laterem dextrum avenatâ; latere postico angusto, truncato, validè flexuoso, infrâ acuminato; margine ventrali ante angulum, posticum subcontracto, medio recti; latere antero producto, termino rotundo.*

THE DISSIMILAR TELLINA. Shell elongated, solid, concentrically grooved, before the posterior angle in the right valve roughened with obliquely disposed scales, rather pink, ornamented with remote pale rays, posteriorly curved towards the right side, posterior side narrow, truncated, strongly flexuous, acuminate below; ventral margin in front of the angle rather contracted, straight in the middle; anterior side produced, end rounded.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 370.

Hab. —(?)

Much more elongated than *Tellina vastellum*, with very prominent obliquely arranged scales in front of the posterior angle on the right valve.

Species 339. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA PARVA. *Tel. testâ parvâ, rotundato subovatâ, crassâ, concentricè regulariter sulcata inflatâ; obscure fulvâ, fasciis pallidis roseis utrinque radiata, intus infrâ umbones flavida, prope marginem vividè radiatâ; latere postico angustiori; margine cardinali tenui, dentibus cardinalibus minutis, lateralibus approximatis.*

THE SMALL TELLINA. Shell small, rounded, subovate, thick, concentrically regularly grooved, inflated; obscurely fulvous, rayed on both sides with pale rosy bands, within, yellow under the umboes, vividly rayed near the margin; posterior side the narrower; cardinal margin thin; cardinal teeth small, lateral approximate.

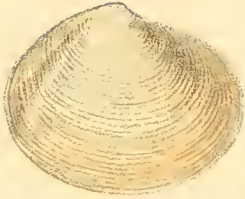
SOWERBY.

Hab. —(?)

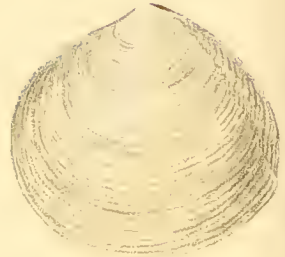
This pretty little shell is distinguished from others rather similar, like *Tellina Balanitina* by its neat concentric grooves.



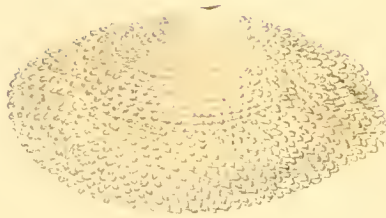
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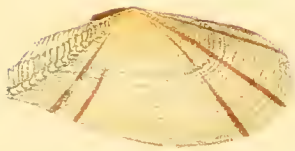
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342



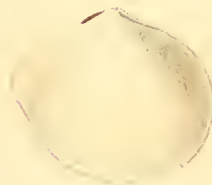
343



344



345



340 b

TELLINA.

PLATE LVIII.

Species 340. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA POLITISSIMA. *Tel. testâ albâ tenui subpellucidâ, obliquè subrotundâ, politâ, valdè inflatâ; latere postico brevi, acuminato, post umbones excavato, termino elevato, margine dorsali elevatim declivi, margine ventrali valdè sursùm acclivi; latere antico inflatissimo, rotundato, margine ventrali obliquè convexo; umbonibus retrorsis acuminatis; ligamento parvo.*

THE VERY POLISHED TELLINA. Shell white, thin, subpellucid, obliquely rather rounded, polished, very inflated; posterior side short, acuminated, excavated behind the umboes; end elevated, with dorsal margin raised and sloped, ventral margin much sloped upwards; anterior side very inflated, rounded, ventral margin obliquely convex; umboes leaning backwards, acuminated; ligament small.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — (?)

The excavated area behind the umboes, and the absence of striæ, distinguish the shell from *Tellina striata*.

Species 341. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA AMPHIDESMOIDES. *Tel. testâ crassâ, ovatâ, concentricè acutè laminatâ, compressâ, albo-subcærulea, subcompressâ, intùs pallidè rosèâ; latere postico breviusculo latiori, flexurâ inconspicuâ; latere antico subproducto, semiovatâ, ante umbones excavato; umbonibus elevatis; ligamento elongato semi-infosso; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, dente antico-laterali approximâtâ, postico laterali nullo.*

THE AMPHIDESMOID TELLINA. Shell thick, ovate, concentrically acutely laminated, compressed, dull bluish-white, subcompressed; within pale pink; posterior side rather short, rather the wider; with inconspicuous fold, anterior side a little produced, semi-ovate, excavated in front of the umboes, umboes elevated, ligament elongated, half imbedded; cardinal teeth small, anterior lateral tooth approximate, posterior lateral none.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — (?)

Only one specimen appears in the collection of the British Museum.

Species 342. (Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA LENTICULARIS. *Tel. testâ, rotundâ, elevatâ crassâ, concentricè rugatâ, niveâ, tumidâ, subæquivalvi (valculâ sinistrâ paulè profundiorâ), subæquilaterali; latere postico longiusculo, versùs laterem sinistrum recurvo, margine dorsali excavato declivo, latere antico breviusculo, latere postico longiusculo, ante umbones subexcavato; dentibus lateralibus latis, subapproximatis.*

THE LENTICULAR TELLINA. Shell round, elevated, thick, concentrically wrinkled, snow-white, tumid, subæquivalve (sinistral valve rather deeper) subæquilateral; bent back towards the right side; posterior side a little the shorter, subexcavated in front of the umboes; lateral teeth wide, subapproximate.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Japan.

It differs in coarseness of sculpture from *Tellina Remus*.

Species 343. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA SQUAMMULOSA. *Tel. testâ sordidè albâ prope, umbones in medio laminatim lirâtâ, ad latera et versùs marginem ventralem acutè squammulosâ, oblongo, ovata, compressâ; latere postico breviori, subtruncata propè marginem dorsalem radiatim angulatâ et depressâ, dentibus lateralibus tenuibus, remotis.*

THE SQUAMMULOSE TELLINA. Shell dull white, with laminated ridges near the umboes in the centre, sharply squammulose at the sides and towards the ventral margin, oblong, ovate, compressed; posterior side shorter, subtruncated, radiately depressed, and angular near the dorsal margin; lateral teeth thin, remote.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1840, p. 160.

Hab. Australia.

This shell, of which there is only a single valve in the late Mr. Cuming's collection, might pass for a white specimen of *Tellina pulcherrima*, if the laminae were not confined to the region of the umboes.

Species 344. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA AMENA. *Tel. testâ oblongo-subovatâ solidâ, subobliquâ, concentricè tenui laminatâ, prope umboes aurantiâ, propè margines fulvis, radiis paucis angustibus notatis lineatâ; latere postico breviori, acutè approximâtè biangulatâ, super angulos acutè lirato, areâ postangulari brevi, angustâ, ligamento prominenti, margine ventrali contracto, excavato; latere antico producto, dente laterali postico remoto inconspicuo, antico approximato, parvo.*

THE PLEASANT TELLINA. Shell oblong, subovate, solid, suboblique, concentrically finely laminated, orange near the umboes, fawn near the umboes, lineated with few narrow rays; posterior side acutely triangular, sharply and prominently ridged upon the angles; postangular area short, narrow ligament prominent, ventral margin contracted, excavated; anterior side produced; posterior lateral tooth remote, inconspicuous, anterior approximate, small.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 369.

Hab. Chinese Seas.

Differing from *Tellina Cumingii* in its less compressed and more oblique form.

Species 345. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

TELLINA AMBOYNENSIS. *Tel. testâ rectâ, ovatâ, oblongâ, levigatâ, compressâ, pallidè fulva, epidermide fulvo viridiscenti, latere postico subtruncato, hiante, breviusculo, acutè biangulato, versùs laterem dextrum leviter arcuato, cardine tenui, dentibus lateralibus nullis; latere antico producto, aequaliter semiovato.*

THE AMBOYNA TELLINA. Shell straight, ovate, oblong, smooth, compressed, pale fawn, epidermis greenish-fawn; posterior side subtruncated, gaping, rather the shorter, acutely biangular, arched gently towards the right side, hinge thin; lateral teeth, none; anterior side produced, equally semi-ovate.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 366.

Hab. The Amboyna.

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MONOGRAPH

OF THE GENUS

A T Y S.

“ Behind the cloud the star-light lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall ;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Hath left his hope with all.” — *Whittier*.



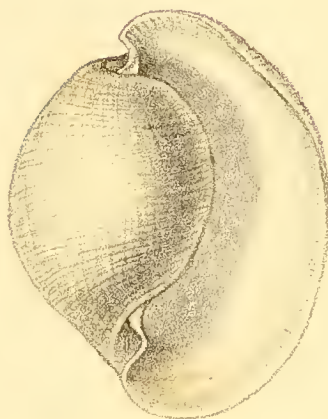
1a



2a



2b



1b



3.



4.



1c.

ATYS.

PLATE I.

Genus ATYS, Montfert.

Testa sub pallio animalii cœlata, ovata vel cylindracea plerumque alba, solida, transversè suprâ et infrâ medium striata; spirâ cœlatâ; columellâ tortuosâ; labium externum ad terminum supra spiram elevatum, supra medium subcontractum.

Shell concealed beneath the mantle of the animal, ovate, or cylindrical, generally white, solid, transversely striated above and below the middle; spire concealed; columella tortuous; outer lip elevated above the spire at the end, more or less contracted above the middle.

The typical species of this genus, *Atys Naucum*, is the well-known Bornean and Philippine oval white shell. These localities, with Ceylon and Australia, produce nearly all the species. But there are a few small species found in North America, one in the Mediterranean, and one (*A. Cranchi*) on the coast of Devonshire.

Species 1. (Fig. a, b, c, Mus. Brit.)

ATYS NAUCUM. *At. testâ inflatâ, ovatâ, subsolidâ, epidermide tenui indutâ, sublevigatâ, spirâ spirâ striato-sulcatâ; sulcus subdistans, medio subobliteratis; columellâ tortuosâ, obliquè truncatâ, subumbilicatâ; apice subumbilicato; aperturâ magnâ; labio externo suprâ elevato, cuneato.*

THE NUT-SHEATH ATYS. Shell inflated, ovate, subsolid, covered with a thin epidermis, rather smooth, spirally striate, sulcated; sulci subdistant, subobliterated in the middle; columella tortuous, obliquely truncated, subumbilicated; apex subumbilicated; aperture large; outer lip elevated above, cuneate.

GÆLIN. Linnæus, p. 3424.

Hab. Borneo; Philippines. H. Cuming.

Species 2. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS FERRUGINOSA. *At. testâ ovatâ, inflatâ, tenui, utrinque subumbilicatâ transversè sulcato-striatâ,*

medio gibbosâ sub-carinatâ, longitudinaliter strigis ferrugineis undulatis ornatâ; labio interno suprâ anfractum ultimum rectiusculâ, columellâ tortuosâ; aperturâ magnâ; labio externo elevato, cuneato.

THE FERRUGINOUS ATYS. Shell ovate, inflated, thin, subumbilicated at both ends, transversely striated, gibbous and subcarinated in the middle; longitudinally ornamented with ferruginous undulated stripes; inner lip above the last whorl rather straight; columella tortuous; aperture large; outer lip elevated, cuneate.

CHEMN. Hist. Conch. i. tab. 22, f. 209, 210.

Hab. — (?) Mus. Cuming.

Irrespectively of the longitudinal, zebra-like markings, this shell, although thinner, very much resembles the preceding species.

Species 3. (Mus. Brit.)

ATYS OVOIDEA. *At. testâ solidâ, albâ, utrinque leviter umbilicatâ, supra et infra medium spirâ spirâ sulcatâ, medio gibboso, subcarinato; columellâ rectiusculâ, labio externo medio subangulato.*

THE OVOID ATYS. Shell solid, white, slightly umbilicated at both ends, spirally sulcated above and below the middle, gibbose in the centre, and subcarinated; columella rather straight, outer lip slightly angular in the middle.

QUOY. Voy. Astro. pl. 26, f. 17, 18.

Hab. Island of Guam, Australia. J. B. Jukes, Esq.

This may be only a dwarf variety of *Atys Naucum*, which it resembles, except in respect of being shorter, thicker, and angular in the middle.

Species 4. (Mus. Brit.)

ATYS SOLIDA. *At. testâ cylindraceâ, solidâ, albâ, suprâ et infrâ densè spirâ spirâ striatâ, utrinque subumbilicatâ, medio gibboso, subcarinato; aperturâ elongatâ, columellâ arcuatâ, labio interno supra anfractum ultimum tortuâ, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo ad medium angulato.*

ATYS.—PLATE I.

THE SOLID ATYS. Shell cylindrical, solid, white, closely spirally striated above and below, slightly umbilicated at each end, gibbous and subcarinated in the middle; aperture elongated, columella arched, inner lip above the last whorl tortuous, cuneate at the end; outer lip angular at the middle.

BRUGUIERE. Enc. Met. I. p. 374.

Hab. Philippines. H. Cuming.

This rather thick shell bears the same relation to *Atys cylindrica* that *A. ovoidea* bears to *A. Naucum*, and may possibly be a dwarf variety.



A T Y S.

PLATE II.

Species 5. (Mus. Brit.)

ATYS MUSCARIA. *At. testâ parvâ, ovatâ, solidâ, albâ, versus apicem angustata, medio et infrâ inflatâ; prope terminos spiralliter pauci-striatâ; aperturâ angustâ, columellâ brevi, truncatâ, tortuâ, subdentiformi, apice subumbilicâto.*

THE FLY ATYS. Shell small, ovate, solid, white, narrow towards the apex, inflated at the middle and below, with few spiral striæ near the ends; aperture narrow; columella short, truncated, tortuous, rather tooth-shaped; apex slightly umbilicated.

GUILDING.

Hab. China Seas.

Species 6. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS AMYGDALA. *At. testâ subcylindricâ, tenui, sorlidè albâ, concentricè prope terminos tenuè striatâ; longitudinaliter striatâ, versus apicem subangustatâ, medio subinflatâ; aperturâ angustâ, columellâ arcuatâ, labio externo elevato, acuminato.*

THE ALMOND ATYS. Shell subcylindrical, thin, dull white, concentrically finely striated near the ends; longitudinally striated, rather narrow towards the apex, rather inflated in the middle; aperture narrow; columella arched; outer lip raised, acuminated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — (?)

Resembling *Atys elongata*, it is yet, nevertheless, less cylindrical than that species, and is slightly striated in the longitudinal direction.

Species 7. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

ATYS CYLINDRICA. *At. testâ cylindrâ, elongatâ, solidâ, albâ, ad apicem subumbilicatâ; utrinque distantu concentricè sulcatâ, ad medium subgibbosâ, vix carinatâ; aperturâ angustâ, labio interno supra apicem tortuoso, cuneato; columellâ crassâ, subcomplanatâ, arcuatâ.*

THE CYLINDRICAL ATYS. Shell cylindrical, elongated, solid, white, subumbilicated at the apex; concentrically distantly sulcated at each end, rather gibbous in the middle, scarcely carinated; aper-

ture narrow, inner lip above the apex tortuous. cuneate; columella thick, rather flat, arched.

HEBLINGS. Chemn. x. t. 146, f. 1356, 1357.

Hab. Pasacao, Island of Luzon. Cuming.

Species 8. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

ATYS ELONGATA. *At. testâ albâ, ad apicem subumbilicatâ, angustatâ, tenui, elongatâ, cylindricâ, supra et infra medium distantu spiralliter sulcatâ, ad terminos densè striatâ; labio interno supra apicem spiralliter tortuoso; columellâ arcuatâ, crassâ, subcomplanatâ, aperturâ angustâ, supra cuneato.*

THE ELONGATED ATYS. Shell white, subumbilicated, narrowed at the apex, thin, elongated, cylindrical, above and below the middle distantly spirally sulcated, densely striated at the ends; inner lip above the apex spirally tortuous; columella arched, thick, rather flattened; aperture narrow, cuneate above.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus Bulla, Sp. 90. Pl. 125, f. 121.

Hab. Ceylon; Philippines.

Thinner, less cylindrical, and more enlarged than *A. cylindrica*.

Species 9. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS CRANCHIL.—*At. testâ tenui, breviusculâ, inflatâ, utrinque tenuè striatâ, pallidè fulvâ, subpellucidâ, ad apicem subtruncatâ, subumbilicatâ; aperturâ pyriformi, labio externo, ad apicem subrotundo, medio sinuatim producto, columellâ rectiusculâ, ad terminem truncatâ.*

CRANCH'S ATYS. Shell thin, rather short, inflated, thinly striated at both ends, pale fawn, subpellucid, slightly truncated at the apex and subumbilicated; aperture pyriferous, outer lip slightly rounded at the apex, sinuously produced in the middle; columella rather straight, truncated at the end.

LEACH. M.S.

Bulla utriculus, Broch.

Bulla intermedia, Aradas.

Hab. Salcomb Bay, Devonshire.

Species 10. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS SUCCISA. *At. testâ elongatâ, albâ, levigatâ, utrinque tenuissimè spiraliter striatâ, apice umbilicato; labio interno supra apicem tortuosim plicato, columellâ tenui, rectiusculâ; apertura suprâ subcontracto, infrâ truncato.*

THE TRUNCATED ATYS. Shell elongated, white, smooth, very finely spirally striated at both ends; apex umbilicated; inner lip above the apex with a tortuous fold, columella thin, rather straight; aperture slightly contracted above, truncated below.

EHRENBERG.

Hab. Red Sea.



ATYS.

PLATE III.

Species 11. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS TRUNCATULA. *At. testâ minutâ, cylindricâ, lævigatâ, supra angustatâ, apicè truncato, labio externo retrorsim disjuncto; columellâ tenuiter reflexâ, subtortuâ; lateribus rectis; apertura supra angustatâ, infra subtruncatâ*

THE LITTLE TRUNCATED ATYS. Shell minute, cylindrical, smooth, narrowed above, apex truncated, with the outer lip separated backwards; columella thinly reflected, slightly tortuous; sides straight; aperture narrowed above, subtruncated below.

BRUGUIERE. Enc. Met., Phil. En. Moll. Sci. t. 7, p. 21.
Bulla umbilicata, Montagu.

Hab. Sicily.

Species 12. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS MONODONTA. *At. testâ parvâ, cylindricâ, brevî, albâ, solidâ, longitudinaliter striatâ; lateribus rectis, apice umbilicato, truncato; apertura angustâ; columellâ brevissimâ, tortuâ, truncatâ, dentiformi.*

THE SINGLE-TOOTHED ATYS. Shell small, cylindrical, short, white, solid, longitudinally striated, sides straight; apex umbilicated, truncated; aperture narrow, columella very short, tortuous, truncated, tooth-shaped.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus, *Bulla*, sp. 92, fig. 118.
Hab. Æthiopia.

This pretty little shell belongs to a group in which the short truncated columella resembles a tooth.

Species 13. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS DENTIFERA. *At. testâ parvâ, ovatâ, solidâ, brevî, lævi; apice subtruncato, subumbilicato; apertura angustâ, columella brevî, tortuosâ, in dentem acutum productâ.*

THE TOOTH-BEARING ATYS. Shell small, ovate, solid, short, smooth; apex subtruncated, subumbilicated, aperture narrow, columella short, tortuous, produced into a sharp tooth.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus, *Bulla*, sp. 93, fig. 124.

Hab. Lord Hood's Island. Cuming.

This pretty little Atys, with quite a produced columellar tooth, was found on specimens of the *Aricula Margaritifera*.

Species 14. (Mus. Metcalfe, olim.)

ATYS SPECIOSA. *At. testâ albâ, solidâ, subpyriformi, ad apicem umbilicatâ angustatâ, longitudinaliter striatâ, medio ventricosâ; apertura angustatâ, anticè subexpansâ; columellâ arcuatâ, brevî, subplanulatâ, labio externo intus incrassato, supra medium sinuatim producto.*

THE SPECIOUS ATYS. Shell white, solid, subpyriform, umbilicated and narrowed at the apex, longitudinally striated, very ventricose in the middle; aperture narrow, slightly expanded in front; columella arched, short, rather flattened, outer lip thickened within, sinuously produced above the middle.

A. ADAMS. Sowerby's Thesaurus, *Bulla*, sp. 91, f. 122.
Hab. —(?)

Species 15. (Fig. a, b. Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS TORTUOSA. *At. testâ ovoideâ, subfusiformi, pellucidâ, subviridi, utrinque subumbilicatâ, apice contracto, acuminato, labio interno supra apicem tortuo, columellâ tenui, tortuâ; labio externo supra inflexo.*

THE TORTUOUS ATYS. Shell ovoid, subfusiform, pellucid, rather green, subumbilicated at both ends; apex contracted, acuminated, inner lip tortuous above the apex; columella thin, tortuous; outer lip inflected above.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus, *Bulla* 89, fig. 120.
Hab. Island of Camaguiney, Philippines.

A shell of remarkable form, big, narrowed, and subacuminated at each end.

Species 16. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS PYRIFORMIS. *At. testâ parvâ, albâ, pyriformi, ad apicem angustissimâ, medio et infra inflatâ, utrinque umbilicatâ; apertura posticè angustissimâ, anticè expansâ; columellâ tenui, rectiusculâ.*

THE PYRIFORM ATYS. Shell small, white, pyriform, very narrow at the apex, inflated at and beneath

the middle, umbilicated at both ends; aperture very narrow posteriorly, expanded anteriorly; columella thin, rather straight.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus Bulla, 97, fig. 128.

Hab. China Sea.

The most decidedly pyriform of all the species.

Species 17. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS OVULATA. *At. testâ, parvâ, albâ, cylindricâ, lævigatâ, subpellucidâ, rectâ: apice subtruncato, umbilicato: aperturâ angustatâ: columella tenui, rectiusculâ, acuminatâ.*

THE OVAL ATYS. Shell small, white, cylindrical, smooth, subpellucid, straight; apex subtruncated, umbilicated, aperture narrowed; columella thin, rather straight, acuminated.

BROCCHI, p. 277, t. I, f. 8.

Hab. Sicily.

Species 18. (Mus. Brit.)

ATYS HIEMALIS. *At. testâ minutâ, hyalinâ, globosâ, tenuiter longitudinaliter striatâ; aperturâ supernè angustatâ, infernè valdè expansâ; labio externo supernè sinuosim producto, ad apicem longè retrorsim disjuncto; columellâ rectâ, ad terminum acuminatâ.*

THE WINTER ATYS. Shell minute, hyaline, globose, finely longitudinally striated; aperture narrowed above, much expanded below; outer lip sinuously produced above, separated far back at the apex; columella straight, acuminated at the end.

COUTHOR, Boston Journ. of Nat. Hist. v. ii. p. 180, p. 4, f. 5.

Hab. Massachusetts Bay, United States.

This very globose little shell is glassy in texture, and very curiously formed.



19



20 a.



20. b



21 a.



22 a.



22. b



21. b



23.



24



21 c

A T Y S.

PLATE IV.

Species 19. (Mus. Metcalfe, *olim.*)

ATYS EXIGUA. *At. testâ minutâ, elongatâ, angustâ, cylindricâ, nitidâ, longitudinaliter minutissimè striatâ; aperturâ angustissimâ; columellâ tenui, subtortuâ; apice angustissimo.*

THE NARROW ATYS. Shell minute, elongated, narrow, cylindrical, polished, longitudinally very minutely striated; aperture very narrow, columella thin, rather tortuous; apex very narrow.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus Bulla, Sp. 98, f. 129.

Hab. Port Lincoln.

Species 20. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Metcalfe, *olim.*)

ATYS HORDACEA. *At. testâ parvâ, ovali, albâ, nitidâ, spiraliter striatâ; ad terminos angustatâ, suprâ medium ventricosâ; columellâ tortuosâ; aperturâ angustâ; labio externo suprâ medium arcuatâ.*

THE BARLEY ATYS. Shell small, ovate, white, smooth, spirally striated; narrow at the ends, ventricose above the middle; columella tortuous; aperture narrow; outer lip arched above the middle.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus, Sp. 100, f. 131.

Hab. Port Lincoln; Australia.

Species 21. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Brit.)

ATYS PARALLELA. *At. testâ elongatâ, tenui, prope terminos spiraliter striatâ, angustatâ medio lævigatâ, inflatâ, ad terminum anticum subtruncatâ, utrinque subumbilicatâ, albâ, seu medio fulvâ, seu aurantiâ; labio interno suprâ apicem tortuoso; columellâ obliquè arcuatâ; aperturâ latiusculâ.*

THE PARALLEL ATYS. Shell elongated, thin, spirally striated, and narrow near the ends, smooth, inflated in the middle, subtruncated at the anterior end, subumbilicated at both ends, white, or fulvous, or orange in the middle; inner lip tortuous above the apex; columella obliquely arched; aperture rather wide.

GOULD.

Hab. United States.

Species 22. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS ALICULA. *At. testâ elongato-ovatâ, albâ suprâ et infrâ spiraliter densè striatâ; apice truncato, umbilicato, labio interno suprâ apicem tortuoso; columellâ arcuatâ, crassâ complanatâ; labio externo suprâ medium sinuatim producto.*

THE WHEATEN ATYS. Shell elongate-oval, white, above and beneath spirally closely striated; apex truncated, umbilicated, inner lip above the apex tortuous; columella arched, thick flattened; outer lip sinuously produced above the middle.

EHRENBERG.

Hab. Red Sea, near Suez.

In some degree resembling a miniature *Atys elongata*.

Species 23. (Copied.)

ATYS NONSCRIPTA. *At. testâ ovato-cylindraceâ, albâ, subpellucidâ, longitudinaliter striatâ, posticè subtruncatâ, anticè productâ; labio interno subrecto; labio externo anticè truncato, in plicâ dentiformi desinente.*

THE UNDESCRIBED ATYS. Shell ovate-cylindrical, white, subpellucid; longitudinally striated, posteriorly subtruncated, anteriorly produced; inner lip rather straight; outer lip anteriorly truncated, ending in a dentiform fold.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus Bulla, Sp. 94, f. 25.

Hab. —(?)

Species 24. (Mus. Cuming, in Mus. Brit.)

ATYS NITIDA. *At. testâ minutâ, albâ, subpyriformi, opacâ, lævigatâ, supernè angustatâ, infernè dilatâ, utrinque subumbilicatâ, suprâ et infrâ spiraliter striatâ, columella subtortuosâ, arcuatâ, aperturâ supernè elevatâ, acuminatâ, infernè expansâ.*

THE SMOOTH ATYS. Shell minute, white, subpyriform, opaque, smooth, narrowed above, dilated below, subumbilicated at each end, above and beneath spirally striated, columella subtortuous, arched; aperture elevated, acuminated above; expanded beneath.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus Bulla, Sp. 99, f. 127.

Hab. Borneo.

This shell tends in form towards *Atys pyriformis*, but is not nearly so much expanded at the lower part.



18 a



19



20



21 a



22 a



23 b



24



25 a



26



27

ATYS.

PLATE V.

Species 25. (Mus. Metcalfe, olim.)

ATYS PARVULA. *At. testâ parvâ, ovali, albâ, nitidâ, spirâliter minutissimè striatâ, suprâ medium ventricosâ; aperturâ anticè dilatâtâ, columellâ subtortuosâ.*

THE SMALL ATYS. Shell small, oval, white, smooth, spirally very minutely striated, ventricose above the middle, aperture widened in front; columella slightly tortuous.

A. ADAMS. In Sowerby's Thesaurus Bulla, Sp. 99, f. 130.

Hab. Port Lincoln.

This very minute species is one of the few which have their greatest bulk above the middle.

Species 26. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

ATYS GULDINIL. *At. testâ ovatâ, tenui, sordidè albâ grisescens, posticè attenuatâ, prope terminos spirâliter striatâ, longitudinaliter subrugatâ, infrâ medium ventricosâ, utrinque subumbilicatâ; labio externo supernè elevato; subacuminato, inflexo; columellâ tenui, rectiusculâ.*

GULDIN'S ATYS. Shell ovate, thin, dull greyish white, attenuated posteriorly, spirally striated near the ends, slightly longitudinally wrinkled, ventricose below the centre, slightly umbilicated at each end; outer lip elevated above; subacuminated, inflected; columella thin, rather straight.

SOWERBY.

Hab. St. Vincent's.

This species is one of the very few in the genus *Atys* which presents the character of possessing longitudinal wrinkles or striae.

Species 27. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

ATYS SEMISTRATA. *At. testâ tenui, pellucidâ, albidâ, subcaeruleâ; spirâliter striis filiformibus albis cinctâ,*

apice angustato, subumbilicato, medio inflato. columella brevi, rectiusculâ, infrâ truncatâ.

THE SEMISTRATED ATYS. Shell thin, pellucid, whitish, with a slight blue tint; spirally girt with filiform striae; apex narrow, subumbilicated, middle inflated; columella short, rather straight, truncated below.

GOULD.

Hab. North America.

Species 28. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

ATYS DEBILIS. *At. testâ parvâ, elongatâ, albâ, supernè angustatâ, infrâ latiusculâ; ad terminos spirâliter striatâ, apice attenuato, umbilicato; labio externo suprâ apicem perelevato, bilobato; columellâ crassâ, tortuosâ.*

THE WEAK ATYS. Shell small, elongated, white, narrowed above, wider beneath, spirally striated at the ends; apex attenuated, umbilicated; outer lip much elevated above the apex, bilobed; columella thick, tortuous.

PEASE.

Hab. Pacific Ocean.

Species 29. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Brit.)

ATYS ATTENUATA. *At. testâ minutâ, angustatâ albâ, tenui, utrinque tenuiter spirâliter striatâ; aperturâ angustatâ; labio externo subtruncato; columellâ obliquâ, subtortuosâ.*

THE ATTENUATED ATYS. Shell minute, narrow, white, thin; finely spirally striated at both ends; aperture narrow; outer lip subtruncated, columella oblique, subtortuous.

SOWERBY.

Hab. —(?)

This pretty little shell is in the British Museum without name or locality.

Species 30. (Mus. Brit.)

ATYS PORCELLANA. *At. testâ albâ tenui, cylindricâ, utrinque truncatâ, spiraliter minutissimè striatâ; apicè subumbilicato, lateribus rectiusculis; columella crassâ, brevi, tortuâ, labio externo suprâ medium inflexo.*

THE PORCELAIN ATYS. Shell white, thin, cylindrical; truncated at both ends, spirally very minutely

striated; apex subumbilicated; sides rather straight; columella thick, short, tortuous; outer lip inflected above the centre.

GUILDING.

Hab. Kagosina; Western States.

The form in this species borders on that of *Cylichna*.

A T Y S.

	Plate.	Species.		Plate.	Species.
<i>alicula</i> , Ehrenberg	IV.	22	<i>naucum</i> , Linnæus.....	I.	1
<i>amygdala</i> , Sowerby	II	6	<i>nitida</i> , A. Adams	IV.	24
<i>attenuata</i> , Sowerby	V.	29	<i>nonscripta</i> , A. Adams	IV.	23
<i>Cranchii</i> , Leach	II.	9	<i>ovoidea</i> Quoy.	I.	3
<i>cylindrica</i> , Heblings	II.	7	<i>ovulata</i> , Brocchi	III.	17
<i>debilis</i> , Pease	V.	28	<i>parallela</i> , Gould	IV.	21
<i>dentifera</i> , A. Adams.....	III.	13	<i>parvula</i> , A. Adams	V.	25
<i>elongata</i> , A. Adams	II.	8	<i>porcellana</i> , Guilding.....	V.	30
<i>exigua</i> , A. Adams	IV.	19	<i>pyriformis</i> , A. Adams	III.	16
<i>ferruginosa</i> , Chemnitz	I.	2	<i>semistriata</i> , Gould	V.	27
<i>Guildinii</i> , Sowerby	V.	26	<i>solida</i> , Bruguière	I.	4
<i>hiemalis</i> , Couth.....	III.	18	<i>speciosa</i> , A. Adams	III.	14
<i>hordacea</i> , A. Adams.....	IV.	20	<i>succisa</i> , Ehrenberg	II.	10
<i>intermedia</i> , Aradas	II.	9	<i>tortuosa</i> , A. Adams	III	15
<i>monodonta</i> , A. Adams	III.	12	<i>truncatula</i> , Bruguière	III.	11
<i>muscaria</i> , Guilding	II.	5	<i>utriculus</i> , Brocchi.....	II.	9

MONOGRAPH

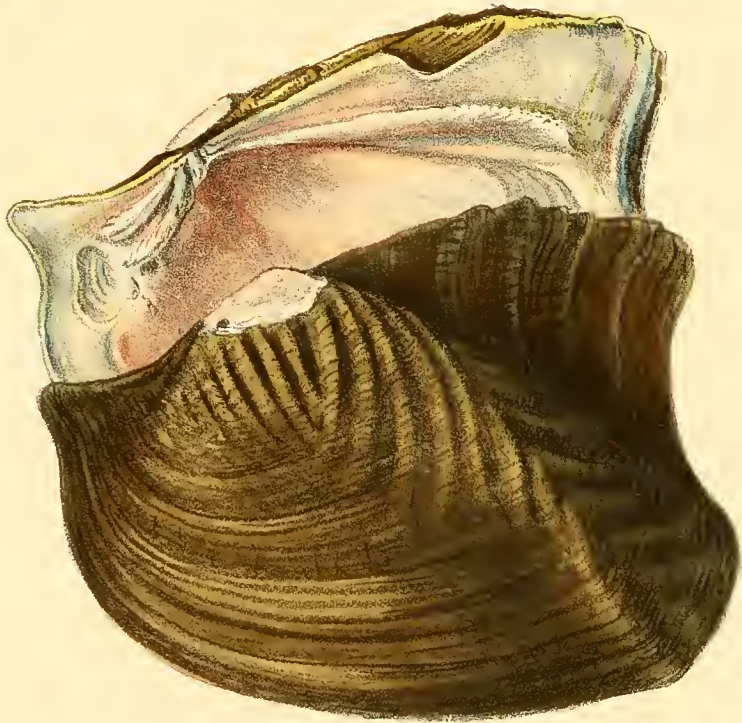
OF THE GENUS

HYRIA.

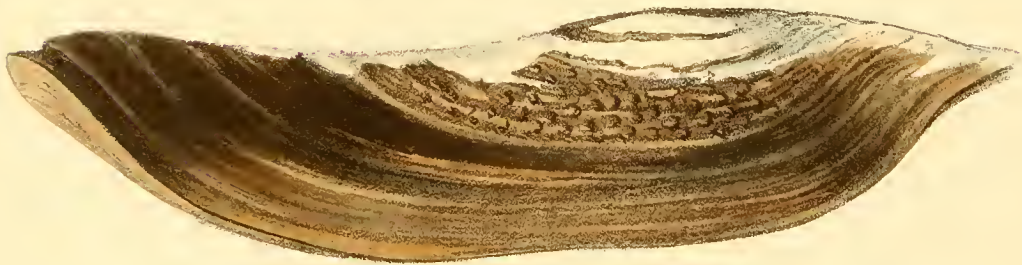
“O reader, had you in your mind
Such stores as silent thought can bring,
O gentle reader, you would find
A tale in every thing.”—*Wordsworth.*



2 a



1.



2 b.

HYRIA.

PLATE I.

Genus HYRIA, Lamarck.

Testâ bivalvis, bimusculosâ, fluviatilis, intûs nacrea extûs epidermide corneâ indutâ, trigonâ, posticè angulatâ, plusminusve auritâ; cardo dentibus posticis elongatis, laminatis obliquè serratis duobus et uno, centralibus in utràque valvâ duobus parvis, anticis brevibus, laceratis uno et duobus.

Shell bivalve, bimuscular, fluviatile, pearly within, covered outside with a horny epidermis, trigonal, angular posteriorly, more or less aurited. Hinge with two and one posterior, elongated, laminated obliquely serrated, two central, small in each valve, and two and one short, lacerated teeth.

The characters of the Genus Hyria as distinguished from the numerous other forms of Unionidæ, are more appreciable to the eye than definable in description. To pick out an Hyria from a large group of Nayades, it is necessary to take in not one defined character, but an assemblage of characters presenting a distinctive appearance in their totality. Thus the Hyriæ have auricles; so have some Unios. They have a posterior angle and are trigonal in form; so are many of the larger groups. And the long laminar striated posterior teeth, with the short lacerated anterior ones, although very characteristic, are by no means exclusively so. Yet almost every conchologist distinguishes an Hyria when he sees one. The Hyria form of the Freshwater Mussel appears to be peculiar, with one exception, to the Amazon and other rivers in South America. Two species only, the *H. avicularis* and *H. corrugata* are enumerated by Lamarck. The list is swelled by Hupé in Castelnau's Expedition in South America to seven, and the present monograph brings it up to thirteen, including *H. contorta*, which is the only species not inhabiting South America, being from Shanghai.

Species 1. (Mus. Sowerby.)

HYRIA CORRUGATA. *Hyrr. testâ solidâ, trigonâ, tumidâ, intûs salmonèâ, extûs prope umbones rugis magnis obliquis undulatis divaricatis ornatâ, versus margines leviusculâ; latere postico lato, elevatim angulato, arèâ postangulari elevatâ, planâ, triangulâri, magnâ; latere antico angusto, brevi; alâ parvâ, acutâ.*

THE CORRUGATED HYRIA. Shell solid, trigonal, tumid, salmon-coloured within, ornamented outside near the umboes with large oblique undulating diverging ridges, smoother towards the margins: posterior side wide, with an elevated angle: postangular area elevated, flat, triangular, large: anterior side narrow, short: wing small, acute.

LAMARCK. Anim. S. vert. Species 2.

Triplodon rugosus. Spix.

Hab. British Guayana and Brazil.

This comparatively short, tumid, angular form appears to be the one generally accepted for Lamarck's species, while several other forms to be enumerated have either been considered varieties of this, or as worthy of new names, which they have not hitherto received.

Species 2. (Mus. Brit.)

HYRIA CONTORTA. *Hyrr. testâ lanceolatâ, transversâ, tortuosâ, valdè inaquilaterali, prope umbones noduliferâ, anticè alatâ, medio arcuatim depressâ; valvulis crassis; umbonibus parvis; latere postico elongato, prope marginem angulato, valdè arcuato, ternino subquadrato; ligamento elongato, magno; latere antico brevissimo, arcuato, acuminatim producto.*

THE TWISTED HYRIA. Shell lanceolate, transverse, tortuous, very unequilateral, nodulose near the umboes, alated in front, arched and depressed in the middle, valves thick, umboes small; posterior side elongated, angular near the margin, much arched, end subquadrate; ligament elongated, large; anterior side very short, arched, acuminately produced.

LEA. *Triqueta contorta*, Obs. Unio., vol. vi. p. 39.

Hab. Shanghai.

The appearance and characters of this shell certainly tend to associate it with the present genus, notwithstanding its singularly curved and lanceolate form. The former character, when only a young undeveloped specimen was possessed, was suspected to be only accidental; but adult specimens having been procured from China with exactly the same peculiarity, that question is set at rest, and it is established that, as in the cases of *Arca tortuosa* and *Tellina elegans*, the curved form is normal.



3.



4.

H Y R I A.

PLATE II.

Species 3. (Mus. Brit.)

HYRIA EXASPERATA. *Hyr. testâ subovatâ, subcompressâ, leviter bialatâ. valdè inæquilaterali, prope umbones angulatim rugata, versus margines concentricè striatâ; intùs medio cupreâ, prope margines albidâ; latere postico leviter biangulato, inter angulos complanato, areâ postangulari depressâ, ad marginem dorsalem moderatè elevatâ, trigonâ; latere antico brevi, alâ parvâ.*

THE WRINKLED HYRIA. Shell subovate, subcompressed, slightly bialated, very inæquilateral, angularly wrinkled near the umboes, concentrically striated towards the margins inside, in the centre copper-coloured, whitish towards the borders; posterior side slightly biangular, between the angles flattened; postangular area depressed, moderately elevated at the dorsal margin, trigonal; anterior side short, with small wing.

SOWERBY.

Hab. British Guayana.

Although the several corrugated species of S. American Hyriæ are subject to great variations of form, the short angular tumid true *corrugata* is quite distinguishable from this and the following species.

Species 4. (Mus. Brit.)

HYRIA LATIALATA. *Hyr. testâ trigonâ latâ, magnâ, compressâ, concentricè rugatâ, prope umbones et infrâ usque ad medium rugis magnis obliquis divaricatis corrugatâ; latere postico expanso, obtusè biangulato, areâ postangulari in alam trigonam magnam productâ; latere antico brevissimo, angusto, margine dorsali in alam parvam cuneatam producto.*

THE WIDE-WINGED HYRIA. Shell trigonal, wide, large, compressed, concentrically wrinkled, near the umboes and under as far as the middle corrugated with large oblique diverging wrinkles; posterior side expanded, obtusely biangular, with postangular area produced into a trigonal large wing; anterior side very short, narrow, with dorsal margin produced into a small cuneated wing.

SOWERBY.

Hab. British Guayana.

This fine species presents a medium in form between the preceding and such large flat species of *Unio* as the shell called *Alusmodon complanatum* and others.

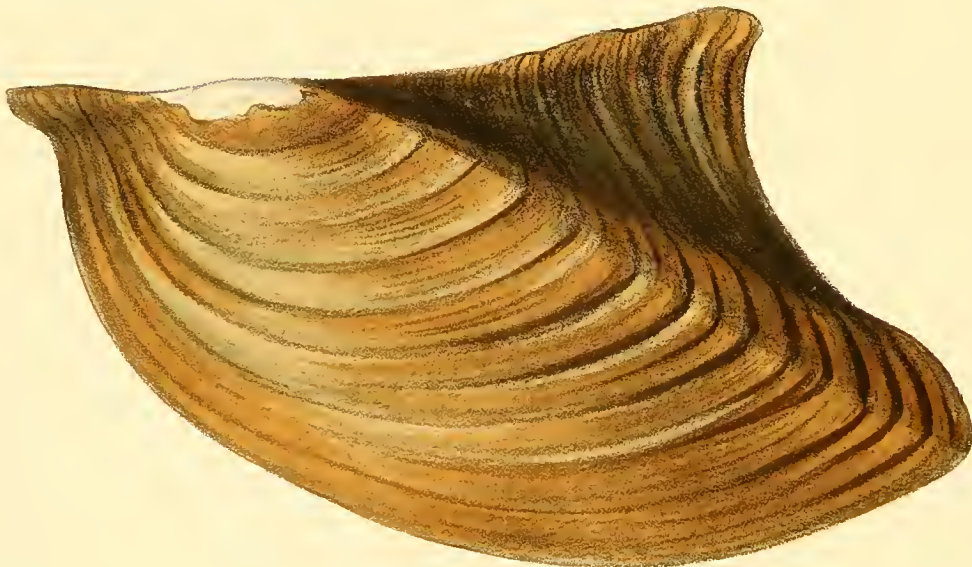
April, 1869.



6 a



5



6 b

HYRIA.

PLATE III.

Species 5. (Mus. Geale.)

HYRIA RUGOSISSIMA. *Hyrr. testâ transversâ, tenui, ovato-subtrigona, compressâ, inæqualiter alatâ, nigrescenti, rugis magnis, obliquè divaricatis, irregulariter nodosis usque ad margines exasperatâ, intus subcæruleâ, undulatâ, dentibus posticis elongatis, tenuibus, dentibus anticis tenuibus divisis; latere postico lato, obliquè, obtusè angulato, areâ postangulari rugosâ, depressâ, margine dorsali elevato, ad terminum producto, acuminato; latere antico angusto, margine dorsali alato, cuneato.*

THE VERY RUGOSE HYRIA. Shell transverse, thin, ovately subtrigonal, compressed, unequally winged, blackish, roughened to the margins with large, obliquely divergent, irregularly nodose wrinkles, bluish within, undulated, with the long posterior teeth thin, anterior teeth thin, divided; posterior side broad, obliquely, obtusely angular; postangular area rugose, depressed, with the dorsal margin elevated, produced, and acuminated at the end; anterior side narrow, with dorsal margin winged, cuneated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. River Amazon.

This fourth and last of the corrugated species differs from the true *Hyria corrugata* in its thin substance, depressed angle, and oval form. In the latter characters it resembles *Hyria asperata*; but unlike that species, it is coarsely wrinkled as far as the ventral margin.

Species 6. (Mus. Brit.)

HYRIA AVICULARIS. *Hyrr. testâ transversâ, subcompressâ, obliquè ovato-subtrigona, utrinque inæqualiter alatâ, levigatâ, aureo-subviridi partim iridescenti, latere postico obliquè producto, rotundatim angulato ad terminum ventralem acuminato, areâ postangulari complanatâ, elevatâ, acuminatâ, margine laterali concavo, margine ventrali posticè convexo; latere antico brevi, angusto, alâ parvâ lanceolatâ; umbonibus haud prominentibus.*

THE BIRD-LIKE HYRIA. Shell transverse, subcompressed, obliquely ovate-subtrigonal, on both sides unequally alated, smooth, greenish gold, partly iridescent; posterior side obliquely produced, roundly angular, acuminated at the ventral end; postangular area flattened, elevated, acuminated, with lateral margin concave; ventral margin posteriorly convex; anterior side short, narrow, with small lanceolate wing; umboes not prominent.

LAMARCK. Au. S. vert. *Hyria*, 1. exclus. var. B.

Unio caudatus, Wagner.

Diplodon furcatum, Spix.

Hyria elongata, Swainson.

In its young state, as shown in our upper figure, this elegantly-formed shell has very produced alæ. It is much more compressed and less angular than *Hyria serratophora*.

April, 1869.



7.



8.



9.

HYRIA.

PLATE IV.

Species 7. (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

HYRIA TRANSVERSA. *Hyr. testâ oblongo-transversâ, subtrigonâ, crassâ, inæquilaterali, prope umbones rugis crassis paucis impressâ, intûs prope cardinem et medio salmonedâ, versus marginem ventralem cœruleâ; latere postico obscure biangulato, latiusculo margine laterali obliquo; latere antico angusto brevi, margine dorsali cuneato; umbonibus tumidis.*

THE TRANSVERSE HYRIA. Shell oblong-transverse, subtrigonal, thick, inæquilateral, marked with thick, few wrinkles near the umboes; salmon-coloured within, near the hinge and in the middle, blue towards the ventral margin; posterior side obscurely biangular, rather wide with lateral margin oblique; anterior side narrow, short, with dorsal margin cuneated, umboes tumid.

HUPÉ. Castelnau's Expedition in South America, page 78, plate 15, fig. 1.

Hab. Brazil.

This shell, although smooth in every part except near the umboes, still has greater affinity with the rugose group than with that represented by *Hyr. serratophora*.

Species 8. (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

HYRIA CASTELNAUDII. *Hyr. testâ magnâ, inflatâ, subtrigonâ, solidulâ, concentricè striatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, intûs subcœruleâ; latere postico maximo, radiatim rotundatim angulato, area postangulari elevatâ, cuneatâ, margine laterali obliquo; latere antico angusto, brevi, margine dorsali producto, acuminato; umbonibus rotundis, subprominentibus.*

CASTELNAU'S HYRIA. Shell large, inflated, subtrigonal, rather solid, concentrically striated, olive brown, bluish within; posterior side very large, with a

radiating rounded angle, postangular area elevated, cuneated; lateral margin oblique; anterior side narrow, short, with dorsal margin produced, acuminate; umboes rounded, rather prominent.

HUPÉ. Castelnau's Expedition in South America, page 84, plate 16, fig. 1.

Hab. Brazil.

Differs from *Hyria avicularis* in the great breadth of its posterior side.

Species 9. (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

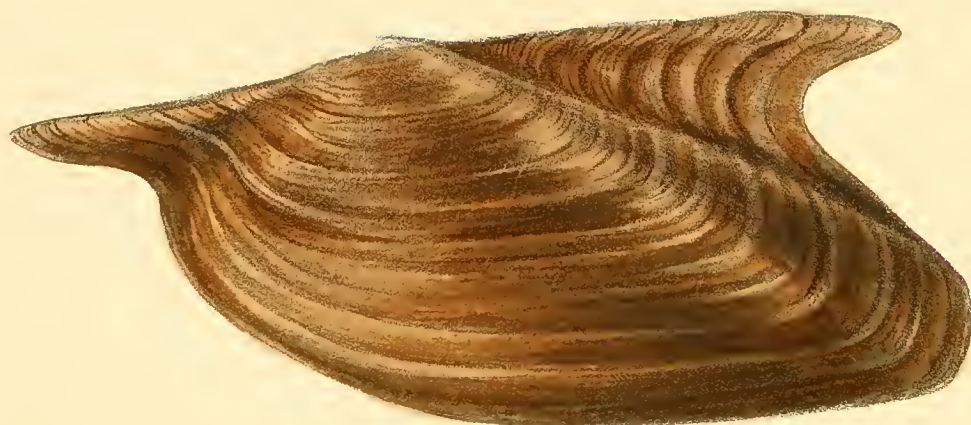
HYRIA COMPLANATA. *Hyr. testâ solidâ, trigono-subquadratâ, medio complanatâ, levigatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, intûs medio salmonedâ, prope margines cœruleo; latere postico oblique angulato, latiori, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali concavo, margine ventrali rectiusculo; latere antico breviori, angustiori, margine dorsali in alam parvam lanceolatam producto; umbonibus angulatis, haud prominentibus.*

THE FLATTENED HYRIA. Shell solid, trigonal, subquadrate, flat in the middle, smooth, olive brown, within salmon-coloured in the middle, blue near the margins; posterior side obliquely angular, wider, with dorsal margin straight, lateral margin concave, ventral margin rather straight; anterior side shorter, narrower, with dorsal margin produced into a small lanceolate wing; umboes angular, not prominent.

HUPÉ. Castelnau's Expedition in South America, page 80, plate 15, fig. 3.

Hab. Guayana

A peculiar flatness in the centre of this shell, which is more characteristically shown in young specimens, distinguishes it from others.



11.



11.



12.



13.

H Y R I A.

PLATE V.

Species 10. (Mus. Cuming, in Brit.)

HYRIA RECTA. *Hyr. testâ oblongâ, angustâ, lævigatâ, utrinque alatâ, castaneâ, solidâ; latere postico elongato, obliquè rotundatim angulato, areâ post-angulari compressâ, complanatâ, margine dorsali recto, depresso, termino producto, acuminato, margine laterali inter alam dorsalem et anguli terminum profundè excavato; margine ventrali recto: latere antico angusto, obliquo, margine dorsali in rostrum acuminatum producto; umbonibus prominentibus.*

THE STRAIGHT HYRIA. Shell oblong, narrow, smooth, winged on both sides, chestnut coloured, solid; posterior side elongated with an oblique rounded angle: postangular area compressed, flattened, with dorsal margin straight, depressed, produced, and acuminated at the end, lateral margin between the dorsal wing and the end of the angle deeply excavated, ventral margin straight; anterior side narrow, oblique, with dorsal margin produced into an acuminated rostrum; umboes prominent.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — (?)

The greater straightness and depression of the dorsal and posterior ventral margins, the greater solidity of the shell, the prominence of the umboes and rotundity of the posterior angle, may be considered sufficient characters to justify separation of this species from *Hyria avicularis*.

Species 11. (Mus. Sowerby.)

HYRIA SYRMATOPHORA. *Hyr. testâ solidâ, brevi, subtrigonâ, tumidâ, utrinque alatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, lævigatâ, anticè subrugatis, intus pallidè fulvâ, dentibus centralibus numerosis, divergentibus; latere postico elevatim angulato, areâ post-angulari depresso, trigono, margine dorsali recto, margine laterali rectiusculo, termino ventrali producto, subacuminato, margine ventrali anteangulum paulò excavato; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali recti, in alam parvam producto, margine ventrali sursum acclivi; umbonibus validè angulatis, prominentibus.*

THE LONG-TRAINED HYRIA. Shell solid, short, subtrigonal, tumid, winged on both sides, olive brown, smooth, slightly wrinkled in front, pale fawn within, central teeth numerous, divergent; posterior side with a raised angle, postangular area depressed, trigonal, dorsal margin straight, lateral margin rather straight, ventral extremity produced, subacuminated, ventral margin a little excavated in front of the angle; anterior side rather short, dorsal margin straight, produced into a small wing, ventral margin sloped upwards; umboes strongly angular, prominent.

LINNÆUS, as recognised by Sowerby, Hupé, &c.

Hyria avicularis, var. b. Lamarek.

Hab. River Amazon.

This shell is much more tumid, elevated, and shorter, with a more elevated angle than *Hyria avicularis*, with little or no sinus in the posterior lateral margin.

Species 12. (Mus. Lea.) (Copied.)

HYRIA BROWNIANA. *Hyr. testâ parvâ, solidâ, transversâ, rectiusculâ, subtrigonâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, lævigatâ, utrinque alatâ, intus albâ; dentibus anticis elongatis, divisis; latere postico ad terminum ventralem acuminato; umbonibus et angulo postico tumidis.*

BROWN'S HYRIA. Shell small, solid, transverse, rather straight, subtrigonal, olive brown, smooth, winged on both sides, white within, anterior teeth long, divided; posterior side acuminated at the ventral extremity; umboes and posterior angle tumid.

LEA. Obs. Unio, vol. ii. page 108, plate 24, fig. 116.

Hab. River Amazon.

Species 13. (Mus. Brit.)

HYRIA ALATA. *Hyr. testâ obliquè subtrigonâ, lævigatâ, olivaceo-fuscâ, iridescenti, tumidâ, altâ, breviusculâ; latere postico lato, elevatim angulato, bifurcato, alâ dorsali compressâ, latâ, versùs terminum valdè elevatâ, margine ventrali rotundato; latere antico breviusculo, angusto, alâ dorsali acuminatim pro-*

ducto, margine antico infra alam excavato; umboibus tumidis, angulatis.

THE WINGED HYRIA. Shell obliquely subtrigonal, smooth, olive brown, iridescent, tumid, elevated, rather short; posterior side wide, with an elevated angle, bifurcate, dorsal wing compressed, wide, much elevated towards the end, ventral margin rounded; anterior side rather short, narrow, with the dorsal wing acuminately produced, anterior

margin excavated below the wing; umboes tumid, angular.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Guayana.

Tumid and angular, like *Hyria symmatophora*, but obliquely curved, and having an elevated posterior wing like *Hyria avicularis*. It is much deeper from apex to ventral margin than that species.

H Y R I A.

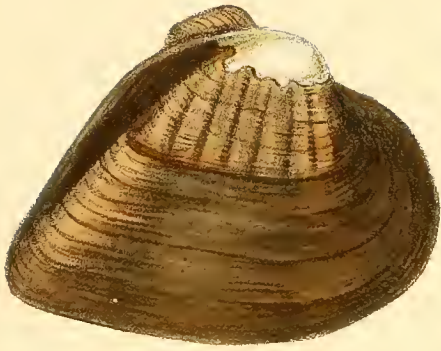
	Plate.	Species.		Plate.	Species.
<i>avicularis</i> , Lamarck	III.	6	<i>exasperata</i> , Sowerby.....	II.	3
<i>Browniana</i> , Lea	V.	12	<i>furcatum</i> , Spix	III.	6
<i>Castelnaudii</i> , Hupé	IV.	8	<i>latialata</i> , Sowerby.....	II.	4
<i>caudatus</i> , Wagner	III.	6	<i>recta</i> , Sowerby	V.	10
<i>complanata</i> , Hupé	IV.	9	<i>rugosa</i> , Spix	I.	1
<i>contorta</i> , Lea	I.	2	<i>rugosissima</i> , Sowerby ..	III.	5
<i>corrugata</i> , Lamarck.....	I.	1	<i>syrmatophora</i> , Linnæus ..	V.	11
<i>elongata</i> , Swainson	III.	6	<i>transversa</i> , Hupé	IV.	7

MONOGRAPH

OF THE GENUS

C A S T A L I A.

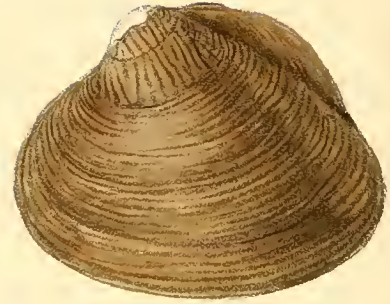
“in their pearly shells at ease, attend
Moist nutriment.”—*Milton*.



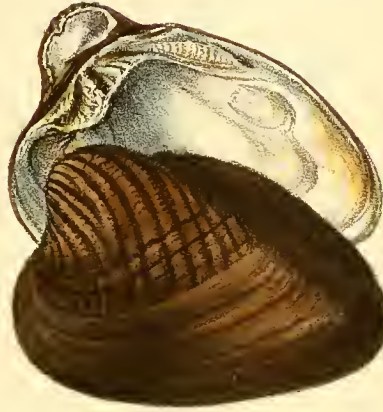
2.



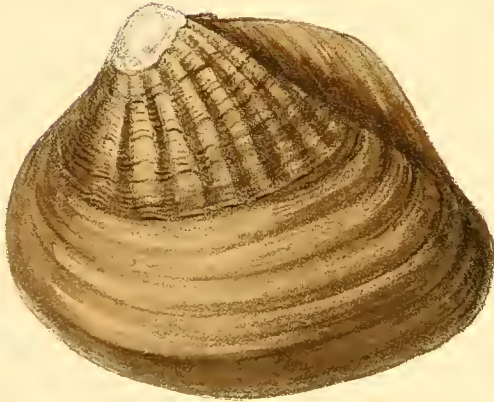
1.b.



3.



1.a.



4.



1.c.



5.

C A S T A L I A.

PLATE I.

Genus CASTALIA. *Lamarck.*

Testa fluviatilis, bivalvis, bimusculosus, trapezoidea, vel subtrigona, extus epidermide olivaceo-fusco, seu viridi indutâ, intus margaritacea; dentibus rectangulariter serratis; umbonibus tumidis, plerumque divaricatum sulcatis.

Shell fluviatile, bivalve, bimuscular, trapezoid, or subtrigonal, covered without with an olive brown or green epidermis; pearly within; teeth rectangularly serrated; umboes tumid; generally divergently sulcated.

The *Castalies* differ in few definable characters from *Unios*; although there is a general appearance in them which makes it not difficult to distinguish them. The most striking character is the serration of the teeth by grooves directly across them. It is this which inclined Lamarck to separate this genus from the rest of the *Nayades*, and place it next to *Trigonia*, with which it has hardly any other relation. The *Castalies* are all, with one partial and one doubtful exception, natives of South America. They differ from the *Hyriæ* in the absence of wing-like expansions on the dorsal margin. Only one species was mentioned originally by *Lamarck*. *Hupé* enumerates seven. We add one from South Carolina, one shell of doubtful character and locality, and several others which have been confounded with those already known, bringing the number to thirteen.

Species 1. (Mus. Sowerby.)

CASTALIA AMBIGUA.—*Cas. testâ crassâ, tumidissimâ, trapezoideâ, obliquè, versus marginem ventralem levigatâ, versus umbones rugis crassis obtusis medio convergentibus impressâ; latere postico obliquè elevatim angulato, arcâ postangulari complanatâ, medio subsulcatâ, margine dorsali depresso, declivi; latere antico brevissimo; umbonibus prominentibus, tumidis, angulatis.*

THE AMBIGUOUS CASTALIA. Shell thick, very tumid, trapezoidal, oblique, smooth towards the ventral margin, impressed towards the umboes with thick obtuse wrinkles converging in the middle; posterior side with an oblique elevated angle; postangular area flattened with a slight groove in the middle;

dorsal margin depressed, sloped; anterior side very short; umboes prominent, tumid, angular.

LAMARCK. *Anim. s. vert.*

Unio pectinata. Wagner.

Hab. Bolivia.

Another species, to be described under the name of *Castalia cordata*, has been mixed up with this; but whatever doubt may be entertained as to which is the true *C. ambigua*, there can be none respecting the distinction between the two species. The ribs are much sharper in the young state of the shell.

Species 2. (Mus. —?) (Copied.)

CASTALIA RETUSA.—*Cas. testâ crassâ, subtrigona ponderosâ, concentricè sulcato-striatâ; prope umbones rugis paucis subradiantibus impressâ; latere postico oblongo, tumido, obtusè angulato; latere antico breviusculo, margine ventrali rectiusculo.*

THE RETUSE CASTALIA. Shell thick, subtrigonal, ponderous, concentrically sulcato-striated; impressed near the umboes with few subradiating wrinkles; posterior side oblong, tumid, obtusely angular; anterior side rather short, ventral margin rather straight.

HUPÉ. *Castelnau's Expedition in South America, page 75, plate 14, fig. 2.*

Species 3. (Mus. Brit.)

CASTALIA SCHOMBERGIANA.—*Cas. testâ trigono-subquadrata, tenui, concentricè rugatâ, cupreâ, prope umbones rugis divaricatis subradiantibus et subradiatim impressâ; umbonibus elevatis; latere postico lato, angulo rotundato, arcâ postangulari obliquè unisulcato, margine dorsali rotundo elevato, margine laterali inter alam et anguli terminum excavato; latere antico breviori, margine dorsali declivi; dentibus tenuibus, laminatis.*

SCHOMBERG'S CASTALIA. Shell trigonal-subquadrate, thin, concentrically wrinkled, copper coloured, near the umboes impressed with divergent and subradiating wrinkles, umboes elevated; posterior side broad, with rounded angle; postangular area

with one oblique groove, dorsal margin round, elevated; lateral margin excavated between the wing and the end of the angle; anterior side shorter; dorsal margin sloped; teeth thin, laminar.

SOWERBY.

Hab. British Guayana. *Schomburgk.*

Species 4. (Mus. Brit.)

CASTALIA OVATA.—*Cas. testâ trigono-subquadrata, elevata, crassa, pallidè olivacea, concentricè nigro-lineata, concentricè rugata, prope umbones usque ad medium rugis magnis paucis radiatim divergentibus impressâ; latere postico acutè angulato, areâ postangulari trigonâ, depressâ; latere antico brevi, declivi; umbonibus elevatis, angulatis.*

THE OVATE CASTALIA. Shell subquadrately trigonal, elevated, thick, pale olive, with concentric black lines, concentrically wrinkled; near the umboes as far as the centre impressed with large, few, radiating divergent wrinkles; posterior side acutely angular; postangular area trigonal, depressed; anterior side short, sloped; umboes elevated, angular.

D'ORBIGNY. MS. in Mus. D'Orb.

Hab. Brazil.

This species resembles *Castalia retusa*, but is more nearly square than oval.

Species 5. (Mus. Hanley.)

CASTALIA HANLEYANA.—*Cas. testâ tumidissimâ, ponderosâ, trigonâ, concentricè subrugosâ, prope umbones rugis paucis magnis medio convergentibus impressâ; latere postico elevatim obtusè angulato, areâ postangulari subcomplanato, margine dorsali depresso, laterali concavo; latere antico brevi, margine dorsali declivi; umbonibus magnis, prominentibus, angulatis.*

HANLEY'S CASTALIA.—Shell very tumid, ponderous, trigonal, concentrically slightly wrinkled, impressed near the umboes with few large wrinkles converging in the middle; posterior side with an elevated obtuse angle; postangular area rather flat, with dorsal margin depressed, lateral margin concave; anterior side short, with dorsal margin sloped; umboes large, prominent, angular.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — (?)

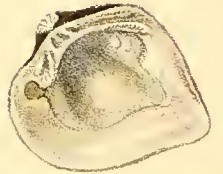
Less oblique and deeper from apex to ventral margin than *Castalia ambigua*; with the umbonal wrinkles larger and thicker.



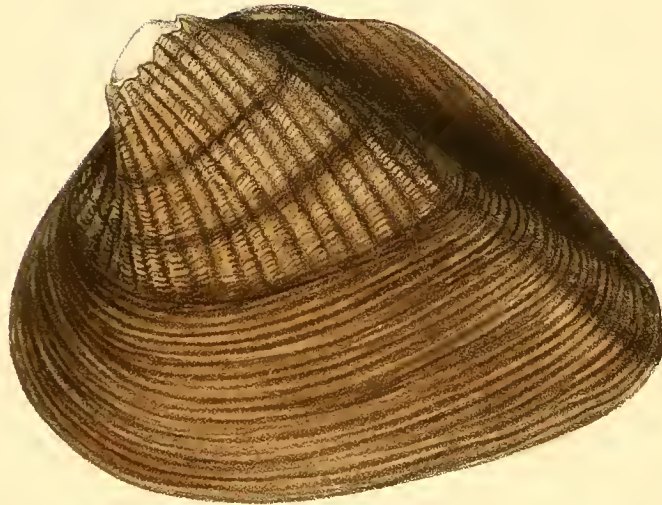
6.



7. a.



7. b.



8.



9. a.



9. b.



10.

C A S T A L I A.

PLATE II.

Species 6. (Mus. Brit.)

CASTALIA CAROLINENSIS. *Cas. testâ parvâ, ovato-subquadratâ, solidâ, rugis acutiusculis subradiantibus vix divergentibus impressâ; latere postico subquadratâ, margine dorsali recto; margine laterali vix obliquo; margine ventrali paulò concavo; latere antico brevi, margine dorsali valdè declivo.*

THE CAROLINA CASTALIA.—Shell small, ovate-subquadrate, solid, impressed with rather acute subradiating, scarcely divergent wrinkles; posterior side subquadrate, with dorsal margin straight; lateral margin scarcely oblique; ventral margin a little convex; anterior side short; dorsal margin much sloped.

SOWERBY.

Hab. South Carolina. *Shepherd.*

But for the localities, this little shell might be thought a young specimen of *Castalia retusa*.

Species 7. Fig. *a, b.* (Mus. Brit.)

CASTALIA QUADRATA. *Cas. testâ solidâ, subquadratâ, levigatâ; stramineâ, intûs subcaruleâ; ad umbones sulcis subradiantibus acutè angulatis impressis; latere postico quadrato, angulato, ad marginem ventralem cuneato; latere antico brevi, rotundo; umbonibus prominentibus, tumidis, subquadratis.*

THE SQUARE CASTALIA. Shell solid, subquadrate, smooth, straw-coloured, bluish within, impressed at the umbones with subradiating, acutely angulated, diverging sulci; posterior side square, angular, cuneated at the ventral margin; anterior side short, rounded; umbones prominent, tumid, subquadrate.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — (?)

Species 8. (Mus. Brit.)

CASTALIA CORDATA. *Cas. testâ trigonâ, subcomplanatâ, subcompressâ, obliquâ, levigatâ, prope umbones et medio rugis angulatis, subradiantibus medio convergentibus lyratâ; intûs subcaruleâ; latere pos-*

tico obliquo, ad marginem biangulato, ad umbones acutè biangulato, areâ postangulari unisulcatâ, depressâ; margine dorsali rectiusculo, margine laterali obliquo; latere antico trigono, acuminato; umbonibus subprominentibus, angulatis.

THE CORDATE CASTALIA. Shell trigonal, rather flat and compressed, oblique, smooth, wrinkled near the umbones and in the middle with angular subradiating ridges converging to the centre; bluish within; posterior side oblique, with double angle towards the margin and a single sharp angle at the umbones; postangular area with a single groove, depressed; dorsal margin rather straight; lateral margin oblique; anterior side trigonal, acuminated; umbones rather prominent, angular.

HUMPHREY. MS. in Mus. Cum.

Hab. British Guayana.

The comparative flatness of the surface and sharpness of the umbonal angle, with the less tumidity of the upper part, distinguish this species from *Castalia ambigua*, although the two are confounded in many collections.

Species 9. Fig. *a, b.* (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

CASTALIA MULTICOSTATA. *Cas. testâ subviridi, tenui, compressâ, trigonâ, omnino costis depressis divaricatis divisis subradiantibus rugatâ; latere postico lato, subrotundatim angulato; areâ postangulari sulco mediano impressâ; latere antico angusto, acuminato.*

THE MANY-RIBBED CASTALIA. Shell rather green, thin, compressed, trigonal, wrinkled all over with depressed, divergently divided subradiating ribs: posterior side wide, with a rather rounded angle; postangular area impressed with a median groove; anterior side narrow, acuminated.

HUPÉ. Castelman's Expedition in South America, page 75, plate 14, fig. 4.

Hab. Brazil.

The wrinkles in this species are more subdivided than in most of the other species.

Species 10. (Mus. —?) (Copied.)

CASTALIA LATERIQUADRATA. *Cas. testâ subcompressâ, planatâ, subtrigonâ, altâ; costis magnis subradiantibus, prope laterem anticum angulatim divergentibus rugatâ; latere postico valide angulato, tumidâ; areâ postangulari radiatim obscurè sulcatâ, margine dorsali elevato, declivi; latere antico ad marginem ventralem acuminato, margine ventrali rectiusculo.*

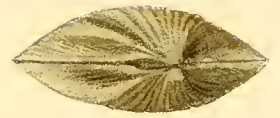
THE SQUARE-SIDED CASTALIA. Shell sub-compressed, flattened, subtrigonal, elevated; wrinkled, with large subradiating ribs angularly divided near the anterior side; posterior side with a strong angle, tumid; postangular area obscurely radiately grooved, dorsal margin elevated, sloped; anterior side acuminate at the ventral margin; ventral margin straight.

D'ORBIGNY. Voyage dans l'Amérique Meridionale.

Hab. River Amazon.



12 a



12 b



13 a



13 b



13 c

C A S T A L I A.

PLATE III.

Species 11. Fig. *a, b.* (Mus. Cuming, in Brit.)

CASTALIA TURGIDA. *Cas. testâ subovatâ, tenui, lævigatâ, tumidâ, prope umbones obscure subradiatim costatâ; fusco-nigrescenti, intus salmoned; latere postico rotundatim angulato, areâ postangulari radiatim depresso; margine dorsali subdeclivi; margine laterali obliquo, versus angulum excavato; umbonibus tumidis, prominentibus; margine ventrali posticè rectiusculo, anticè paulò acclivi; latere antico breviusculo, margine dorsali brevi, cuneato, margine laterali subobliquo.*

THE TURGID CASTALIA. Shell subovate, thin, smooth, tumid, obscurely sub-radiately ribbed near the umboes; blackish brown, salmon-coloured within; posterior side with rounded angle, postangular area with a radiating depression; dorsal margin rather sloped, lateral margin oblique, excavated towards the angle; umboes tumid, prominent; ventral margin posteriorly rather straight, a little sloped in front; anterior side rather short, with dorsal margin short, cuneated, lateral margin sub-oblique.

HUPÉ. Castelnau's Expedition in South America, page 76, plate 14, fig. 10.

Hab. Brazil.

Of a more ovate form than any other species; thin, and obscurely wrinkled.

Species 12. Fig. *a, b.* (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

CASTALIA ACUTICOSTATA. *Cas. testâ subtrigonâ, compressâ, olivaceo-subviridi, intus salmoned; latere postico angulato, infrâ acuminato, costis subradiantibus acutis subdistantibus ornato; areâ post-*

angulari parvâ, depressâ, subexcavatâ; latere antico breviori, rotundo, costellis minoribus radiato; umbonibus prominentibus.

THE SHARP-RIBBED CASTALIA. Shell subtrigonal, compressed, greenish olive, salmon-coloured within; posterior side angulated, acuminate below, ornamented with subradiating, sharp, rather distant ribs; postangular area small, depressed, subexcavated; anterior side shorter, rounded, rayed with smaller ribs; umboes prominent.

HUPÉ. Castelnau's Expedition in South America, page 77, plate 14, fig. 3.

Hab. Brazil.

Species 13. Fig. *a, b, c.* (Mus. Cuming, in Brit.)

CASTALIA DOLABELLA. *Cas. testâ tenui, tumidâ, trigonâ flavescenti-viridi, lævigatissimâ, intus pallidè cæruleâ, dentibus tenuibus, anticis laceratis; latere postico acutè angulato, ante angulum complanato, areâ postangulari depressâ, planâ subexcavato; margine dorsali brevi, elevato, margine ventrali ad terminum acuminato; latere antico brevi, subacuminato.*

THE DOLABELLA CASTALIA. Shell thin, tumid, trigonal, yellowish green, very smooth, pale bluish within; teeth thin, the anterior ones lacerated; posterior side sharply angular, flattened in front of the angle; postangular area depressed, flat, subexcavated; dorsal margin short, elevated, ventral margin acuminate at the end; anterior side short, subacuminated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. — ?

This singularly formed, angular smooth shell is in the Cumingian collection without any assigned locality.

April, 1869.

C A S T A L I A.

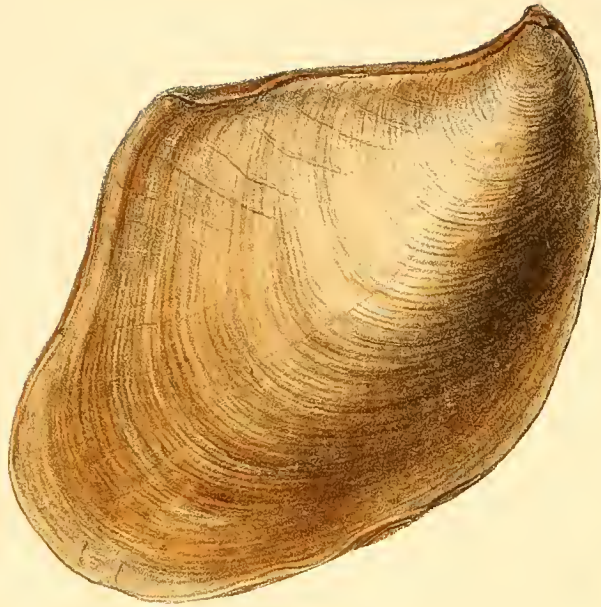
	Plate.	Species.		Plate.	Species.
<i>acuticostata</i> , <i>Hupé</i>	III.	12	<i>multicostata</i> , <i>Hupé</i>	II.	9
<i>ambigua</i> , <i>Lamarck</i>	I.	1	<i>ovata</i> , <i>D'Orbigny</i>	I.	4
<i>dolabella</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	III.	13	<i>pectinata</i> , <i>Wagner</i>	I.	1
<i>Carolinensis</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	II.	6	<i>quadrata</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	II.	7
<i>cordata</i> , <i>Humphrey</i>	II.	8	<i>retusa</i> , <i>Hupé</i>	I.	2
<i>Hanleyana</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	I.	5	<i>Schombergiana</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	I.	3
<i>latiquadrata</i> , <i>D'Orbigny</i>	II.	10	<i>turgida</i> , <i>Hupé</i>	III.	11

MONOGRAPH

OF THE GENUS

A P L Y S I A.

“he, sir, was lapp'd
In a most curious mantle.”—*Shakspeare.*



1a



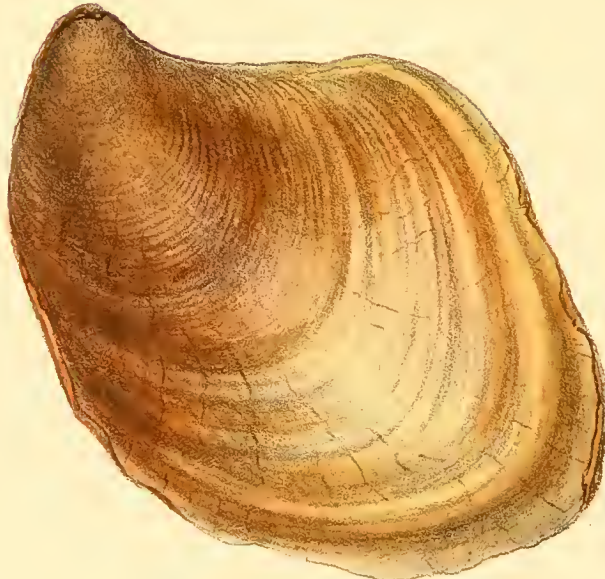
2a



3



2b



1b

APLYSIA.

PLATE I.

Genus APLYSIA, *Linnaeus*.

Testa marina, quam corpus suum multò minor, subtùs pallium cœlata, cornea, intùs tenuissimè calcarea, vix spiralis, aperta, expansa, ad apicem subcallosa, incurva.

Shell marine, much smaller than its body, concealed under the mantle, horny, thinly calcareous within, slightly callous, incurved at the apex.

Aplysiæ are known all over the world. The seas of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia contribute species which have been observed and described by various authors; but the shells, or shelly membranes, being concealed under the mantle of the animal, very difficult to extract, and still more difficult to preserve when extracted, have not been well distinguished or identified. Many species of Aplysia have been described without any notice of their shells, and in some cases only fragmentary membranes have been produced. In the present monograph little can be done beyond representing the forms of those shells which have been identified as belonging to known species, and adding a few undetermined species whose animals are unknown.

Species 1. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA GIGANTEA. *Apl. testâ magnâ, expansâ, convexâ, obliquè subquadrâtâ, subviridi fuscâ, concentricè undatâ et minutè strigatâ, intùs subtestaceâ, pallidissimè roseâ; apice elevato, vix incurvo, margine superiori lato, leviter arcuato, excavato; margine inferiori obliquo, haud excavato, anticè obliquè producto.*

THE GIGANTIC APLYSIA. Shell large, expanded, convex, obliquely subquadrate, greenish-brown, concentrically undated and minutely striped, within a little testaceous, very pale rose; apex elevated, very little incurved, upper margin wide, lightly arched, excavated; inferior margin

oblique, not excavated, anteriorly obliquely produced.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Swan River.

The species has long had its place in the drawers of the late Mr. Cuming, but without a name.

Species 2. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA KERAUDRENI. *Apl. testâ solidiùsculâ, dolubelliformi, altâ, posticè propè marginem arcuatim tumidâ, anticè planiusculâ, intùs albâ, testaceâ, extùs flavidâ, cornèâ, versùs apicem concentricè rugatâ; apice elevato, subcalloso; margine superiori profundè excavato; ad terminum acuminato, margine inferiori subexcavatâ.*

KERAUDREN'S APLYSIA. Shell rather solid, shaped like a Dolabella elevated, posteriorly near the margin tumid in an arch, anteriorly rather flat, within white, testaceous, without yellowish, horny, towards the apex concentrically wrinkled; apex elevated, slightly callous, upper margin deeply excavated, acuminate at the end, lower margin a little excavated.

RANG. *Hist. Nat. Aplys.*, pl. 13.

Hab. Port Jackson.

Species 3. (Mus. Brit.)

APLYSIA CAMELUS. *Apl. testâ tenuissimâ, membranaceâ, subquadrâtâ, pallidissimè cornèâ, leviter concentricè rugatâ; margine superiori paulò excavato; apice haud prominenti.*

THE CAMEL APLYSIA. Shell very thin, membranaceous, subquadrate, very pale, horny, lightly concentrically wrinkled; upper margin a little excavated; apex not prominent.

CUVIER. *An. du Mus.*, v. 2, p. 295, pl. 1, fig. 1.

Hab. —(?)

The authority for identifying this filmy membrane with the *Aplysia camelus* of Cuvier is that of a label in the British Museum.

August, 1869.



4 a



5 a.



5. b



4 c



6 a



6. b



1. b

A P L Y S I A.

PLATE II.

Species 4. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Brit.)

APLYSIA PETERSONI. *Apl. testâ subquadratâ, planâ, nitenti, radiatim in areas latas complanatas per canales leviter foveolatos divisâ, posticè leviter rugatâ, intus tenuiter testaceâ, pallidissimè roseâ, extus corneâ flavescenti; apice calloso, incurvo, subcristato; margine superiori excavato, reflexo ad terminum rotundo; labio externo rectiusculo, margine dorsali arcuato, ad apicem reflexo.*

PETERSON'S APLYSIA. Shell subquadrate, flat, shining, radiately divided into broad flat areas by slightly pitted canals, posteriorly slightly wrinkled, within thinly testaceous, very pale pink, without yellowish, horny; apex callous, incurved, slightly crested, upper margin excavated, reflected, rounded at the end; outer lip rather straight, dorsal margin arched, reflected at the apex.

SOWERBY. Genera of Shells, No. 32.

Hab. Mediterranean.

Much broader and more quadrate than the true *Aplysia depilans*, with which the shell has been confounded.

Species 5. (Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA TIGRINA. *Apl. testâ oblongâ, subtrigonâ, tenui, pallidâ, obliquâ, dolabriformi, arcuatâ, tumidâ, prope umbones sinuatim strigatâ, intus tenuissimè testaceâ; apice elevato, incurvo, minutè calloso, latè reflexo; margine superiori declivi, excavato, ad terminum rotundo, labio externo anticè sinuatim producto, margine dorsali obliquè arcuato, leviter excavato.*

THE TIGRINE APLYSIA. Shell oblong, thin, subtrigonal, pale, oblique, hatchet-shaped, arched, tumid, sinuously striped near the umboes, within thinly testaceous; apex elevated, incurved, with a small callus, widely reflected; upper margin sloped downwards, arched, excavated, rounded at the end; outer lip anteriorly sinuously produced, dorsal margin obliquely arched, excavated.

RANG. Hist. Nat. Aplys., p. 57, pl. 11.

Dolabella fragilis. Lamarck.

Hab. Port Jackson.

The lower part of the dorsal margin, corresponding with the canal in spiral shells, is much excavated. This is the species to which was first applied by Plinè the name of *Lepus marinus*, or Sea-Hare.

Species 6. (*a, b*, Mus. Jeffreys, et Brit.)

APLYSIA DEFILANS.—*Apl. testâ oblongâ, ovatâ, levigatâ, nitenti, radiatim leviter sulcatâ, intus testaceâ; apice incurvo, reflexo, subcalloso; margine superiori excavato, prope apicem reflexo, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo subconvexo; margine dorsali convexo; margine inferiori vix excavato.*

THE BALD APLYSIA. Shell oblong, ovate, smooth, shining, radiately lightly grooved, testaceous within; apex incurved, reflected, slightly callous; upper margin excavated, reflected near the apex, cuneate at the end; outer lip slightly convex; dorsal margin convex; lower margin scarcely excavated.

LINNÆUS. Systema Naturæ.

Aplysia leporina. Delle Chiaje.

Hab. Mediterranean.

More oval and narrower than *Aplysia Petersoni*.

August, 1869.



A P L Y S I A.

PLATE III.

Species 7. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA DACTYLOMELA. *Apl. testâ dolabriformi, solidâ, pallidè stramineâ, concentricè distanter undatâ, perobliquâ, profundè convexâ; intùs testacèa; apice pcrelevato, validè incurvo, calloso; margine superiori profundè excavato, latè reflexo, ad terminum acuminato; labio externo producto, rotundo; margine dorsali supernè rotundato, infrâ versùs labium externum declivi, arcuato, excavato.*

THE BLACK DATE APLYSIA. Shell hatchet-shaped, solid, pale straw concentrically distantly undated, very oblique, deeply convex, testaceous within; apex much elevated, strongly curved inwards, callous; upper margin deeply excavated, broadly reflected, acuminate at the end, outer lip produced, rounded; dorsal margin rounded above, sloped towards the outer lip in below, arched, excavated.

RANG. Hist. Nat. Aplys., p. 56, pl. 9.

Hab. St. Jago.

Species 8. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA EXCAVATA. *Apl. testâ pallidâ, tenui, subquadratâ, vix oblongâ, concentricè strigatâ, ventricosâ, intùs tenuiter testacèa; apice haud prominenti, tenui, rotundatim incurvo; margine superiori brevi, vix excavato, ad terminum quadrato; labio externo rectiusculo, margine inferiori quadrato, margine dorsali tenuissimo, convexo.*

THE EXCAVATED APLYSIA. Shell pale, thin, subquadrate, scarcely oblong, concentrically striped, ventricose, within thinly testaceous, apex not prominent, thin, roundly incurved; upper margin short, scarcely excavated, square at the end, outer lip rather straight; lower margin square; dorsal margin very thin, convex.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson.

I have met with no form resembling this shell, which was lately in the collection of Mr. Angus.

Species 9. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA PROTEA. *Apl. testâ solidiusculâ, obliquè transversâ, valdè convexâ, extùs fuscâ, intùs testacèa margaritacèa; apice elevato, calloso, reflexo; margine superiori lato, excavato, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo rotundo, producto; margine dorsali supernè elevato, cuneato, infrâ latè excavato.*

THE PROTEAN APLYSIA. Shell rather solid, obliquely transverse, very convex, brown outside, testaceous pearly within; apex elevated, callous, reflected; upper margin wide, excavated, cuneate at the end; outer lip rounded, produced, dorsal margin elevated above, cuneate, widely excavated below.

RANG. Hist. Nat. Aplys., pl. 10, f. 1, 2, 3.

Hab. Shores of the Antilles.

One of the most obliquely transverse species.

Species 10. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

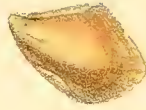
APLYSIA OCCELLATA. *Apl. testâ ventricosâ, solidiùsculâ, dolabriformis, latè transversâ, subquadratâ, leviter concentricè undatâ; apice elevatâ, latâ, incurvâ, subcallosâ, reflexâ; margine superiori profundè excavato, reflexo, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo sub-convexo; margine dorsali infrâ subangulato; margine inferiori latè excavato.*

THE OCCELLATED APLYSIA. Shell ventricose, rather solid, hatchet-shaped, widely transverse, subquadrate, lightly concentrically undated; apex elevated, wide, incurved, rather callous, reflected; upper margin deeply excavated, reflected, cuneate at the end; outer lip a little convex; dorsal margin slightly angular below; lower margin widely excavated.

D'ORBIGNY. Voy. dans l'Amérique Méridionale.

Hab. Brazil.

A broadly transverse shell much resembling *Aplysia dactylomela*.



11.



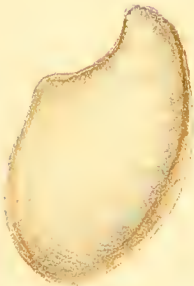
12 a



12 b



13 a



14 a



14 b



13 b

A P L Y S I A.

PLATE IV.

Species 11. (Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA TRIGONA. *Apl. testâ parvâ, cornedâ, fuscâ, sub-trigonâ, ventricosâ; apice rectiusculo, acuminatim producto, margine superiori recti, reflexo, ad terminum obtusè angulato; labio externo recti, infrâ obliquè producto, margine dorsali versùs marginem inferiorem obliquè declivi, margine inferiori brevi.*

THE TRIGONAL APLYSIA. Shell small, horny, brown, subtrigonal, ventricose; apex rather straight, acuminately produced, upper margin straight, reflected, obtusely angular at the end; outer lip straight, obliquely produced below; dorsal margin obliquely sloped towards the lower margin, lower margin short.

SOWERBY.

Hab. ——— (?)

This species resembles *Aplysia punctata* in colour, texture, and convexity, but differs from them in its triangular form.

Species 12. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA FIMBRIATA. *Apl. testâ oblongo-subquadratâ, pallidâ, omnino concentricè strigatâ, tenui, sub-ventricosâ, intùs tenuissimè testaceâ, apicè paulò elevato, incurvo, vix calloso; margine superiori leviter excavato, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo rectiusculo, ad terminum subquadrato, margine dorsali convexo, margine inferiori sub-rotundo.*

THE FRINGED APLYSIA. Shell oblong-subquadrate, pale, concentrically striped in every part, thin subventricose, very thinly testaceous within, apex a little elevated, incurved, scarcely callous, upper margin slightly excavated, cuneate at the end; outer lip rather straight, subquadrate at the end, dorsal margin convex, lower margin rounded.

ADAMS and REEVE. MS. Cum. Coll.

Hab. Siberia.

Species 13. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA HYALINA. *Apl. testâ rotundâ, pellucidâ, hyalinâ, ventricosâ, tenuiter concentricè liratâ; dorso convexo, propè marginem unisulcato; apicè depresso, rotundo, incurvo, margine superiori elevato, ad terminum rotundo; labio externo convexo; margine dorsali convexo, reflexo, margine inferiori rotundo.*

THE HYALINE APLYSIA. Shell round, pellucid, hyaline, ventricose, thinly concentrically ridged; back convex, with a sulcus near the margin; apex depressed, rounded, incurved; upper margin elevated, rounded at the end; outer lip convex; dorsal margin convex, reflected; lower margin round.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson.

A beautifully transparent, rounded, ventricose shell, much differing from other known species.

Species 14. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA SANDWICHENSIS. *Apl. obliquè oblongâ, arcuatâ, eburneâ, versùs margines fuscâ, intùs albâ; apicè elevato, vix incurvo; margine superiori declivi, profundè excavato, ad terminum angulato, labio externo infrâ rotundatim producto; margine dorsali convexo, infra versùs labium externum inclinato, latè excavato.*

THE SANDWICH ISLAND APLYSIA. Shell obliquely oblong, arched, ivory, brown towards the edges, white within, apex elevated, very little incurved; upper margin sloped downwards, deeply excavated, angular at the end; outer lip roundly produced below; dorsal margin convex, inclined towards the outer lip below, widely excavated.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Shores of Sandwich Islands.

Much more arched than *Aplysia tigrina*.



15



16 a



16 b



17



18



19



20

A P L Y S I A.

PLATE V.

Species 15. (Mus. —?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA NIGRA. *Apl. testâ quadratâ, tenui, pallidâ, concentricè rugatâ; apice paulò elevato, subcalcareo, reflexo, moderatè incurvo; margine superiori rectiusculo, depresso, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo recto, infrâ rotundatim angulato; margine inferiori convexo, versùs marginem dorsalem sursùm acclivi.*

THE BLACK APLYSIA. Shell square, thin, pale, concentrically wrinkled, apex a little elevated, somewhat calcareous, reflected, moderately incurved; upper margin rather straight, depressed, cuneate at the end; outer lip straight, with a rounded angle below; lower margin convex, sloped upwards to the dorsal margin.

D'ORBIGNY. Voy. Amér. Mérid., pl. 18, f. 1, 2.

Species 16. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA JAPONICA. *Apl. testâ obliquè ovatâ, subpellucidâ, obscurè castaneâ, intùs vix calcareâ, dorso ad medium tumidâ, propè marginem dorsalem subcostato et canalifero; apice elevato, valdè incurvo, biauriculato; margine superiori declivi, profundè excavato, brevi, ad terminum rotundo; labio externo rotundo, margine inferiori subquadrato, margine dorsali subarcuato.*

THE JAPAN APLYSIA. Shell obliquely ovate, subpellucid, obscure chestnut, within very little calcareous, back tumid in the centre, with a slight rib and depression near the dorsal margin; apex elevated, much incurved, biauriculated; upper margin sloped, deeply excavated, short, rounded at the end; outer lip round, lower margin subquadrate, dorsal margin a little arched.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Japan.

The biauriculated character of the apex is produced by the curving of the lateral margins on each side.

Species 17. (Mus. —?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA FASCIATA. *Apl. testâ solidiusculâ, latâ, obliquè subquadratâ, tumidâ, arcuatâ, pallidè fuscâ, intùs testacè, leviter concentricè strigatâ; apice elevato, incurvo, calloso; margine superiori brevi, leviter*

excavato; labio externo convexo, anticè producto; margine inferiori latè excavato; margine dorsali incrassato, subcalloso.

THE BANDED APLYSIA. Shell rather solid, broad, obliquely subquadrate, tumid, arched, pale brown, testaceous within, lightly concentrically striped; apex elevated, incurved, callous; upper margin short, slightly excavated; outer lip convex, produced anteriorly; lower margin oblique, widely excavated; dorsal margin thickened, rather callous.

POIRÉT. Voyage en Barbarie, pl. 6, t. 2, p. 2.

Dolabella lepus. Payrandeau.

The nearest resemblance to this in form is to be found in our *Aplysia hyalina*, from which, however, it will be seen to differ in several respects besides its more opaque character.

Species 18. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA ORIENTALIS. *Apl. testâ ovato-subtrigonâ, solidiusculâ, castaneâ, ad medium dorsi tumidâ, intùs calcareâ; apice elevato, biauriculato; margine superiori declivi, vix excavato, ad terminum obtusè angulato; labio externo suprâ rectiusculo, infrâ rotundo; margine dorsali recto, elongato; margine inferiori rotundo.*

THE ORIENTAL APLYSIA. Shell ovate-subtrigonal, rather solid, chestnut, tumid in the middle of the back, calcareous within; apex elevated, biauriculated; upper margin sloped, scarcely excavated, obtusely angular at the end; outer lip rather straight above, rounded below; dorsal margin straight, elongated; lower margin round.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Chinese Seas.

This shell nearly resembles *Aplysia punctata* in form, although less triangular. It has a slight bluish tint in colouring.

Species 19. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA GUADALOUPENSIS. *Apl. testâ unguiformi, subcompressâ, pallidè flavescenti, radiatim distanter subfoveolatâ, concentricè eleganter striatâ, intùs testacè, pallidè roseâ; apice acuminato producto, reflexo, incurvo; margine superiori declivi, reflexo,*

APLYSIA.—PLATE V.

excavato, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo anticè sinuatim producto; margine dorsali breviusculo, reflexo; margine inferiori versùs marginem dorsalem obliquè acclivi.

THE GUADALOUPE APLYSIA. Shell talon-shaped, sub-compressed, pale yellowish, radiately distantly lightly pitted, concentrically elegantly striped, within testaceous, pale pink; apex acuminate, produced, reflected, incurved; upper margin sloped, reflected, excavated, cuneate at the end; outer lip anteriorly sinuously produced; dorsal margin rather short, reflected, lower margin sloped obliquely towards the dorsal margin.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Guadaloupe.

This shell is beautifully striped on the back.

Species 20. (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA JULIANNA. *Apl. testâ perpendiculariter elongatâ, tenui, diaphanâ, subflavidâ; apice terminali, parvo, calloso; margine superiori recto, ad terminum acuminato; labio externo elongato, recto; margine dorsali recto; margine inferiori rotundo.*

THE JULIANNA APLYSIA. Shell perpendicularly elongated, thin, diaphanous, yellowish; apex terminal, elongated, small, callous; upper margin straight, acuminate at the end; outer lip elongated, straight; dorsal margin straight; lower margin rounded.

QUOY. Voyage de l'Astrolabe.

Hab. — ?



22.



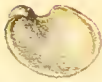
21 a



23.



21 b



24 a



24 b.



25 a.



26 a



26 b



25 b.

A P L Y S I A.

PLATE VI.

Species 21. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. —?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA MARMORATA. *Apl. testâ subtrigonâ, arcuatâ, ventricosâ, pallidè stramineâ; apice acuminato, valdè incurvo, subcalloso; margine superiori, brevi, profundè excavato, ad terminum rotundo; labio externo rectiusculo, medio subcontracto; margine dorsali arcuato, infrâ versùs labium externum obliquè declivi.*

THE MARBLED APLYSIA. Shell subtrigonal, arched, ventricose, pale straw; apex acuminated, strongly incurved, slightly callous: upper margin short, deeply excavated, rounded at the end; outer lip rather straight, slightly contracted in the middle; dorsal margin arched, sloped below obliquely towards the outer lip.

BLAINVILLE. Journ. de Phys., 1823.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

Species 22. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA ANGUILLA. *Apl. testâ parvâ, tumidâ, valdè arcuatâ, transversâ pallidè corneâ; apice rotundo, parvo, incurvo; margine superiori brevissimo, profundè excavato, ad terminum acuminato; labio externo obliquè producto; margine dorsali rotundo; margine inferiori obliquo, latè excavato.*

THE LITTLE SNAKE APLYSIA. Shell small, tumid, strongly arched, transverse pale horn; apex rounded, small, incurved; upper margin very short, deeply excavated, acuminated at the end; outer lip obliquely produced; dorsal margin round; lower margin oblique, widely excavated.

CUMING. MS. in cabinet.

Hab. —?

Species 23. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA ROSEA. *Apl. testâ parvâ, rotundâ, ventricosâ, testaceâ, intùs rosèâ; apice parvo, incurvo, rotundo; margine superiori brevi, excavato; labio externo rotundo, anticè producto; margine dorsali elevato, rotundo, infrâ versùs labium externum obliquè declivi.*

THE ROSY APLYSIA. Shell small, round, ventricose, testaceous, rose-coloured within; apex small, incurved, rounded, anteriorly produced; dorsal

margin elevated, rounded, obliquely sloped below towards the outer margin.

RATHKÉ.

Aplysia parvula. Guilding.

Hab. St. Vincent's, West Indies.

Species 24. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA CONCAVA. *Apl. testâ parvâ, stramineâ, tenui, ventricosâ, transversâ, levigatâ, intùs albâ; apice parvâ, rotundâ, validè incurvâ, utrinque subauriculatâ; margine superiori concavâ, brevi, ad terminum elevatâ; labio externo anticè obliquè producto; margine dorsali reflexo, elevato, obliquè versùs labium externum declivi.*

THE CONCAVE APLYSIA. Shell small, straw-coloured, thin, ventricose, transverse, smooth, white within; apex small, rounded, strongly incurved, subauriculated on both sides, upper side concave, short, dorsal margin reflected, elevated, oblique sloped towards the outer lip.

SOWERBY. Genera of Shells.

Hab. Australia.

Aplysia anguilla is more transverse, and *Aplysia rosca* more triangular than this species, although they nearly resemble it; the apex is auriculated, and the reflected lateral margins near it.

Species 25. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. —?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA MACULATA. *Apl. testâ solidiusculâ, subtrigonâ, ventricosâ, intùs extùsque pallidè rubro-purpureâ; apice elevato, acuminato, incurvo; margine superiori subdeclivi, paulò excavato, ad terminum obtusè cuneato; labio externo rectiusculo; margine inferiori rotundo; margine dorsali convexo.*

THE SPOTTED APLYSIA. Shell rather solid, subtrigonal, ventricose, pale red, purple within and without; apex elevated, acuminated, incurved; upper margin a little sloped, slightly excavated, obtusely cuneate at the end; outer lip rather straight; lower margin round; dorsal margin convex.

RANG. Nat. Hist. Aplys., p. 58, pl. 12, f. 45.

Hab. Western coasts of France.

More testaceous than many of the species, and of a pale claret colour.

APLYSIA.—PLATE VI.

Species 26. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming, in Brit.)

APLYSIA BIPES. *Apl. testâ compressâ, obliquè subovatâ, concentricè rugatâ, intùs margaritaceo-calcareâ; apice elevato, acuminato, viz incurvo; margine superiori declivi, ad terminum rotundo; labio externo, anticè obliquè producto; marginibus dorsali et inferiori perobliquè declivis.*

THE BIPED APLYSIA. Shell compressed, obliquely sub-

ovate, concentrically wrinkled, within pearly-calcareous; apex elevated, acuminate, very little incurved; upper margin sloped downwards, rounded at the end; outer lip anteriorly obliquely produced; dorsal and inferior margins very obliquely sloped forwards.

PEASE.

Hab. Pacific Ocean.



27.



28



29. b



29 a



30



31 a



31. b



32 b



32 a

A P L Y S I A.

PLATE VII.

Species 27. (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA LURIDA. *Apl. testâ tenui, compressâ, subtri-gonâ, pallidâ, concentricè undatâ; apice terminali, calloso, elevato; margine superiori declivi, leviter excavato, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo quadrato, margine dorsali rectiusculo.*

THE LURID APLYSIA. Shell thin, compressed, subtri-gonal, pale, concentrically undated; apex terminal, callous, elevated; upper margin sloped, slightly hollow, cuneate at the end; outer lip square; dorsal margin rather straight.

D'ORBIGNY. Voy. Amér. Mérid., p. 28.

Hab. Central America.

Species 28. (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA INCUS. *Apl. testâ latâ, subquadratâ, com-pressâ, pallidè stramineâ, levigatâ; apice sub-elevato, calloso, terminali; margine superiori recto, elongato, ad terminum quadrato; labio externo recto, infrâ subquadrato; margine dorsali suprâ recto, infrâ versùs labium externum declivi.*

THE ANVIL APLYSIA. Shell broad, subquadrate, com-pressed, pale straw, smooth, apex a little elevated, callous, terminal; upper margin straight, long, square at the end; outer lip straight, subquadrate below; dorsal margin straight above, sloping to-wards the outer lip below.

D'ORBIGNY. Voy. Amér. Mérid., pl. 14, f. 13.

Hab. Central America.

Species 29. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA SINENSIS. *Apl. testâ tenui, hyalinâ, arcuatâ, quadratâ, concentricè tenuilirata; apice subtermi-nali, parvâ, biauriculatâ, margine superiori recti, arcuatâ, ad terminum obtusè angulatâ, labio ex-terno paulò convexo, margine dorsali reflexo, infrâ declivi.*

THE CHINESE APLYSIA. Shell thin, hyaline, arched, quadrate, concentrically finely ridged; apex nearly terminal, small, biauriculated; upper margin straight, arched, obtusely angular at the end;

outer lip a little convex, dorsal margin reflected, sloped below.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Chinese Seas.

The whole shell is laterally much curved.

Species 30. (Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA BRAZILIANA. *Apl. testâ obliquè oblongâ, ven-tricosâ, solidiusculâ, stramineâ, intùs albâ; apice elevato, rotundo, incurvo; margine superiori valdè declivi, excavato, ad terminum cuneato; margine dorsali valdè convexo, elongato, infrâ versùs labium externum declivi; labio externo convexo, infrâ obliquè producto.*

THE BRAZILIAN APLYSIA. Shell obliquely oblong, ven-tricose, rather solid, straw-coloured, white within; apex elevated, round, incurved; upper margin much sloped; excavated, cuneate at the end; dorsal margin very convex, elongated, sloped to-wards the outer lip below; outer lip convex, obliquely produced below.

RANG. Hist. Nat. des Aplys., pl. 7, f. 1, 2, 3, p. 55.

Hab. Brazil.

Species 31. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA SYDNEYENSIS. *Apl. testâ compressâ, perpen-diculariter oblongâ, medio castanea, versùs mar-gines pallidè corneâ; apice obtuso, terminali, reflexo, incurvo; margine superiori recto; labio externo recto; margine inferiori subquadrato; margine dorsali convexo.*

THE SYDNEY APLYSIA. Shell compressed, perpendi-cularly oblong, chestnut in the middle, pale horn near the margins; apex obtuse, terminal, reflected, incurved; upper margin straight; outer lip straight; lower margin subquadrate; dorsal margin convex.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Sydney.

The shell of this species has some resemblance to that of a *Pleurobranchus*.

APLYSIA.—PLATE VII.

Species 32. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA LESSONI. *Apl. testá dolabrifórmi, subrhomboidéa, ventricosá, tenui, pallidè subviridi, ad margines fuscá; apicè víx elevato, parvo, obtuso; margine superiori lato, víx excavato, ad terminum cuneato; labio externo convexo; margine inferiori latè excavato; margine dorsali elevato, rectiùsculo.*

LESSEN'S APLYSIA. Shell hatchet-shaped, subrhomboidal, ventricose, thin, pale greenish, brown at the margins; apex slightly elevated, small; obtuse; upper margin wide, very little excavated, cuneate at the end; outer lip convex; lower margin widely excavated; dorsal margin elevated, rather straight.

RANG. Hist. Nat. Aplys., p. 60, pl. 14.

Hab. Payta, Peru.



34 a



34 b



35 a



36 a



36 b



35 b

A P L Y S I A.

PLATE VIII.

Species 33. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. — ?) (Copied.)

APLYSIA FERRUSSACI. *Apl. testâ minutâ, subrotundâ, pallidâ, pellucidâ, subventricosâ; apice parvo, incurvo; margine superiori brevi, excavato; dorso tumido.*

FERRUSSAC'S APLYSIA. Shell minute, rather rounded, pale pellucid, subventricose; apex small, incurved; upper margin short, excavated; back tumid.

RANG. Hist. Nat. des Aplys., p. 66, pl. 19, f. 8, 9.

Species 34. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA GRANDIS. *Apl. testâ subunguiformi obliquâ, arcuatâ, fusco-viridi corneâ, subpellucidâ; apice elevatissimo, acuminato, subauriculato; margine superiori valdè declivi, excavato; labio externo rotundo; margine inferiori rotundo; margine dorsali convexo, subangulato.*

THE LARGE APLYSIA. Shell somewhat talon-shaped; oblique, arched, brownish green, subpellucid; apex very elevated, acuminated, subauriculated; upper margin much sloped, excavated, outer lip rounded; lower margin rounded; dorsal margin convex, subangulated.

PEASE. MS. Cuming's cabinet.

Hab. Shores of Pacific Islands.

The shell of this species resembles that of *Aplysia punctata* of our shores.

Species 35. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA ANGASI. *Apl. testâ compressâ, tenui, levigatâ, subtrigonâ, arcuatâ, pallidè fuscâ, intùs vix testaceâ versùs apicem concentricè strigatâ; apice*

elevato, acuminato, reflexo; margine superiori declivi, excavato, ad terminum elevato, cuneato, labio externo, infrâ producto; margine dorsali convexo, versùs marginem ventralem declivi.

ANGASS'S APLYSIA. Shell compressed, thin, smooth, subtrigonal, arched, pale brown, very slightly testaceous, concentrically striped towards the apex; apex elevated, acuminated, cuneate; outer lip produced below; dorsal margin convex, sloped towards the ventral margin.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Port Jackson.

Flatter than the shell of *Aplysia depilans*, which it much resembles. It is thinner at the edges, and the apex is not at all callous, but pointed and incurved. The dorsal margin is more rounded.

Species 36. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA SOREX. *Apl. testâ tenuissimâ, compluatâ, levigatâ, vix arcuatâ, perpendiculariter oblongâ; apice paulò elevato, incurvo; margine superiori subdeclivi, ad terminum elevato, cuneato; labio externo recto, margine dorsali elevato; margine inferiori subrotundo.*

THE RAT APLYSIA. Shell very thin, flattened, smooth, scarcely arched, perpendicularly oblong; apex a little raised, incurved; upper margin a little sloped, elevated at the end, cuneate; outer lip straight; dorsal margin elevated; lower margin rather rounded.

RANG. Hist. Nat. des Aplys., p. 57, pl. 4, f. 4-8.

Hab. — (?). Collected in the voyage of "La Coquille" by Lessen.

August, 1869.



37 a



38 a



38 b



37 b



39 a



39 b



40



41 a



41 b



41 c

A P L Y S I A.

PLATE IX.

Species 37. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA QUADRATA. *Apl. testâ parvâ subquadratâ compressâ. hyalinâ, vix concavâ, extûs pallidissimè cornea, concentricè eleganter undatâ; apice acuminato, minutè calloso; margine dorsali convexo, margine superiori quadrato, excavato; margine inferiori versùs labium externum sursùm acclivi.*

THE QUADRATE APLYSIA. Shell small, subquadrate, compressed, hyaline, very slightly concave, without very pale horn, concentrically elegantly undated; apex acuminate, with a very small callus; dorsal margin convex, upper margin subquadrate, excavated; lower margin sloped upwards towards the outer lip.

SOWERBY. Genera of Shells.

Hab. Algiers.

This beautiful little glassy shell resembles the following species in some respects, but is smaller and more quadrate.

Species 38. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA SIMILIS. *Apl. testâ compressâ, subovatâ hyalinâ, subcompressâ, paulo concavâ, lateraliter arcuatâ, extus pallidissimè cornèâ; apice acuminato, elevato vix calloso; margine superiori depresso, excavato, ad terminum subquadrato; labio externo convexo, anticè obliquè producto; margine dorsali rectiusculo; margine inferiori vix excavato.*

SOWERBY.

Hab. —(?)

More obliquely oval, more laterally curved, and less quadrate than *Aplysia quadrata*.

Species 39. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA SUBQUADRATA. *Apl. testâ subrhoiboideâ, obliquâ, ventricosâ castaneâ, pellucidâ, levigatâ; apicè elevato, obtuso, incurvo; margine superiori declivi, brevi; labio externo infrâ obliquè producto; margine dorsali rectiusculo; margine inferiori obliquo, lato.*

THE SUBQUADRATE APLYSIA. Shell subrhomboidal, oblique, ventricose, chestnut, pellucid, smooth; apex elevated, obtuse, incurved; upper margin sloped, short; outer lip obliquely produced below; dorsal margin rather straight; lower margin oblique, wide.

GOULD.

Hab. United States.

The shell of this species is not easily distinguished from that of the British and Mediterranean *Aplysia hybrida*.

Species 40. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA CORNIGERA. *Apl. testâ unguiformi, angustâ, ovatâ, arcuatâ, concentricè strigatâ; apice per-elevato, incurvo, acuminato, calloso; margine superiori depresso, excavato, ad terminum obtusè angulato; labio externo infrâ obliquè sinuatim producto; margine inferiori anticè subacuminato; margine dorsali rotundo, reflexo, radiatim, unisulcato.*

THE HORN-BEARING APLYSIA. Shell talon-shaped, narrow, ovate, arched, concentrically striped; apex much elevated, incurved, acuminate, callous; upper margin depressed, excavated, obtusely angular at the end; outer lip sinuously obliquely produced below; lower margin a little acuminate in front; dorsal margin round, reflected, with a radiating groove.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Island of Zebu, Philippines.

The curved horn-like form and pointed apex distinguish this prettily-striped shell.

Species 41. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA PUNCTATA. *Apl. testâ cornèâ, castaneâ pellucidâ, convexâ, obliquè ovatâ, levigatâ; apicè producto, reflexo, incurvo, subcalloso, subauriculato; margine superiori breviusculo, excavato, ad terminum obtusè angulato; labio externo recti, infrâ obliquè*

APLYSIA.—PLATE IX.

producto; margine inferiori rotundo, versus marginem dorsalem sursum acclivi, margine dorsali reflexo, convexo.

THE SPOTTED APLYSIA. Shell horny, chestnut, pellucid, convex, obliquely ovate, smooth; apex produced, reflected, incurved, slightly callous, subauriculated; upper margin rather short, excavated, obtusely angulated at the end; outer lip straight,

obliquely produced below; lower margin rounded, sloping up towards the dorsal margin; dorsal margin reflected, convex.

CUVIER. Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat., vol. ii. p. 295, pl. 1, f. 2.

Aplysia hybrida. Sowerby.

Aplysia Cuvieri. Delle Chiaje.

Hab. British shores; Mediterranean.



42 a



43



44



42 b



a

b

45



a

b

46



47 b



47 a



48 b



48 a

APLYSIA.

PLATE X.

Species 42. (Mus. Sowerby.)

APLYSIA NORFOLKENSIS. *Apl. testâ corned, fuscâ, arcuatâ, ventricosâ, obliquè subovatâ, tenui, lævigatâ; apice elevato, rotundo, dorso auriculato; margine superiori declivi, excavato; labio externo convexiusculo; margine inferiori rotundo; margine dorsali arcuato, rotundo, prope apicem tenuiter reflexo, versus terminum inferiorem obliquè inclinato.*

THE NORFOLK ISLAND APLYSIA. Shell horny, brown, arched, ventricose, obliquely subovate, thin, smooth; apex elevated, round, auriculated at the back; upper margin sloped, excavated; outer lip rather convex; lower margin rounded, dorsal margin arched; rounded, thinly reflected near the apex, obliquely inclined towards the lower end.

SOWERBY.

Hab. Norfolk Island, New South Wales.

The auricle produced by the reflected dorsal margin is more expanded in *Aplysia concava* than in this similarly shaped but differently coloured shell.

Species 43. (Copied.)

APLYSIA RANGIANA. *Apl. testâ trigono subquadratâ, planulatâ, pellucidâ, pallidâ; apicè obliquè producta; margine superiori depressâ, rectâ; labio externo recto; margine inferiori breviter quadratâ, margine dorsali recto, versus marginem inferiorem inclinato.*

RANG'S APLYSIA. Shell trigono-subquadrate, flat, pellucid, pale; apex obliquely produced; upper margin depressed, straight; outer lip straight; lower margin shortly quadrate; dorsal margin straight, inclined towards the lower margin.

D'ORBIGNY. *Voy. Amér. Mérid.*, pl. 17, f. 11-13.

Hab. Central America.

Species 44. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

APLYSIA VULGARIS. *Apl. testâ membranacê tenuissimâ, subtrigonâ, apice acuminato.*

THE COMMON APLYSIA. Shell membranaceous, very thin, subtrigonal; apex acuminated.

BLAINVILLE. *Malacologie*, pl. 43, f. 8.

The small fragmentary membrane in the Cumingian

collection is said to have been taken from under the mantle of the animal named as above by Blainville.

Species 45. (Fig. a, b.) (Copied.)

APLYSIA MARGINATA. *Apl. testâ obliquè subovatâ, pallidâ, subcomplanatâ, subarcuatâ; apicè producto, incurvâ; margine superiori valdè declivi, excavato; margine dorsali convexo, prope apicem in auriculam parvam reflexo; margine terminali obliquè producto, rotundo.*

THE BORDERED APLYSIA. Shell obliquely subovate, pale, rather flat, somewhat arched; apex produced, incurved; upper margin much sloped, excavated; dorsal margin convex, reflected near the apex into a small auricle; terminal margin obliquely produced, rounded.

BLAINVILLE.

Aplysia punctata. Delle Chaige.

Hab. Mediterranean.

The shell of this species appears to be much flatter and more ovate than that of *Aplysia punctata*.

Species 46. (Fig. a, b.) (Copied.)

APLYSIA LONGICORNIS. *Apl. testâ ovatâ, ventricosâ, membranacê, succinêd; apice productâ, incurvâ; margine superiori brevi, paulò excavato; margine dorsali convexo; margine terminali rotundo.*

THE LONG-HORNED APLYSIA. Shell ovate, ventricose, membranaceous, amber-coloured; apex produced, incurved; upper margin short, a little excavated; dorsal margin convex; terminal margin rounded.

RANG. *Hist. Nat. Aplys.*, p. 66, pl. 19, f. 3, 4.

Hab. Mediterranean.

Species 47. (Fig. a, b.) (Copied.)

APLYSIA UNGUIFERA. *Apl. testâ vitreâ, pellucidâ, lævigatâ, complanatâ, paulò arcuatâ; apice elevato, subtortuo, calloso; margine superiori declivi, rectiusculo, ad terminum rotundatim anguloso; labio externo recto; margine inferiori versus labium acclivi; margine dorsali recto, ad terminum cuneato.*

THE UNGUIFEROUS APLYSIA. Shell vitreous, pellucid, smooth, flat, a little arched; apex elevated, a little tortuous, callous; upper margin sloped downwards, rather straight, roundly angular at the end; outer lip straight; lower margin sloped upwards to the lip; dorsal margin straight, cuneate at the end.

RANG. Hist. Nat. Aplys., p. 52, pl. 5, f. 4-7.

Hab. Mediterranean.

This shell and the following resemble the two vitreous species described as *Aplysia quadrata* and *Aplysia similis*, but do not appear to possess the same beautifully undulated sculpture.

Species 48. (Fig. a, b.) (Copied.)

APLYSIA PETALIFERA. *Apl. testâ vitreâ, pellucidâ, lævigatâ, compressâ, arcuatâ, apice elevato;*

acuminato; margine superiori declivi, ad terminum rotundo; labio externo rectiusculo, ad terminum perobtusè angulato; margine inferiori rectiusculo, versùs labium acclivi, margine dorsali supernè convexo.

THE PETALIFEROUS APLYSIA. Shell vitreous, pellucid, smooth, compressed, arched; apex elevated, acuminated; upper margin sloped, rounded at the end; outer lip rather straight, very obtusely angular at the end; lower margin rather straight, sloped up towards the lip; dorsal margin convex above.

RANG. Hist. Nat. Aplys., p. 52, pl. 5, f. 2, 3.

Hab. Mediterranean.

This species and the preceding are placed by Rang among the *Dolabrifera*.

A P L Y S I A.

	Plate.	Species.		Plate.	Species.
Angasi, <i>Sowerby</i>	VIII.	35	<i>hybrida</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	IX.	41
anguilla, <i>Cuming</i>	VI.	22	<i>maculata</i> , <i>Rang</i>	VI.	25
bipes, <i>Pease</i>	VI.	26	<i>marginata</i> , <i>Blainville</i>	X.	45
Braziliana, <i>Rang</i>	VII.	30	<i>marmorata</i> , <i>Blainville</i>	VI.	21
camelus, <i>Cuvier</i>	I.	3	<i>nigra</i> , <i>D'Orbigny</i>	V.	15
concaua, <i>Sowerby</i>	VI.	24	<i>Norfolkensis</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	X.	42
cornigera, <i>Sowerby</i>	IX.	40	<i>occellata</i> , <i>D'Orbigny</i>	III.	10
<i>Curieri</i> , Delle Chaije	IX.	41	<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	V.	18
dactylomela, <i>Rang</i>	III.	7	<i>petalifera</i> , <i>Rang</i>	X.	48
depilans, <i>Linnæus</i>	II.	6	<i>Petersoni</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	II.	4
excavata, <i>Sowerby</i>	III.	8	<i>protea</i> , <i>Rang</i>	III.	9
fasciata, <i>Poirêt</i>	V.	17	<i>punctata</i> , <i>Cuvier</i>	IX.	41
Ferrussaci, <i>Rang</i>	VIII.	33	<i>quadrata</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	IX.	37
fimbriata, <i>Adams</i>	IV.	12	<i>Rangiana</i> , <i>D'Orbigny</i>	X.	43
gigantea, <i>Sowerby</i>	I.	1	<i>rosea</i> , <i>Ratlki</i>	VI.	23
grandis, <i>Pease</i>	VIII.	34	<i>Sandvichensis</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	IV.	14
Guadaloupensis, <i>Sowerby</i>	V.	19	<i>similis</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	IX.	38
hyalina, <i>Sowerby</i>	IV.	13	<i>Sinensis</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	VII.	29
incus, <i>D'Orbigny</i>	VII.	28	<i>sorex</i> , <i>Rang</i>	VIII.	36
Japonica, <i>Sowerby</i>	V.	16	<i>subquadrata</i> , <i>Gould</i>	IX.	39
Julianna, <i>Quoy</i>	V.	20	<i>Sydneyensis</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	VII.	31
Keraudreni, <i>Rang</i>	I.	2	<i>tigrina</i> , <i>Rang</i>	II.	5
<i>leporina</i> , Delle Chaije	II.	6	<i>trigona</i> , <i>Sowerby</i>	IV.	11
Lessoni, <i>Rang</i>	VII.	32	<i>unguifera</i> , <i>Rang</i>	X.	47
longicornis, <i>Rang</i>	X.	46	<i>vulgaris</i> , <i>Blainville</i>	X.	44
hurlida, <i>D'Orbigny</i>	VII.	27			

MONOGRAPH

OF THE GENUS

PLEUROBRANCHUS.

The watry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven."—*Shakspeare*.



1.a



2.



3.



4.a



5.



6.



4.b



7.



1.b



8.

P L E U R O B R A N C H U S .

Genus PLEUROBRANCHUS, Cuvier.

Testa marina, quam corpus suum multò minor, subtilius pallium calata, membranacea, intus tenuissimè calcarea, spiralis, aperta, expansa, apice spirali.

Shell marine, much larger than its body concealed beneath the mantle, membranaceous, very thinly calcareous within, spiral, open, expanded, with spiral apex.

The testaceous membranes of Pleurobranchi differ from those of Aplysiæ chiefly in the character of the apex, which in the former shows a distinct, although flattened spiral coil, and in the latter is produced, incurved, and covered by a reflected edge which is more or less callous. The most characteristic species are Pleurobranchus membranaceus and P. plumula, which are both British. There is one species described by D'Orbigny in Central America, and several from the Mediterranean. No doubt when these animals and their shells are better known they will be found to possess as large a geographical range as their near allies the Aplysiæ.

Species 1. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Jeffreys.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS PLUMULA. *Ple. testâ oblongâ, angustatâ, fulvâ, levigatâ, concentricè undulatâ; apice subterminali, compresso; margine superiori, suprâ apicem paulò elevato, utrinque subrotundo; labio externo rectiusculo, medio vix contracto; margine dorsali vix convexo; margine terminali anticè paulò producto, rotundato.*

THE LITTLE FEATHER PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell oblong, narrow, fawn coloured, smooth, concentrically undulated; apex subterminal, compressed, slightly rounded; outer lip rather straight, very slightly contracted in the middle; dorsal margin very little convex; terminal margin a little produced in front, rounded.

MONTAGU. Testacea Britannica, p. 214, pl. 15, f. 9.

Hab. Britain.

Species 2. (Copied.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS PERONII. *Ple. testâ parvâ, subovatâ, concentricè rugatâ; spirâ valdè incurvâ; dorso rotundo.*

PÉRON'S PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell small, subovate, concentrically wrinkled; spine much incurved, back rounded.

CUVIER. Ann. du Mus., v. 5, p. 269, pl. 18, f. 1.

Hab. Sicily.

Species 3. (Copied.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS AURANTIACUS. *Ple. testâ minimâ, oblongâ, solidâ, auriculiformi, succincâ, quadratâ: apice anticè terminali.*

THE ORANGE PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell very small, oblong, solid, auriculiform, amber coloured, quadrate; apex terminal in front.

RISSE. Journ. de Physique, p. 87, p. 374.

Hab. Sicily.

Species 4. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS MEMBRANACEUS. *Ple. testâ oblongo-subquadratâ, compressissimâ, fulvâ, iridescenti, intus tenuissimè testacâ; pallidè rosçâ; concentricè undatim rugatâ; apice valdè incurvo, compresso; margine superiori rectiusculo, suprâ spiram subreflexo; labio externo convexo, infrâ magis expanso; margine inferiori latâ, utrinque subquadratâ: margine dorsali convexo, tenuiter reflexo.*

THE MEMBRANACEOUS PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell oblong subquadrate, much compressed, fawn coloured, iridescent, within very thinly testaceous, pale rose, concentrically wrinkled in waves; apex much incurved, compressed; upper margin rather straight, a little reflected above the spine, outer lip convex, more expanded below; lower margin wide, subquadrate at both ends; dorsal margin convex, thinly reflected.

MONTAGU. Lamellaria membranacea. Trans. Linn. Soc.

Hab. Britain.

By far the largest and most beautiful species known.

PLEUROBRANCHUS.

Species 5. (Copied.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS PERFORATUS. *Ple. testá ovatá, latá, pallidá; apice anticè terminali; margine dorsali suprâ arcuato, rotundato-quadrato; margine inferiori subrotundo; margine labiali rectiusculo.*

THE PERFORATED PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell ovate, wide, pale; apex terminal in front; dorsal margin arched, rounded above; lower margin rather rounded; labial margin rather straight.

PHILIPPI. Enum. Moll. Sicilia, p. 87, pl. 21, f. 2.

Hab. Mediterranean.

This shell is larger in comparison with the rest of the body than any other species hitherto described.

Species 6. (Copied.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS PATAGONICUS. *Ple. testá oblongá, pallidè fulvá, angustá, subquadratá, concentricè tenuiter lirátá; spirá productá, ad dorsum terminali; margine superiori subdeclivi, ad terminum rotundo; margine labiali recto; margine inferiori obtusè subquadrato; margine dorsali recto.*

THE PATAGONIAN PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell oblong, pale fawn, narrow, subquadrate, concentrically finely ridged; spine produced, terminal at the back; labial margin straight; lower margin obtusely subquadrate; dorsal margin straight.

D'ORBIGNY. Voy. Amér. Mérid., pl. 17, f. 4, 5.

Hab. Patagonia.

Species 7. (Copied.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS CITRINUS. *Ple. testá oblongá, subangustatá, lævigatá, compressá, subaurantiá; apice ad dorsum terminali; margine superiori suprâ apicem elevato; margine labiali rectiusculo; margine inferiori quadrato; margine dorsali recto.*

THE CITRON PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell oblong, rather narrow, smooth; apex terminal at the back, compressed, slightly orange-tinted; apex terminal at the back; upper margin raised above the apex; labial margin rather straight; lower margin quadrate; dorsal margin straight.

RÜPPEL. Voy. Afric., p. 18, pl. 5, f. 2.

Hab. Africa.

It may be supposed from the figure given of this species in Rüppel's work that the upper margin of the outer lip is higher than the spine.

Species 8. (Copied.)

PLEUROBRANCHUS BREVIFRONS. *Ple. testá oblongá, subquadratá, lævigatá; spirá ad dorsum terminali; margine superiori recto, brevi; labio externo suprâ contracto, infrâ subexpanso; margine inferiori rotundato; margine dorsali rectiusculo.*

THE SHORT LEAF PLEUROBRANCHUS. Shell oblong, rather square, smooth; spine terminal at the back; upper margin straight, short; outer lip contracted above, a little expanded below; lower margin rounded; dorsal margin rather straight.

PHILIPPI. Enum. Moll. Sicilia, p. 87, pl. 20, f. 5.

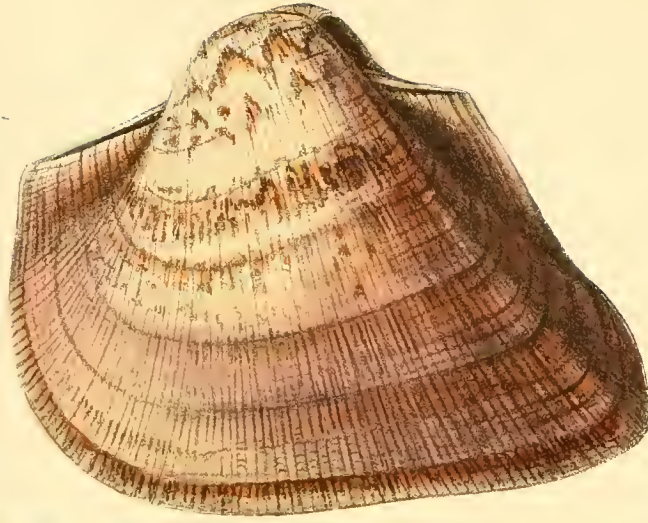
Hab. Mediterranean.

MONOGRAPH

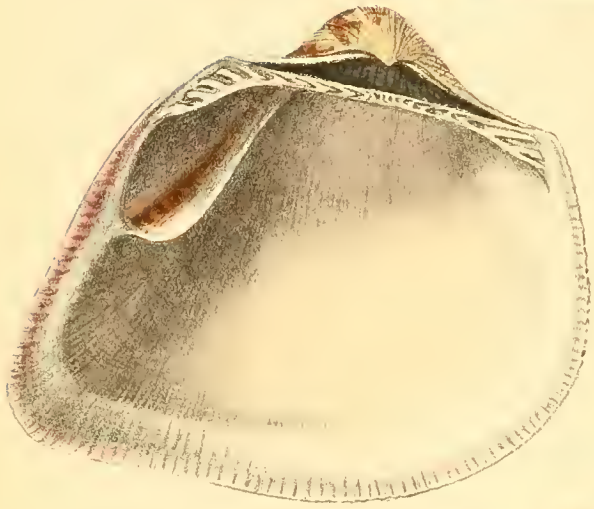
OF THE GENUS

CUCULLÆA.

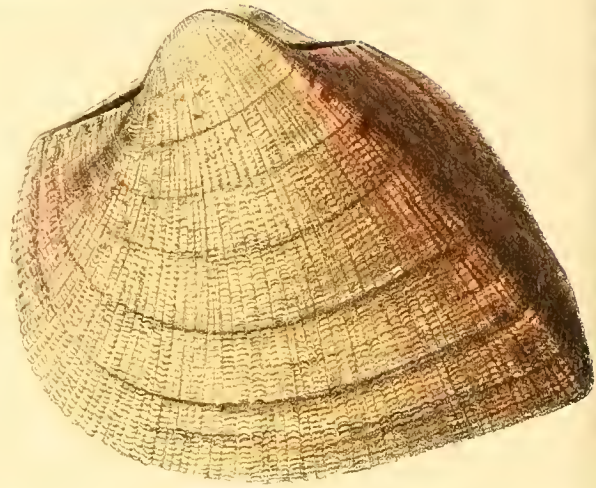
“So fertile be the floods in generation,
So huge their numbers, and so numberlesse their nation.”—*Spenser*.



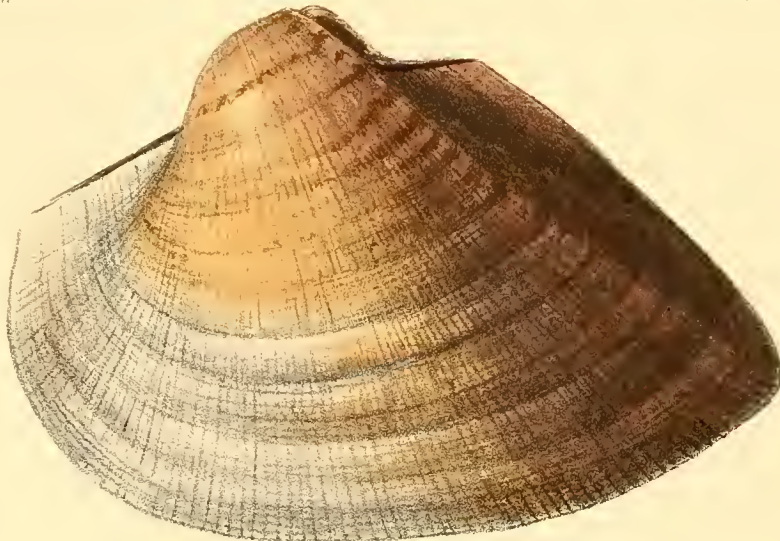
1



2 a



2 b



3

CUCULLÆA.

Genus CUCULLÆA, Lamarck.

Testa bimusculosa, bivalvis, subæquivalvis, trapeziformis, ventricosa, umbonibus distantibus, areâ ligamenti latâ, complanatâ, separatis. Impressio muscularis postica in laminam septiformem producta. Cardo linearis, rectus, dentibus parvis subdivergentibus instructus; utraque extremilate costis duabus ad quinque transversè parallelis. Ligamentum externum, super aream depositum.

Shell bimuscular, bivalve, nearly equivalve, trapeziform, ventricose, umbones distant, separated by a broad, flat, ligamental area. Posterior muscular impression produced into a septiform lamina. Hinge linear, straight, set with small subdivergent teeth, with two to five transversely parallel ribs at each end. Ligament external, deposited upon the area.

The curious auricle formed by the produced edge of the muscular impression, and the peculiarly disposed teeth and terminal ribs on the linear hinge, render this a very remarkable genus. After patient examination of a number of specimens I have arrived at the conclusion that they may be divided into three species; two, long known and confounded under the names of *Cucullæa concamerata* and *C. auriculifera*, of both which the stated locality is the "Isle of France," and a third more recently distinguished by Jonas under the name *C. granulosa*, which is said to be from China.

Species I. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowb.)

CUCULLÆA CONCAMERATA. *Cuc. testâ trapezoideâ, crassâ, ventricosissimâ, oblongâ, costellis complanatis minutissimè decussatis radiatâ, albidâ, maculis flammulisque variegatâ, versus marginem ventralem fusco-purpurascenti, intûs albidâ, posticè purpureâ; latere postico acutè angulato, post angulum lateraliter complanato, etiam subconcavo, ad cardinem cuneato, ad marginem ventralem acuminatim producto; margine ventrali recto; latere antico sub-*

quadrato, breviusculo; dentibus centralibus minutis irregularibus striatis, dentibus terminalibus posticis tribus, anticis duobus parallelis; auriculâ septiformi internâ musculari mediocri; umbonibus elevatissimis, valdè angulosis.

THE CHAMBERED CUCULLÆA. Shell trapezoidal, thick, very ventricose, oblong, rayed with flattened very minutely decussated riblets, whitish, variegated with spots and little flames, brown-purple towards the ventral margin, whitish within, purple posteriorly; posterior side acutely angular, laterally flattened behind the angle, even rather concave, cuneate at the hinge, acuminate produced at the ventral margin; ventral margin straight; anterior side subquadrate, rather short; central teeth minute, irregular, striated, posterior terminal teeth three, anterior two, parallel; internal septiform auricle of middle size; umbones very elevated, very angular.

MARTINI. Chemn. Conch. 7, pl. 5, pl. 53, f. 526, 527.

Arca cucullus. Gmel.

Arca cucullata. Chemn.

Cucullæa auriculifera (pars.) Lamarck.

Hab. Isle of France.

The probabilities, on the whole, are favourable to the shell we have here figured and described being the one named by Martini. It is distinguished by its rather straight ventral margin, its slightly concave posterior lateral margin, and by its more variegated painting towards the umbones. The terminal teeth are more straight and bifid.

Species 2. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

CUCULLÆA GRANULOSA. *Cuc. testâ subquadratâ, tenuiusculâ, ventricosâ, altâ, costellis rotundatis decussatim granulatis subduplicatis et interstitiis minutè foveolatis radiatâ, albidâ, maculis fuscis ante angulum parvis, post angulum magnis, angulatis picta; intûs albâ, versus marginem purpureâ, super auriculam unifusciatâ; latere postico obtusè angu-*

CUCULLÆA.

lato, post angulum convexo-subcomplanato, prope marginem cardinalem convexo, margine ventrali subventricoso; latere antico brevi, margine cardinali breviusculo, dentibus centralibus minutis irregularibus striatis; dentibus terminalibus posticis quatuor brevibus, subarcuatis, anticis tribus paulò longioribus et rectis; auriculâ internâ septiformi musculari angusta; umbonibus moderatè elevatis, obtusè angulatis.

THE GRANULOSE CUCULLÆA. Shell subquadrate, rather thin, ventricose, high, rayed with small, rounded, decussated, granulated subduplicate ribs and minutely pitted interstices, whitish, painted with brown spots, small before the angle, large and angular behind; within white, purple towards the margin, with a single band upon the auricle; posterior side obtusely angular, convex, somewhat flattened behind the angle, convex towards the cardinal margin, ventral margin subventricose; anterior side short, cardinal margin rather short, central teeth minute, irregular, striated; posterior terminal teeth four, short, slightly arched, posterior, and three a little longer, straight, anterior; interior septiform muscular auricle narrow; umboes moderately elevated, obtusely angular.

JONAS. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1846.

Hab. Chinese Waters.

The above name is attached in the British Museum cases to specimens of the species which I think may be identified as *C. auriculifera*, and which do not at all agree with the description by Jonas. The shell here figured, which we possess in various stages, agrees perfectly well with that description in all the points mentioned as distinguishing it from the two other species. It is thinner, deeper from apex to ventral margin, more obtuse at the angle, and convex on the post-angular area. The ligamentary area is also considerably shorter and narrower, and the riblets are more distinctly granulated, with wider and distinctly pitted interstices in the front part of the shell. The most reliable distinction, however, is found in the terminal teeth of the hinge, these, instead of two or at most three at each end, are four or five at the posterior end, short and arched.

Species 3. (Mus. Sowerby.)

CUCULLÆA AURICULIFERA. *Cuc. testâ rhomboideâ, oblongâ, ventricosissimâ, crassâ, costellis complanatis subtilissimè decussatis subduplicate radiatâ, anticè prope marginem albâ, superne posticeque fulvo suffusâ, fusco obscurè maculatâ, versus marginem ventralem posticè purpureâ; intùs medio et posticè fusco-purpureâ; latere postico acutè angulato, post angulum lateraliter complanato; margine vix convexo, ad marginem cardinalem cuneato, versus marginem ventralem acuminatim producto, margine ventrali convexo; latere antico subquadrato, breviusculo; dentibus centralibus minutis irregularibus striatis, dentibus terminalibus utrinque duobus elongatis parallelis; auriculâ septiformi internâ musculari magnâ purpureâ; umbonibus elevatissimis, valdè angulosis.*

THE AURICULIFEROUS CUCULLÆA. Shell rhomboidal, oblong, very ventricose, thick, rayed with flattened, very finely decussated, rather duplicated riblets, white in front near the margin, suffused with fawn colour above and behind, obscurely spotted with brown, purple towards the posterior ventral margin; within centrally and posteriorly brown-purple; posterior side acutely angular, behind the angle laterally flattened, margin hardly convex, cuneated at the cardinal margin, acuminately produced towards the ventral margin; ventral margin convex; anterior side subquadrate, rather short, central teeth minute, irregular, striated, terminal teeth two at each end, elongated, parallel; umbones much elevated, very angular.

LAMARCK. Anim. S. Vert.

Hab. Isle of France.

Although Lamarck included *Cucullæa concamerata* in his references for this species, yet his distinguishing epithet "Bona" as applied to the figure of the Enc. Met. serves to show that the shell before him was the present species, those figures being characteristic of our shell. It is of a suffused brown colour from the apices to the centre, and very dark purple posteriorly within and without. The ribs are smoother, the ventral margin more convex posteriorly, the internal auricles much larger than in either of the above species, and the terminal hinge teeth fewer and more simple.

MONOGRAPH
OF THE GENUS
SCUTUS.

“ And judge of Nature's cunning operations,
How things she formed of a formless mass.”—*Spenser*.



1 b.



1 c.



1 a.



1 d.

SCUTUS.

PLATE I.

Genus SCUTUS, *Montfort.*

Testâ oblongâ, scutiformis, subsymmetricâ ; apice dorsali, obliquè versùs marginem posticum inclinato, aperturæ margine integro, anticè sinuato ; impressione musculari oblongâ, posticè semicirculari, anticè interrupta.

Shell oblong, scutiform, subsymmetrical; apex dorsal, obliquely inclined towards the posterior margin, margin of the aperture entire, sinuated in front; muscular impression oblong, posteriorly semicircular, anteriorly interrupted.

Parmophorus. Lamarck.

The shell forms the dorsal shield of a large gastropodous mollusc which it does not cover. The largest species and two others are Australian; one is from Madagascar and one from the Philippines. The shells of this genus can only be confounded with those of one other genus, namely, *Tugalia*, which has the margin toothed while that of *Scutus* is entire.

Species 1. (f. 1, 2, Mus. Sowb. 3, 4, Mus. Cuming.)

SCUTUS ELONGATUS. *Sc. testâ oblongâ, lævigatâ, suborcuatâ, anticè rotundatâ inflatâ, concentricè subundulatâ, intùs, inter marginem et apicem aurantio concentricè interruptim fasciatâ ; apice retrorso, lateribus compressis, rectiusculis, marginibus subparallelibus ; margine antico latè sinuato.*

THE ELONGATED SCUTUS. Shell oblong, smooth, somewhat arched, rounded and inflated in front, concentrically slightly undulated, within, between the margin and apex concentrically, interruptedly banded with orange, apex far back, sides compressed, rather straight, with nearly parallel margins; anterior margin widely sinuated.

BLAINVILLE. Bulletin des Sciences, Fév. 1817, p. 28.

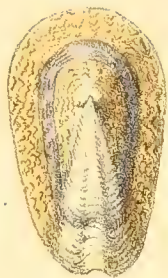
Parmophorus Australis. Lamarck.

Parmophorus lævis. (var.) Blainville.

Scutus angustatus. (var.) A. Adams.

The concentric lines of growth on the surface of this species are undulated so as to form softly shining rays towards the margin excepting towards the front, in which they are only sinuated centrally.

June, 1870.



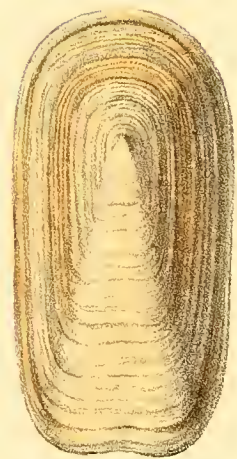
2 a



5 a



4



5 b



2 b



3 a



3 b

SCUTUS.

PLATE II.

Species 2. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Cuming in Brit.; *b*, Sowerby.)

SCUTUS GRANULATUS. *Sc. testâ breviusculâ, subarcuatâ, anticè angustatâ, acutè sinuatâ, radiatim striatâs posticè et ad latera per lineis concentricis sulco, obliquos decussantibus granulâtâ, intûs albâ.*

THE GRANULATED SCUTUS. Shell rather short, slightly arched, narrow, acutely sinuated and radiately striated in front; granulated behind and at the sides by concentric lines crossing oblique grooves; white within.

LAMARCK. Anim. s. vert. Parmophorus, No. 3.

Scutus imbricatus. (var.) Quoy et Gaimard.

The back and sides are corrugated in the same way as in *Scutus corrugatus*, but more strongly, and the front area is radiately striated. The shell is always narrower in front than at the back.

Species 3. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Sowerby; *b*, Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

SCUTUS CORRUGATUS. *Sc. testâ oblongâ, complanatâ, medio undulatim corrugatâ; lateribus rectis, parallelibus, termino subacuminato, margine acutè sinuato, areâ anticâ radiatim obscure costatâ.*

THE CORRUGATED SCUTUS. Shell oblong, flattened, wavyly corrugated in the middle; sides straight, parallel; end slightly acuminate, margin sharply sinuated, anterior area radiately obscurely ribbed.

REEVE. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1842.

Hab. Japan.

The sides are very nearly parallel, in this respect differing from the preceding species, which tapers towards the anterior end, as all the *Tugalia* do.

Species 4. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

SCUTUS BREVICULUS. *Sc. testâ crassâ, brevi, latâ, glabrâ, anticè angustiorâ, concentricè striatâ, ad latera subcorrugatâ; margine antico valdè sinuato, areâ anticâ tumidâ, angustâ; apice subcentrali.*

THE RATHER SHORT SCUTUS. Shell thick, short, wide, shining, narrower in front, concentrically striated, slightly corrugated at the sides; anterior margin much sinuated, anterior angle tumid, narrow; apex subcentral.

BLAINVILLE. Bulletin des Sciences, Fév. 1817.

Parmophorus tumidus. Quoy.

Parmophorus gibbosus. Anton.

Hab. Madagascar.

This shell is broadest at the posterior end, and the apex is nearer the centre than in any other species.

Species 5. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Sowerby; *b*, Mus. Brit.)

SCUTUS UNGUIS. *Sc. testâ breviusculâ, rectâ, latâ, subcomplanatâ, lævigatâ, concentricè continenter striatâ; lateribus rectis, margine antico latè truncato, vir sinuato, areâ anticâ latâ, lævigatâ.*

THE SNAKE SCUTUS. Shell rather short, straight, broad, rather flattened, smooth, concentrically continuously striated; sides straight, anterior margin widely truncated, very slightly sinuated; anterior area broad, smooth.

LINNÆUS. Systema Naturæ.

Patella ambigua. Chemn.

Scutus antipodis. Montfort.

Hab. New Zealand.

The concentric striæ being neither waved nor interrupted is the principal characteristic of this species.

MONOGRAPH

OF THE GENUS

T U G A L I A.

~~~~~  
"In every stream His bounty flows  
Diffusing joy and wealth."—*Montgomery.*  
~~~~~




1 a



3.



2



4 a



5 b



5 a



4 b



7



6



1 b

TUGALIA.

Genus TUGALIA, Gray.

Testâ oblongâ, scutiformis, arcuatâ, subsymmetricâ, anticè subattenuatâ, omnino costellis radiantibus et striis concentricis decussatâ; apice retrorso, elevato; apertura margine crenulato; impressione musculari posticè semicirculari, anticè interruptâ.

Shell oblong, scutiform, arched, subsymmetrical, rather attenuated in front, decussated in every part by radiating riblets and concentric striæ; apex leaning backwards, elevated; margin of the aperture crenulated; muscular impression posteriorly semicircular, anteriorly interrupted.

The most arched SCUTUS is flatter than any TUGALIA. The shell is generally more or less narrowed towards the front in the latter, the surface is decussated, and, above all, the margin is crenulated.

Of the seven species herein described, the largest has its habitat in New Zealand. One comes from the Fejee Islands, another has a western locality, and the remaining four present examples of the collecting zeal displayed by the late Mr. Cuming in ransacking the Philippine Islands.

Species 1. (Fig. a, b, Mns. Cuming in Brit.)

TUGALIA SCUTELLARIS. *Tug. testâ parvâ, inæqualiter ovatâ, virido-fuscâ, tenui, subdepressâ, costellis radiantibus subdistantibus et striis tenuissimis concentricis creberrimis decussatâ, posticè latâ, rotundâ, anticè subacuminatâ, angustâ; apice subretuso, paulo post medium inclinato.*

THE SMALL SHIELD TUGALIA. Shell small, unequally ovate, greenish-brown, thin, subdepressed, decussated with rather distant radiating ribs and very close concentric striæ, wide behind, rounded, narrow, subacuminated in front; apex subretuse, bent a little behind the centre.

ARTHUR ADAMS.

Hab. Philippines. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1851.

A very small shell, with a nearly central apex.

Species 2. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TUGALIA OSSEA. *Tug. testâ crassâ, rugosâ, albâ, oblongâ, ovato-subquadratâ convexâ, costellis rotundis, numerosis radiantibus et striis concentricis tenuissimis decussatâ; costellis anticè tenuioribus; margine sinuato.*

THE OSSEOUS TUGALIA. Shell thick, rugose, white, oblong, ovately subquadrate, convex, decussated with round, numerous, radiating riblets and very fine concentric striæ; riblets finer in front; margin sinuated.

GOULD. United States Expedition.

Hab. Fejee Islands.

This shell has more of the SCUTUS form than any other, excepting, perhaps, *Tugalia cicatrosa*.

Species 3. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TUGALIA CARINATA. *Tug. testâ oblongo-ovatâ, arcuatâ, decussatim striatâ, carinâ dorsali, ec apice ad marginem anticum radiatâ; apice valdè retrorso.*

THE KEELED TUGALIA. Shell oblong-ovate, arched, decussately striated, rayed with a dorsal keel from the apex to the anterior margin; apex very backward.

ARTHUR ADAMS. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1851.

Hab. Philippine Islands. H. Cuming.

The chief peculiarity of this shell is the dorsal keel radiating from the apex to the anterior margin.

Species 4. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TUGALIA PARMOPHORIDEA. *Tug. testâ ovatâ, subpyriformi, arcuatâ, convexâ, posticè rotundâ, expansâ, anticè subattenuatâ, acuminatâ, intus albâ, extus pallidè fuscâ; costellis radiantibus crebris, rotundis.*

THE PARMOPHORUS-LIKE TUGALIA. Shell ovate, subpyriform, arched, convex, posteriorly rounded, expanded, anteriorly subattenuated, acuminated, white within, pale brown without; radiating riblets, close, rounded.

QUOY ET GAIMARD.

Hab. Australia and New Zealand.

This is the largest species, and may serve for the type of the genus.

TUGALIA.

Species 5. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Sowerby.)

TUGALIA CINEREA. *Tug. testâ oblongâ, angustâ, ovatâ, pallidè fulvâ, tenuiter decussatâ, anticè subatenuatâ, margine antico sinuato; costellis posticè et ad latera subdistantibus et imbricatis, anticè tenuibus.*

THE CINEREOUS TUGALIA. Shell oblong, narrow, ovate, pale fawn, finely decussated; anteriorly subatenuated; anterior margin sinuated; riblets rather distant and imbricated behind and at the sides, fine in front.

GOULD. United States Expedition.

Tugalia intermedia. Reeve.

Hab. — ?

The hinder ribs are distant and imbricated.

Species 6. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TUGALIA DECUSSATA. *Tug. testâ parvâ, ovatâ, æqualiter decussatâ, dorso subcarinato, intus sulcato, margine antico vix sinuato.*

THE DECUSSATED TUGALIA. Shell small, ovate, equally decussated, back with a slight keel sulcated within; anterior margin scarcely sinuated.

ARTHUR ADAMS. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1851.

Hab. Philippines. H. Cuming.

More oval than *Tug. carinata*, and the keel not nearly so pronounced.

Species 7. (Mus. Cuming in Brit.)

TUGALIA CICATROSA. *Tug. testâ oblongâ, ovato-subquadratâ, albâ, ad dorsum depressâ, costellis radiantibus posticè crassis distantibus, anticè crebris, et striis concentricis subdistantibus cancellatâ; apice depresso, concavo, quasi-cicatroso; arcâ anticâ radiatim carinatâ.*

THE CICATRIZED TUGALIA. Shell oblong, ovate-subquadrate, white, depressed at the back, cancellated with radiating riblets thick and distant behind, close in front, and concentric, rather distant concentric striæ; apex depressed, concave, as it were cicatrized; anterior area radiately keeled.

ARTHUR ADAMS. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1851.

Hab. Philippine Islands. H. Cuming.

A very pretty depressed species, appearing more cancellated than the others; with a very curious kind of cicatrized appearance at the apex.

