XVIII.—The Marine Mollusca of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. By James Cosmo Melvill, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., and Robert Standen, Assistant Keeper, Manchester Museum. Communicated by Dr W. S. BRUCE. (With One Plate.)

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PART II.

BEING A SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE.

Since we had the pleasure of working out the Mollusca obtained by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, Dr W. S. BRUCE has kindly transmitted to our care some additional material, overlooked in the first instance, and taken (*a*) from deposits from jars in which Sponges were placed; (*b*) from Algæ and other growths, principally coming from Scotia Bay; and (*c*) from a new species of *Cephalodiscus*.

Of these the last, when macerated out and closely examined, produced the most prolific and interesting results; but, notwithstanding this fact, the condition of many of the specimens extracted leaves much to be desired, so fragmentary and useless for scientific purposes was a very large proportion found to be. A certain few, however, are happily in better condition and recognisable, and, of these, we find several to have been described by Dr HERMANN STREBEL of Hamburg in 1908, the year subsequent to our first paper upon the subject being published.

Others remain, of which over twenty do not appear to be represented in the collections to which we could obtain access, nor mentioned in any of the treatises yet published on the Antarctic fauna. We are therefore emboldened to consider them new to science in the accompanying supplementary catalogue.

We include afresh in the list of species obtained by this expedition those already catalogued in our first paper, thus rendering it as complete as possible, and signalise with an asterisk (*) those which are amongst the addenda now chronicled.

We would thank Mr EDGAR SMITH, I.S.O., for having examined some of the material, and likewise would express our indebtedness to the Rev. LEWIS J. SHACKLEFORD, Messrs B. R. LUCAS and J. WILFRID JACKSON, F.G.S., for having aided us in the difficult task of extracting such small and fragile objects from the mass in which they were too often almost hopelessly embedded. Mr T. IREDALE has also kindly drawn up the description of a new species of *Chatoppleura* for this paper.

We would only add that we have extended the Bibliographical Catalogue of the Antarctic Molluscan Fauna from 1907 to 1912 at the end of this enumeration.

REVISED LIST OF SPECIES CONTAINED IN THE
"SCOTIA" COLLECTIONS.

A. REGIO ANTARCTICA—INCLUDING GOUGH ISLAND.

Class GASTEROPODA.

Order AMPHINEURA.

Sub-order POLYPLACOPHORA.

Callochiton illuminatus (Reeve).

Tonica atrata (Sowb.).

* *Placiphora setigera* (King).

* *Chætopleura brucei*, Iredale, sp. n.

* *Hemiarthrum setulosum*, Carpenter.

* *Lepidopleurus pagenstecheri*, Pfeffer.

Order PROSOBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order DIOTOCARDIA.

(a) Docoglossa.

Family *Acmaëidæ*.

Acmaea cecilians, Orbigny.

Family *Patellidæ*.

Patella ænea, Martyn, var. *deaurata*, Gmelin.

„ *fuegiensis*, Reeve.

„ *polaris*, Hombron and Jacquinot.

(b) Rhipidoglossa.

Section **Zygobranchiata**.

Family *Fissurellidæ*.

Fissurella oriens, Sowb.

„ *picta*, Gmel.

Tugalia antarctica, M. and St.

* *Puncturella noachina* (L.)

Family *Pleurotomariidæ*.

* *Scissurella eucharista*, sp. n.

* „ *euglypta*, Pelseneer.

* „ *supraplicata*, Smith.

* „ *timora*, sp. n.

Section **Azygobranchiata**.Family *Cyclostrematidæ*.

- * *Cyclostrema calypso*, sp. n.
- * „ *coatsianum*, sp. n.
- * „ *gaudens*, sp. n.
- * „ *meridionale*, sp. n.

Family *Trochidæ*.

- * *Calliostoma modestulum*, Streb.
- Photinula expansa* (Sowb.).
- „ *tæniata*, Wood.
- „ *violacea*, King.
- Valvatella antarctica* (E. Lamy).

Sub-order MONOTOCARDIA.

Section (a) **Ptenoglossa**.Family *Ianthinidæ*.

Ianthina exigua, Lamarck.

Family *Scalidæ*.

- * *Scala magellanica*, Phil.

Section (b) **Tænioglossa**.Family *Naticidæ*.

- * *Natica impervia*, Phil.
- „ (*Lunatia*), sp. juv.

Family *Trichotropidæ*.

- * *Trichotropis antarctica*, sp. n.

Family *Capulidæ*.

- * *Calyptræa chinensis*, L.
- „ *costellata*, Phil.
- „ *dilatata*, Lamk.

Family *Littorinidæ*.

- Littorina* (*Lævilittorina*) *caliginosa* (Gould).
- „ „ *coriacea*, M. and St.
- „ (*Pellilittorina*) *pellita*, v. Marts.
- „ „ *setosa*, Smith.
- * *Lacuna abyssicola*, sp. n.

Lacuna divaricata, Fabricius.

„ *notorcadensis*, M. and St.

* „ *wandelensis*, E. Lamy.

Family *Rissoïdæ*.

Rissoa adarensis, Smith.

„ (*Cingula*) *cingillus* (Mont.).

* „ *deserta*, Smith.

„ *edgariana*, M. and St.

* „ (*Onoba*) *filostria*, sp. n.

„ *fraudulenta*, Smith.

* „ (*Onoba*) *fuegoensis*, Strebel.

„ *parva* (Da Costa).

* „ (*Onoba*) *paucilirata*, sp. n.

„ „ *scotiana*, M. and St.

* „ „ *sulcata*, Strebel.

* „ (*Ceratia*) *turqueti*, E. Lamy.

„ (*Manzonina*) *zetlandica* (Mont.).

Eatoniella kerguelenensis, Smith.

Family *Litiopidæ*.

Litiopa melanostoma, Rang.

Family *Cerithiidæ*.

Cerithium georgianum, Pfeffer.

„ *pullum*, Phil.

* *Bittium brucei*, sp. n.

* „ *burdwoodianum*, sp. n.

* *Cerithiopsis macroura*, sp. n.

„ *malvinarum* (Strebel, MS.), M. and St.

Family *Turritellidæ*.

* *Turritella algida*, sp. n.

* *Mathilda rhigomaches*, sp. n.

Family *Tritoniidæ*.

Gyrineum vexillum (Sowb.).

Section (c) *Gymnoglossa*.

Family *Eulimidæ*.

* *Eulima antarctica*, Strebel.

Family *Pyramidellidæ*.

* *Turbonilla smithii*, Pfeffer.

* „ *xenophyes*, sp. n.

Section (d) *Rachiglossa*.Family *Muricidæ*.

- Trophon brucei*, Strebel.
 „ *cinguliferus*, Pfeffer.
 „ *crispus* (Couthouy).
 * „ *falklandicus*, Strebel.
 „ *geversianus* (Pallas).
 „ *hoylei*, Strebel.
 „ *liratus* (Couthouy).
 „ *minutus* (Strebel, MS.), M. and St.
 „ *philippianus*, Dunker.
 * *Antistreptus magellanicus*, Dall.

Family *Nassidæ*.

- Nassa* (*Ilyanassa*) *Vallentini*, M. and St.

Family *Buccinidæ*.

- Chrysodomus* (*Sipho*) *archibenthalis*, M. and St.
 „ „ *crassicostratus*, M. and St.
Neobuccinum eatoni, Smith.
Euthria fuscata (Brug.).
 „ *magellanica* (Phil.).
 „ *michaelseni*, Strebel.
 * „ *rosea*, Hombron and Jacquinot.

Family *Volutidæ*.

- Voluta* (*Cymbiola*) *ancilla*, Solander.
Guivillea alabastrina, Watson.
 * *Mitra* (*Volutomitra*) *porcellana*, sp. n.

Section (e) *Toxoglossa*.Family *Conidæ*.

- Columbarium benthocallis*, M. and St.
Mangilia costata (Donovan).
 * *Bela anderssoni*, Strebel.
 * „ *fulvicans*, Strebel.
 * ? *Thesbia*, sp.
 * *Savatieria concinna*, sp. n.

Family *Cancellariidæ*.*Admete magellanica*, Strebel.* „ *limnæformis*, Smith.* *Paradmete typica*, Strebel.

Order OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order TECTIBRANCHIATA.

Section *Bulloidea*.Family *Tornatinidæ*.* *Retusa antarctica*, sp. n.„ *truncatula* (Brug.).Section *Siphonarioidea*.Family *Siphonariidæ*.*Siphonaria redimiculum*, Reeve.

Order PULMONATA.

Sub-order BASOMMATOPHORA.

Family *Auriculidæ*.*Marinula nigra*, Phil.

Class SCAPHOPODA.

Dentalium eupatrides, M. and St.„ *megathyris*, Jousseaume.

Class PELECYPODA.

Order PROTOBRANCHIATA.

Family *Nuculidæ*.*Nucula minuscula*, Pfeffer.* „ *pisum*, Sowb.*Yoldia eightsii* (Couth.).* „ *profundorum*, sp. n.

Order FILIBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order ANOMIACEA.

Family *Anomiidæ*.*Anomia ephippium*, Linn.

Sub-order ARCACEA.

Family *Arcidæ*.*Arca (Bathyarca) strebeli*, M. and St.*Lissarca notorcadensis*, M. and St.„ *rubrofusca*, Smith.*Limopsis longipilosa*, Pelseneer.

Sub-order MYTILACEA.

Family *Mytilidæ*.*Mytilus edulis*, Linn.,, *magellanicus*, Chemnitz.,, *ovalis*, Lamarek.*Philobrya meridionalis* (Smith).,, *quadrata* (Pfeffer).* ,, *sublævis*, Pelseneer.,, *wandelensis*, E. Lamy.* *Crenella decussata* (Mont.).*Modiolarca mesembrina*, M. and St.

Order PSEUDOLAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Family *Pectenidæ*.*Pecten colbecki*, Smith.,, *multicolor*, M. and St.,, ? *patagonicus*, King.,, *pteriola*, M. and St.*Amussium 18-liratum*, M. and St.Family *Limidæ*.*Lima goughensis*, M. and St.,, (*Limatula*) *pygmæa*, Philippi.

Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order SUBMYTILACEA.

Family *Carditidæ*.* *Cardita congelascens*, sp. n.* ,, *pallida*, Smith, var. *12-costata* nov.Family *Astartidæ*.* *Astarte magellanica*, Smith.Family *Lucinidæ*.* *Diplodonta lamellata*, Smith.*Cryptodon falklandicus*, Smith.*Cyamium antarcticum*, Philippi.* ,, *denticulatum*, Smith.,, *falklandicum*, M. and St.Family *Erycinidæ*.*Lasæa consanguinea* (Smith).*Kellyia cycladiformis*, Desh.

Kellyia lamyi, M. and St. = *australis*, Lamy non Desh.

* „ *magellanicus*, Smith.

* *Davisia cobbi*, Cooper and Preston.

Scacchia plenilunium, M. and St.

Sub-order TELLINACEA.

Family *Tellinidæ*.

Tellina (Mæra) pusilla (Philippi).

Sub-order VENERACEA.

Family *Veneridæ*.

Chione philomela (Smith).

Tapes (Amygdala) exalbida (Chem.).

Sub-order MYACEA.

Family *Glycimeridæ*.

Saxicava arctica (L.), var. *antarctica*, Philippi.

Sub-order ANATINACEA.

Family *Lyonsiæ*.

Lyonsia cuneata (Gray).

Family *Anatinidæ*.

Anatina elliptica, King and Broderip.

Order SEPTIBRANCHIATA.

Family *Cuspidariidæ*.

Cuspidaria brucei, M. and St.

At Dr BRUCE's request, we also include in the list of Mollusca obtained by the expedition certain species from St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, Pyramid Point, Ascension Island, and Funchal, Madeira. None of these call for special remark, beyond the fact that several, *e.g.* *Arca bouvieri*, are endemic species, and that, so far as we can ascertain, *Calliostoma montagui* and *Pisania maculosa* have not been hitherto recorded from Cape de Verde.

A. FROM ST VINCENT, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.

Chætopleura fulva (Wood).

Patella plumbea, Lamarek.

Fissurella græca (Linné).

Haliotis lamellosa, Lamarek.

Monodonta articulata, Lamarek.

„ *punctulata*, Lamarek.

- Monodonta turbinata* (Born.).
 „ *tamsi* (Dunker).
Calliostoma montagui (W. Wood).
 „ *zizyphinus* (Linné).
Phasianella pulla, Linné, var.
Pachypoma (Bolma) rugosa (Linné).
Natica intricata, Donovan.
Calyptræa sinensis, Linné.
 „ (*Infundibulum*) *radians*, Lamarck.
Littorina punctata, Gmelin.
 „ *striata*, King.
Cerithium musicum, Sowerby.
 „ *vulgatum*, Brug.
Planaxis lineatus, Cost.
Cypræa spurca, Linné.
Trivia arctica, Solander, var. *europæa*, Mont.
Cassis testiculus, Linné.
Obeliscus terebellum, Müll.
Murex rosarium, Chem.
Ocenebra corallina, Scacchi.
Purpura hæmastoma, Linné.
 „ *neritoidea*, Linné.
Collumbella rustica, Linné.
 „ „ var. *azorica*, Drouet.
Nassa cornicula, Olivier.
 „ *reticulata*, Linné.
 „ *cuvieri*, Payr.
Pisania maculosa, Lamarck.
Leucozonia triserialis, Lamarck.
Conus genuanus, Linné.
 „ *guinaicus*, Brug.
 „ *mediterraneus*, Brug.
Tethys punctata, Cuvier.
Haminea navicula, Da Costa.
Siphonaria venosa, Reeve.
Arca bouvieri, Fischer.
Barbatia afra, Gmelin.
Pectunculus formosus, Reeve.
 „ *concentricus*, Dunker.
Mytilus puniceus, Lamarck.
Pinna rudis, Linné.

Lithodomus aristatus, Dillwyn.

Spondylus gæderopus, Linné.

Cardita senegalensis, Reeve.

„ *ajar*, Brug.

Lucina pecten, Lamarck.

Chama senegalensis, Reeve.

Venus gallina, Linné.

Chione nodosa, Dunker.

„ *verrucosa*, Linné.

Cardium edule, Linné.

B. FROM ASCENSION ISLAND. Pyramid Point, 40 fathoms.

Nerita ascensionis, Gmelin.

Pecten miniaceus, Reeve.

Chama, sp.

C. FROM FUNCHAL, MADEIRA. Shore.

Patella cærulea, Linné.

Class GASTEROPODA.

Order AMPHINEURA.

Sub-order POLYPLACOPHORA.

Chiton (Plaxiphora) setiger, King

Chiton setiger, King, *Zool. Journ.*, v. p. 338 (1831).

„ „ Sowerby, *Conch. Illustr.*, p. 17.

„ „ *Zool. Beechey's Voyage*, pl. xl. fig. 7.

„ „ Reeve, *Conch. Icon.*, t. ix. fig. 48a; t. xiv. fig. 48c.

„ „ Gould, *U.S. Explor. Exped. : Moll.*, p. 330, fig. 425.

Plaxiphora Carmichaelis, Gray, *P.Z.S. Lond.* (1846), p. 68.

„ „ Haddon, *Challenger Rep.*, p. 32.

„ „ H. and A. Adams, *Gen. Rec. Moll.*, i. p. 481, and iii., t. 55, fig. 3.

Chætopeura Savatieri, Rochebrune, *Bull. Soc. Phil. Paris* (1880-81), p. 119; *Miss. Sci. du Cap Horn*.

„ *frigida*, Rochebrune, *l.c.*, p. 137, t. 91, figs. 5a, 5b.

Hab.—Gough Island, April 22, 1904. Station 461.

Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, rarely. Station 325.

Chatopleura brucei, Iredale, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 24, 24a-d.)

Shell of medium size, ovate, depressed, girdle fleshy, densely covered with hairs, the longer being very prominent on a bed of shorter ones, appearing to be grouped and longest near the sutures. Valves broad, with a well-marked keel, though not very high, the posterior valve having the mucro about the anterior third.

Shell smooth, the lateral areas being indicated by a very faintly raised ridge.

Down the median keel of the five centre valves is a row of pustules which do not reach to the mucro, and two parallel rows can be seen on either side, these rows showing on the anterior portion of the posterior valve; but on the first median valve this arrangement is not so apparent.

Scattered radiating rows of similar pustules are seen on the anterior valve, where faint ridges are indicated; similar sculpture is seen on the posterior part of the end valve. On the pleural areas of the median valves scattered pustules are also present, whilst the lateral areas have them also few and scattered. Otherwise the only feature is the concentric growth-ridges, which are well marked on each ridge, indicating regular growth in still water.

The internal features are, as noted by PILSBRY for *C. peruviana*, Lamk. (*Man. Conch.*, xiv. p. 29, 1892), the anterior valve with 9, central valves 1, and posterior valve 9 slits.

Hab.—Scotia Bay, South Orkneys. Station 325. One fine specimen only. Agrees closely with *C. peruviana*, Lamk., and seems to be the first record for the genus from east of South America. (T. IREDALE.)

Lepidopleurus pagenstecheri, Pfeffer.

Leptochiton pagenstecheri, Pfeffer, *Jahrb. hamburg. wissenschaftlichen Anstalten*, iii Jahrgang, p. 107, t. iii. fig. 3 (1886).

Hab.—Scotia Bay, 9–10 fathoms. Station 325.

THIELE considers this *Chiton* conspecific with *L. kerguelensis*, Haddon, from Kerguelen Island, but IREDALE does not accept this conclusion, though admitting the close alliance of the two species.

Hemiarthrum setulosum, Carpenter.

Hemiarthrum setulosum, Carpenter, MS., p. 13.—Dall, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* ii., (1876), p. 44.—Haddon, "*Challenger*" *Polyplacophora*, p. 14, t. i. fig. 4; t. ii. fig. 4a, l.—Martens and Pfeffer, *Jahrb. des hamburg. wissenschaftlichen Anstalten*, iii. p. 108, t. iii. fig. 4 (1886).

Hab.—Station 325, Scotia Bay, 9–10 fathoms, on Fuci and other Algæ.

Very small and juvenile specimens, probably referable to the above. IREDALE also doubts the identity of the South Georgian *Hemiarthrum* with that described by DALL from Kerguelen Land, but more material is wanted for comparison.

Order PROSOBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order DIOTOCARDIA.

Section Zygobranchiata.

Family Fissurellidæ.

§ Emarginulidæ.

Puncturella noachina (L.).*Patella noachina*, Linnæus, *Mantissa*, p. 551.*Puncturella noachina*, Lowe, *Zool. Journ.*, iii. p. 78 (1827).*Cemoria princeps*, Mighels, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1841), p. 49.*Rimula galeata*, Gould, *U.S. Explor. Exped.*, p. 369, t. xxxi. figs. 476, 477.

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, Station 346, south of the Falkland Islands, lat. 54° 25' S., long. 57° 32' W., December 1, 1903.

Bleached but perfect specimens of a British and North European species, also known to extend to the Falkland Islands and Straits of Magellan. It is likewise recorded by Dr HERMANN STREBEL,* from Berkeley Sound, lat. 51° 53' S., long. 58° W.

We include under the name *noachina* (L.) various forms, *e.g.* *conica*, D'Orb., *falklandiana*, A. Ad., *cognata*, Gould, and *galeata*, Gould. It is most probable that the gatherings from Burdwood Bank would come under the name mentioned second, *falklandiana*.

Family Pleurotomariidæ.

Scissurella eucharista, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 1, 1a).

S. testa perminuta, globulosa, delicatissima, alba, naticoide, paullum elevata, anfractibus 4, quorum apicalis ferè immersus, penultimo inflato, tumescente, ultimo epidermide evanida pallidé straminea contexta, infra suturam leniter planato, deinde bicarinato, quarum inter fines scissura extensa, angusta, cætera superficie delicate sub lente spiraliter tenuissime striata usque ad basim supra carinam radiatim leniter plicata, umbilico ferè clauso, apertura rotunda, labro rotundo, tenuissimo.

Alt. 1, diam. .75 mm.

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, 56 fathoms, trawled. Station 346.

A perfect example of one of the smallest shells possible, and yet full of character. We have compared it with the majority of the genus, and find it stands out conspicuously in general roundness of outline, the double carination, within which, towards the aperture, is situate the narrow extended slit, not causing, as is usual, an angular appearance. Indeed, in form it is almost naticoid. Below the carinæ, the surface to the base is transversely very finely striate, the umbilicus appears partly covered, the outer lip is round and extremely thin. Somewhat of the same form as *Sc. conica*, D'Orb., also from Southern waters; but in our species the slit is situate much nearer the suture, that of *conica* being almost median. (εὐχάριστος, elegant, agreeable.)

* *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.* (1908), p. 79.

Scissurella euglypta, Pels.

Scissurella euglypta, P. Pelseneer, *Voy. du S.Y. "Belgica": Zoologie*, p. 17, pl. iv. figs. 43-45 (1903).

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Only one imperfect specimen, but recognisable.

Scissurella supraplicata, Sm.

Scissurella supraplicata, E. A. Smith, *Ann. and Mag. N.H.*, xvi. p. 72 (1875).

" " " *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. clxviii. p. 176, pl. ix. figs. 5, 5a (1879).

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Several examples, mostly imperfect, of this pretty species, striking on account of its very marked plication above the double keel.

Scissurella timora, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 2, 2a).

Sc. testa minuta, tenuissima, alba, epidermide straminea omnino contacta, depresso-effusa, anfractibus 4, apicalibus parvis, ultimo lato, supra ad peripheriam planato, radiatim lineis obliquis tenuibus prædito, scissura angusta, profunda, infra ad basim concentricè trilirato, apertura ovata, intus alba, labro pertenui, columella paullum incrassata, ferè recta.

Alt. 1, diam. 1.75 mm.

Hab.—Station 325, Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, 9-10 fathoms, on *Macrocystis pyrifera* and other large Fuci.

A depressed, obliquely effuse little species, of which but few examples occurred, all in live condition, covered with straw-coloured epidermis. The upper part of the body whorl is not so conspicuously radiate as in many species; the slit is narrow, deep, its edges being carinate. (*τιμωρός*, honoured.)

Section *Azygobranchiata*.Family *Cyclostrematidæ*.*Cyclostrema calypso*, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 3).

C. testa perminuta, angustè sed profundè umbilicata, conica, alba, delicatula, anfractibus ad 5, inclusis apicalibus duobus lævibus, cæteris arcuè longitudinaliter liratis, et spiraliter decussatim striatulis, numero lillarum ultimi anfractûs ad quadraginta, anfractibus omnibus ventricosus, ad suturas multum impressis, apertura rotunda, peristomate continuo.

Alt. 1, diam. 1.15 mm.

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, lat. 54° 25' S., long. 57° 32' W., at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Exceedingly minute, resembling *C. decussatum*, Pelseneer,* in many ways, but differing in (a) size, and (b) in fine and close longitudinal liration. To *C. conicum*, Watson, collected during the Challenger Expedition (Station 24), it likewise is akin; but in this species, more than double the dimensions to begin with, the lamellæ are much stronger proportionately, and fewer in number than in either *C. decussatum* or *C. calypso*.

* P. PELSENEER, *Voy. du S.Y. "Belgica,"* p. 19, pl. v. fig. 48 (1903).

Cyclostrema coatsianum, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 4, 4a).

C. testa parva, alba, solidula, profundé umbilicata, elegantissimé sculpta, anfractibus 4, quorum duo apicales nitidi, albi, læves, duobus cæteris longitudinaliter æquicostatis, costis lævibus, incrassatis, subflexuosis, penultimo suprà planato, ultimo spiraliter quadricarinato, carina obtusa infrà suturas, binis ad peripheriam, præditis, simul ac ad basim, interstitiis omnibus subquadratis et fenestratis, regione umbilicari profunda, verticali, apertura rotunda, peristomate crassiusculo, continuo.

Alt. 1, diam. 2.25 mm.

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, lat. 54° 25' S., long. 57° 32' W., 56 fathoms. Station 346.

A very small, solid, white, boldly but elegantly sculptured *Cyclostrema*, the nearest ally being *C. micans*, A. Ad., from the eastern tropics, known in Indian seas as *Liotia pulchella*,* Dunker. This species is somewhat larger, and the pattern of sculpture is different. We name this species in honour of Mr JAMES COATS, of Ferguslie House, Paisley, through whose generosity the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition was equipped with funds, and whose regretted death, by a strange coincidence, occurred just after this description had been drawn up, on March 22, 1912.

Cyclostrema gaudens, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 5, 5a, 5b).

C. testa minutissima, profundé umbilicata, depresso-discoidali, suprà planiuscula, alba, anfractibus ad 3½, quorum apex ipse depressus, perlævis, ultimo ad peripheriam obtusé carinato, undique longitudinaliter arcte lirato, liris circá viginti-duabus, apud basim circá umbilicum obscuré spiraliter carinato, apertura rotunda, peristomate tenui, feré continuo, operculo corneo, multispirali, nucleo centrali.

Alt. .75, diam. 1 mm.

Hab.—Station 346, trawl, 56 fathoms, Burdwood Bank.

Slightly allied to the preceding, but much differing in sculpture, especially in the suppression of the prominent peripheral keeling of the body whorl. Judging from the figure, there is an affinity to *C. alveolatum*, Jous.,† described from an unknown locality, the dimensions being only slightly less; the interstices, however, between the flexuous costæ do not appear, in our species, to be spirally striate, as is the case with JOUSSEAUME'S species.

Cyclostrema meridionale, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 6, 6a, 22, 22a).

C. testa minutissima, depresso-trochoide, delicata, tenui, pallidé albo-cinerea, epidermide fugitiva straminea omnino contacta, profundé umbilicata, anfractibus 4, quorum duo apicales tumescentes, albi, perlæves, cæteris duobus—penultimo uni-, ultimo anfractu spiraliter bicarinato, apertura rotunda, peristomate continuo, paullulum incrassato, apud basim circá umbilicum crenello-carinato, operculo multispirali, corneo, nucleo feré centrali.

Alt. .75, diam. .50 mm.

Hab.—Gregariously, on various Algæ (*Fucus* and *Macrocystis*), Station 325, Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, 9–10 fathoms.

This well-defined but very minute species is evidently the same as that recorded from the same islands by Dr E. LAMY,‡ and considered a non-adult form of an unknown

* A. ADAMS, *P.Z.S.* (1850), p. 44; DUNKER, *Mal. Blatt.*, vol. vi. p. 225 (1860).

† GUERIN, *Mag.*, p. 392, pl. xix. fig. 4 (1872).

‡ *Moll. Reg. Arct. Norv.*, p. 135, pl. xxi. fig. 1 (1908); *Bull. Mus. Nat. d'Hist. Naturelle* (1906), Paris, p. 123, (1910) p. 323.

species of *Margarita*. To us, and several other malacologists who have examined it with care, it not only appears almost full-grown, but with some confidence is now proposed to be included in the genus *Cyclostrema*, at all events provisionally; for this genus is somewhat multifarious already in its component parts, and much needs the services of a special monographer.

The nuclear whorls are, it is true, slightly nepionic, and shapelessly turgid, but the penultimate and body whorls are very well sculptured and defined, being acutely spirally bicarinate. Around the umbilicus, likewise, a third keel, crenulate, and not so acute, revolves. A pale straw-coloured epidermis covers the whole surface uniformly. The operculum, for microscopic aid in the examination of which we are much indebted to Messrs E. A. SMITH and ROBSON of the British Museum (Natural History), is dark red-brown, with nucleus not quite central, and multispiral. This we take the opportunity also to figure (fig. 22*a*).

Calliostoma modestulum, Strebel.

Calliostoma modestulum, H. Strebel, *Swed. Sudpolar Exped.*, p. 70, Taf. i. fig. 13 *a, b* (1908).

Hab.—Station 346, Burdwood Bank, 56 fathoms, from Sponge.

Two very young specimens, trochoïd in form, with the upper whorls elegantly spirally lirate, we assign to the above name with a little doubt. The original type came from the West Falklands, lat. 52° 29' S., long. 60° 36' W., dredged at 197 metres (STREBEL).

With this occurred *Photinula expansa*, Sowb., and one broken example of a beautifully nacreous shell, which, judging from the figure,* may be *Calliostoma möbiusi*, Strebel. Our specimen is more trochoïd than photinuloid, though it possesses some characters of the latter, and is lightly spirally grooved, these being most conspicuous at the periphery of the body whorl. Dimensions: alt. 10, diam. 12 mm. It likewise may be compared with *Photinula Crawshayi*,† Sm., from Christmas Island, but the whorls are not ventricose. It is unfortunately somewhat broken; the operculum is present, being horny and multispiral.

Sub-order MONOTOCARDIA.

(a) *Ptenoglossa*.

Family *Scalidæ*.

Scala magellanica, Phil.

Scalaria magellanica, Philippi, *Archiv für Naturg.*, vol. i. p. 65 (1845).

Hab.—Station 346, Burdwood Bank, 56 fathoms, in Sponge.

Only very imperfect specimens, either very young or broken fragments; enough, however, to identify the species.

* STREBEL, *Moll. der Magalhaen. Prov.*, ii. p. 133, Taf. v. fig. 22.

† SMITH, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.*, vi. p. 335, fig. 2.

(b) *Tænioglossa*.Family *Naticidæ*.*Natica impervia*, Phil.

Natica impervia, Philippi, *Archiv für Naturg.*, vol. i. p. 65 (1845).

Hab.—Station 346, from Sponge at 56 fathoms.

Only very dead and featureless specimens.

Family *Trichotropidæ*.*Trichotropis antarctica*, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 7).

T. testa parva, imperforata, fragili, breviter fusiformi, sordidé alba, anfractibus 6, quorum apicales tres detriti, sublæves, cæteris tenuiter et arcté decussatis, interstitiis quadratulis, ultimo cæteros exsuperante, apertura ovata, labro multum expanso, inflato, margine columellari paullum excavato.

Alt. 5·75, diam. (oris) 3·50 mm.

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

A very interesting form, and we deem it worthy of description, albeit the only specimen is imperfect, and the outer lip infested with growth of a Bryozoon. It seems adult, and is comparable with no other member of the genus known to us. It is much smaller in all its parts than *T. inornata*, Hutton, from New Zealand. There is no sign of umbilication, and the epidermis is not present, being completely worn off.

Calyptræa chinensis, L.

Patella sinensis, Linnæus, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. xii., p. 1257 (1769).

C. sinensis, F. and H., ii. p. 463, pl. lx. figs. 3–5, and (animal), pl. B.B. figs. 8–13.

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, south of the Falkland Islands. Station 346.

Indistinguishable from the shell of northern climes, including Great Britain.

Family *Littorinidæ*.*Littorina (Lævilitorina) caliginosa* (Gould).

Hab.—An additional locality is Cape Pembroke, Falkland Islands, shore, February 2, 1904. Station 349.

Littorina (Pellilitorina) pellita, v. Mts.

Hab.—Additional locality for this species is Station 346, 56 fathoms, December 1, 1903. Lat. 54° 25' S., long. 57° 32' W. Obtained from new species of *Cephalodiscus*, occasionally.

Two more examples of *Lacuna notorcadensis*, M. and St., also occurred from the same locality as the type.

Lacuna abyssicola, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 8, 8a, 8b).

L. testa parva, profundé umbilicata, albo-calcareo, epidermide brunnea contexta, fragili, vix solida, anfractibus 5, quorum apex ipse miré immersus, duobus his proximis cum penultimis tumidulis, ultimo paullum effuso, lævi, omnibus infrá suturas canaliculatis et acute spiraliter carinatis, apud basim, circá umbilicum, crassi-carinato carinis binis, sulco interstitiali prædito, apertura rotunda, labro tenui, margine columellari laté reflexo.

Alt. 2, lat. 2·15 mm.

Hab.—Deposit No. 38, dredged March 18, 1904. Lat. 71° 22' S., long. 16° 34' W., 1410 fathoms. Station 417.

One specimen only, but adult and fairly perfect, save for a slight fracture of the outer lip. It appears nearly akin to *L. nautiliformis*, Jeffreys, or *L. cincta* of the same author, from the Atlantic, collected on the *Porcupine* Expedition, especially as regards the sculpture round the umbilical region, the thickened double carination with interstitial sulcus. Another feature of interest is the curiously immersed nucleus, and the strong canaliculation round the upper portion of each whorl, followed by an acute spiral keel. The substance of the shell is chalky white, covered with a dark-brown epidermis. The specific name proposed is given in consideration of the extreme depth at which it was dredged.

Lacuna wandelensis, E. Lamy.

Lacuna wandelensis, E. Lamy, *Expéd. Antarct. Française commandée par le Dr Jean Charcot: Moll.*, p. 5, pl. i. figs. 5, 6, 7 (Paris, 1906).

Hab.—Station 325, Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, 9–10 fathoms, on *Macrocystis* and other large Fuci.

A very few examples, and all in non-adult condition, belong almost certainly to this species.

Family *Rissoidæ*.*Rissoa deserta*, Sm.

Rissoa deserta, E. A. Smith, *Nat. Antarct. Exped.: Nat. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 9, pl. ii. fig. 1 (1907).

Hab.—South Orkney Islands, Scotia Bay, 9–10 fathoms. Station 325.

The specimens are dead, but seem to agree in form with the above species.

Rissoa (Onoba) filostris, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 9).

R. testa parva, paullum inflata, solidula, parum rimata, anfractibus 4½, quorum apicales duo læves, tumiduli, cæteris ventricosi, apud suturas impressis, arcuissimé spiraliter tenuilatis, apertura ovata, alba, labro paullum effuso, haud multum incrassato, feré continuo.

Long. 2, lat. 1·50 mm.

Hab.—South Orkney Islands, Scotia Bay, 9–10 fathoms. Station 325.

Allied to several *Onobæ*, mostly described of recent years from deep-sea explora-

tions, such as *R. transenna*,* Wats., from Prince Edward Island, and *R. ædonis*† of the same author, from Nightingale Island. *R. gelida*, E. A. Sm.,‡ is, perhaps, the nearest ally; this is also an Antarctic species, and differs in the possession of an extra whorl, and being longer proportionately to its breadth, also in a lesser degree of ventricosity of whorl. Only two or three examples.

Rissoa (Onoba) fuegoensis (Strebel).

Rissoa (? Cingula) fuegoensis, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, p. 56, Taf. vi. fig. 90 a, b (1908).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, Station 346, 56 fathoms.

A straw-coloured, closely spirally lirated *Rissoa*, which we should consider as appertaining to the section *Onoba* in preference to *Cingula*.

Rissoa (Onoba) paucilirata, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 10).

R. testa ovata, angustè rimata, alba, epidermide tenuiter evanida straminea, interdum iridescente, contacta, anfractibus ad 5, ventricosulis, apud suturas multum impressis, quorum duo apicales nitidi, albi, læves, cæteris duobus fortiter spiraliter pauciliratis, liris penultimi duâbus, ultimi anfractûs septem vel octo, præditis, apertura ovato-rotunda, peristomate tenui, margine columellari ferè recto.

Alt. 2·25, diam. 1·25 mm.

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, Station 346, 56 fathoms.

Conspicuous for its strong, spiral, carinated liræ, which are fewer in number than those possessed by its allies; these spiral ridges seem much the same in the Aleutian species *R. Aurivillii*, Dall, § or *R. brachia*, Watson, || from Culebra Island, West Indies. This last, indeed, seems a very near ally, though quite distinct.

Rissoa (Onoba) sulcata (Strebel).

Rissoa (Cingula) sulcata, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, p. 56, Taf. vi. fig. 86 a, b, c (1908).

Hab.—With the last species named, at 56 fathoms. Station 346. One specimen.

The spiral sulci are interesting. In form it resembles *R. paucilirata*, but the essential characters are quite diverse. Colour inclined to reddish-fuscous.

Rissoa (Ceratia) turqueti, E. Lamy.

Rissoa (Ceratia) turqueti, E. Lamy, *Expéd. Antarct. Française Charcot*, p. 6, pl. i. fig. 8 (1906).

Hab.—With the preceding. One fine specimen in live condition, sub-pellucid, with faint relics of thin stramineous epidermis. Station 346.

* *Rep. Challenger Exped.*, xv. p. 620, pl. xlv. fig. 10.

† *Ibid.*, p. 600, pl. xlv. fig. 5.

‡ SMITH, *Nat. Ant. Exped. : N.H.*, vol. ii. p. 9, pl. ii. fig. 5.

§ *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, p. 309, pl. iv. fig. 8 (1886).

|| *Rep. Challenger Exped.*, xv. p. 599, pl. xlv. fig. 8.

Eatoniella kerguelenensis, Sm., forma *major*, Strebel.

Eatoniella kerguelenensis, Smith, forma *major*, Hermann Strebel, *Swed. Sudpolar Exped.*, p. 57, Taf. iv. fig. 56 a-c (1908).

Hab.—Station 325, Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, 9–10 fathoms.

This larger form of a mollusc already reported by us, in our former paper, as occurring, in its typical condition, at Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, has likewise been discovered in some quantity in Bay A, of greater size and solidity, often encrusted with bryozoic and other growths. Colour very deep plumbeous.

Family *Cerithiidae*.*Cerithium pullum*, Phil. (= *cælatum*, Couthouy).

Hab.—An additional locality is now given for this species, to that mentioned on p. 135 of our former paper, viz. Burdwood Bank, lat. 54° 25' S., long. 57° 32' W., in sponge. Station 346.

We do not repeat the synonymy, which will be found at the page just quoted.

Bittium brucei, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 11).

B. testa minuta, solidula, cylindrica, castaneo-brunnea, anfractibus ad 8, apicalibus . . . (?) , cæteris apud suturas impressis, supernis bino, ultimo trino ordine granulato regulariter prædito, apud basim excavato, planato, apertura ovata, labro simplice, margine columellari crassiusculo.

Long. 2·75, lat. 1 mm.

Hab.—Dredge, Station 81, lat. 18° 24' S., long. 37° 58' W., 36 fathoms.

A minute Cerithioid mollusc, which seems as if it should belong to the sub-genus *Joculator*, Hedley,* proposed for *Cerithiopsis ridicula*, Watson, and certain allies. At the same time it is so like *Bittium minimum*, T. Woods, well figured from a Tasmanian specimen by C. HEDLEY,† that it had better be included in that genus.

Bittium burdwoodianum, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 12).

C. testa fusiformi, brunneo-rufescente, parva, anfractibus ad 10, quorum apicales tres rufescentes, parum nitidi, læves, vel simpliciter longitudinaliter costulati, cæteris ad suturas multum impressis, trino ordine gemmarum, ultimo quatuor ordinibus similibus, regulariter spiraliter præditis, apertura ovata, labro paullum effuso, columella flexuosa.

Alt. 4, diam. 1 mm.

Hab.—From interior of *Liothyrina*. Station 346, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms, December 1, 1903.

A little species, of simple character, inclined to a reddish hue, particularly as regards the apex and central portion of the various whorls, which are thrice spirally girt with regular rows of close grains, gemmulate and rounded. This might be considered a *Cerithium* by some authors. It is akin to *B. bisculptum*,‡ Strebel, the apical whorls seemingly almost identical, and we consider these two species should stand in the same genus.

* *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales* (1909), p. 442.

† *Ibid.* (1909), p. 722, fig. 20.

‡ *Swed. Sudpolar Exped.*, p. 49, Taf. vi. fig. 92 a-b (1908).

Cerithiopsis macroura, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 13).

C. testa elongato-fusiformi, parva, angusta, nitida, albo straminea, anfractibus ad 10, quorum apicales duo vel tres nitidi, vitrei, perlæves, bulbosi, cæteris paullum ventricosi, apud suturas impressis, undique longitudinaliter arcte costulatis, costulis anfractuum superiorum pro maxima parte lævissimis, quatuor ultimis anfractibus spiraliter rugoso-liratis, liris ad juncturas costularum granulosi, apertura ovata, labro tenui, columella paullum producta, flexuosa, brevirostri.

Alt. 3·55, diam. 1 mm.

Hab.—Station 346, Burdwood Bank, 56 fathoms.

A small species, but distinguished, as the specific name chosen would show, by its very attenuate, fusiform whorls, the last three or four swollen, caudate, shining, smoothly costulate, not spirally crossed with granose liræ, as are the lower whorls; the columella is only slightly rostrate, the outer lip thin, the colour whitish straw. But few examples occurred. (*μάκρος οὔρα*, long-tailed.)

Cerithiopsis malvinarum, M. and St.

Cerithiopsis malvinarum (Strebel, MS.), Melvill and Standen, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, xlv. pt. i., p. 135, pl. figs. 6, 6a. (1907).

„ „ Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, Band vi., 1, p. 49, Taf. i. fig. 10 a-c (1908).

Hab.—Shore, Hearnden Water, Falkland Islands. Station 349.

As mentioned in our first paper, we issued a description of this species in 1907, using, at Dr H. STREBEL's request, the name he had given it in manuscript. The following year it was redescribed by him as "sp. nov.," and we are of opinion that he had not at that time seen our paper. The same remarks would apply also to *Trophon minutus*, M. and S.

Family *Turritellidæ*.*Turritella algida*, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 14).

T. testa parva, attenuato-fusiformi, alba vel pallidé straminea, solidula, anfractibus ad 9-10, ad suturas multum impressis, quorum apex ipse bulbosus, albus, lævis, vitreus, huic proximus anfractus simili modo tumidus, lævis, cæteris ad medium unicarinatis, carinis acutis, prominulis, antepenultimo et penultimo lira alia minore infra medium præditis, ultimo inter carinam majorem et basim trilirato, apertura ovata, labro tenui.

Long. 6, lat. 2 mm.

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, south of the Falklands, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Very small, but apparently quite adult. Conspicuous for a distinct and prominent median keel, the three last whorls also being provided with a minor spiral lira below, and the body whorl, between the strong median keel and the base, possessing three such spiral lirations.

Mathilda rhigomaches, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 15).

M. testa minuta, imperforata, fusiformi, delicata, pallidé fusciscente, anfractibus $6\frac{1}{2}$, quorum apicales $2\frac{1}{4}$ heterostrophii, albi, læves, bulbosi, cæteris apud suturas impressis, pulchré spiraliter carinatis, carinulis tribus anfractuum superiorum, ultimo quatuor, arcuissimé lirulis longitudinalibus decoratis, interstitiis quadratis, apertura rotunda, labro tenui, margine columellari paullum excavato.

Long. 2, lat. 1 mm.

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

In sculpture this little species resembles a *Lovenella*, especially *L. austrina*, Hedley,* from the opposite shores of Antarctica. It is only about a quarter of the size, however, of this shell, while the apex is heterostrophe, the peristome continuous. FISCHER (*Man. de Conch.*, p. 172, 1887) gives a list of Magellanic Mollusca, and includes a "*Mathilda magellanica*." This is evidently a "nomen nudum." No description can be found, and the name rests on no authority. The remarks of M. DE BOURY † will probably, in connection with this, be found of interest. (ρίγομάχης, contending with cold.)

(c) *Gymnoglossa*.Family *Eulimidae*.*Eulima antarctica*, Strebel.

Eulima antarctica, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, Band vi., 1, p. 65, Taf. vi. fig. 91 a-c (1908).

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, south of the Falkland Islands, 56 fathoms. Station 346.

One specimen, live, but hardly full-grown.

Family *Pyramidellidae*.*Turbonilla smithii*, Pfeffer.

Turbonilla smithii, G. Pfeffer, MS. in H. Strebel, *Mollusk. der Magalhaen. Prov.*, p. 659, Taf. xxiii. fig. 42 a-d (1905).

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

One example, immature, but with sufficient characters to pronounce fairly certainly.

Turbonilla xenophyes, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 16, 16a).

T. testa aciculato-fusiformi, delicata, subpellucida, albo-lactea vel pallidé straminea, paullum nitente, anfractibus 9, quorum apicales bulbosi, tumidi, leniter heterostrophii, cæteris ventricosulis, ad suturas impressis, sub lente delicatissimé longitudinaliter liratis, in speciminibus quibusdam feré vel omnino lævibus, apertura ovata, peristomate tenui, columella simplice.

Long. 2.75, lat. .75 mm.

* *Report Brit. Antarct. Exped.*, 1907-9 (Shackleton), vol. ii., part i. p. 5 (pl. i. fig. 7) (1911).

† *Journ. de Conch.*, vol. xxxi. p. 118 (1883).

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, south of the Falkland Islands, 56 fathoms. Station 346.

A curious species, and one of which we are not quite sure of the proper position generically. It seems, however, to agree with *Turbonilla* in more than one feature. It is very delicate, resembling a terrestrial *Opeas* or others of the family Stenogyridæ, both in substance and form. Several examples occurred, the live specimens retaining a subpellucid appearance and dull straw-colour. (ξενοφύης, strange of form.)

(d) *Rachiglossa*.

Family *Muricidæ*.

Trophon falklandicus, Strebel.

Trophon falklandicus, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, Band vi., 1, p. 39, Taf. i. fig. 8 *a-c* (1908).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Very young specimens are probably referable to this species. Another, judging alone from the plate (STREBEL, *Zool. Jahrbuch*, Band xxi., Taf. vii. fig. 56, 1904), might belong to *T. Paessleri*, Streb. We cannot, however, help feeling that too many species have been created in such a variable assemblage as this section of the genus *Trophon* presents.

Trophon minutus, M. and St.

Trophon minutus (Strebel, MS.), Melvill and Standen, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, xlv., pt. i., p. 137, pl. figs. 7, 7*a* (1907).

„ „ Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, Band vi., 1, p. 44, Taf. iv. fig. 47 *a, b* (1908).

Hab.—An additional locality to that mentioned in our former paper is Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, at 9–10 fathoms. Station 325.

Three or four more examples occurred, but the species is evidently rare. For the nomenclature of this species, and its authorship, see remarks under *Cerithiopsis malvinarum*.

Trophon philippianus, Dkr.

Hab.—Also from Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms, all the specimens being in very young condition, and found in Sponge. Station 346.

Antistreptus magellanicus, Dall.

Antistreptus magellanicus, W. H. Dall, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, xxiv. p. 532 (1902).

„ „ Dall, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard*, vol. xliii. p. 315, pl. xv. fig. 14 (1905).

Glypteuthria contraria, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, Band vi., 1, p. 29, pl. i. figs. 4 *a-c* (1908).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, Station 346, at 56 fathoms.

Two examples of this small, but curious, sinistral species.

Family *Buccinidæ*.*Chrysodomus* (*Sipho*) *crassicostatus*, M. and St.

Chrysodomus (*Sipho*) *crassicostatus*, Melvill and Standen, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xlvii. part i., p. 138, pl. figs. 10, 10a (1907).

Sipho (? *Mohnia*) *astrolabiensis*, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, Band vi., 1, p. 31, Taf. iii. fig. 37 a-d (1908).

One specimen of *Sipho astrolabiensis* occurred in lat. 63° 9' S., long. 58° 17' W., at Astrolabe Island.

From the figure, there can be no doubt of its identity with our *S. crassicostatus*, described the year previously (1907). More examples came to hand from the locality already given by us, viz. Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, at 9–10 fathoms, Station 325; and we have now seen it likewise from Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms, Station 346.

Euthria rosea, Homb. and Jacq.

Euthria rosea, Hombron et Jacquinot, *Voyage au Pôle Sud*, v. p. 107, tab. xxv. figs. 4, 5.

„ „ Strebel, *Mollusk. der Magalhaen. Prov.*, p. 616, Taf. xxi. figs. 1–4 (1905).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, from Sponge, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Family *Mitridæ*.*Mitra* (*Volutomitra*) *porcellana*, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 21).

M. (V.) testa eleganter fusiformi, nitidissima, candida, porcellana, anfractibus ad 6 (?), apicalibus . . . ? cæteris nequaquam suturaliter impressis, politissimis, ultimo prolongato, apertura angustè oblonga, labro tenui, columella obliquante, quadriplicata, plicis obliquis.

Long. 14, lat. 6 mm. (sp. imperfecta).

Hab.—Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, 9–10 fathoms, Station 325; also trawl, Burdwood Bank, 56 fathoms, Station 346.

Only two examples of this beautiful, polished white porcellanous shell have as yet occurred, one from each locality, widely differing from other *Volutomitra* known to us; its narrow aperture, obliquely quadriplicate columella, are distinguishing characteristics. Very unfortunately, in neither specimen, owing to breakage, do the apical whorls appear, so several points remain for the present a matter of conjecture.

(e) *Toxoglossa*.Family *Conidæ*.*Bela anderssoni*, Strebel.

Bela anderssoni, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, p. 14, Taf. ii. fig. 24 a-d (1908).

Hab.—Station 346, at 56 fathoms, December 1, 1903.

Judging from figure and description quoted above, this interesting *Bela* is identical with specimens found at Seymour Island, Grahamland, by the Swedish expedition.

Bela fulvicans, Strebel.

Bela fulvicans, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, p. 15, Taf. ii. fig. 25 a-d (1908).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, from Sponge, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

An imperfect, bleached specimen seems, from the sculpture, to be the above species, which occurred both in South Georgia Islands and in Grahamland.

? *Thesbia* sp.

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, from Sponge, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

One example, more imperfect than the preceding, of a bleached shell, showing faint flexuous oblique longitudinal costellation, mouth narrow oblong, whorls fairly smooth, hardly impressed at the sutures. Dimensions: long. 13, lat. 5 mm. It is quite impossible to differentiate it further.

Savatieria concinna, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 17).

S. testa ovato-fusiformi, compacta, solidula, subpellucente, albida, anfractibus 6, quorum apicales duo bulbosi, vitrei, nitidi, perlæves, cæteris apud suturas impressis, subventricosis, longitudinaliter arcuè costulatis, costis crassiusculis, gemmatis, ultimo anfractu infra medium evanidis, deinde ad basim spiraliter sulculoso, numero costularum anfractus ultimi circa 22, apertura ovata, labro simplice, columella parum incrassata, canali vix prolongata.

Long. 4.55, lat. 2 mm.

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, Station 346, 56 fathoms, December 1, 1903.

Savatieria is a small genus, peculiar to these regions, diagnosed by ROCHEBRUNE and MABILLE. It is nearly allied to *Bela*, differing principally in the abbreviated canal, whorls peculiarly impressed suturally, and more distinct elaboration of sculpture. Several species have lately been published by Dr HERMANN STREBEL, and to one of them, *S. molinæ*, our species is akin, differing mainly in sculpture, being supplied with nearly double the number of longitudinal ribs, while the gemmate beading is more pronounced in *S. concinna*. Only one example, happily in first-class condition at the time of description, was procured, though unfortunately it was accidentally broken at the mouth before it could be figured. We consider that *Lachesis meridionalis*, E. A. Sm.,* is synonymic with *Savatieria molinæ*, Strebel, 1905, and has priority of twenty-four years over it.

* *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1881, p. 28, pl. iv. fig. 3.

Family *Cancellariidæ*.*Paradmete typica*, Strebel.

Paradmete typica, H. Strebel, *Schwed. Sudpolar Exped.*, Band vi., 1, p. 22, Taf. iii. fig. 35 a-f (1908).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, Station 346, at 56 fathoms, December 1, 1903.

Thus showing a considerable extension in range. Only one specimen, but in good condition.

Admete limnæformis, Sm.

† *Admete limnæformis*, E. A. Smith, *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond.*, clxviii. p. 172, pl. ix. fig. 4 (1879).

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

One example, in good condition, exactly agreeing with the type, from Kerguelen Land. We should hardly be prepared to suggest placing this in Dr STREBEL's new genus *Paradmete*. Mr CHARLES HEDLEY has lately hinted at its possible reception into the genus *Odostomiopsis*, Thiele, and this is well worthy of consideration. The shell is small, white, semi-transparent, and, as the trivial name, so well chosen, suggests, almost an exact reproduction of *Limnæa peregra*, Müll., in miniature.

Order OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order TECTIBRANCHIATA.

(a) Bulloidea.

Family Tornatinidæ.

Retusa antarctica, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 20).

R. testa delicata, parva, ovato-fusiformi, rimata, pallidissimè livido-virescente, perlævi, subpellucida, anfractibus 4, quorum apicales duo tumescentes, cæteris ad suturas rotundè gradatim impressis, ultimo magno, lævi, apertura ovata, labro sinuato, vix crassiusculo, columella obliqua.

Alt. 3·25, diam. 1·75 mm.

Hab.—Scotia Bay, South Orkneys, 9–10 fathoms. Station 325.

A small, plain, greenish-livid species, translucent, very smooth, with swollen nuclear whorls, and roundly shouldered at the sutures.

Retusa truncatula (Brug.).

This widely distributed species, the full synonymy of which we gave in our last paper (*loc. cit.*, p. 141), and which is hardly distinguishable from the British form, also occurred at the Burdwood Bank locality, Station 346, 56 fathoms.

Fragments of others of this order, belonging to the genera *Cylichna* and *Philine*, were

dredged either from the same or neighbouring localities, but none in a condition to examine seriously.

Sub-order PTEROPODA.

Section Thecosomata, de Blainville.

Cavolinia tridentata (Forskål).

1773. *Anomia tridentata*, Forskål, *Descriptiones animalium quæ in itinere orientali observavit*, p. 124.
 1791. *Cavolinia natans*, Abildgaard, "Nyere Efterretning om det Skaldyr som Forskål har beskrevet under Navnet *Anomia tridentata*," *Skriv. naturhist. Selsk.*, Bd. i., Heft 2, pl. x.
 1801. *Hyalæa cornea*, Lamarck, *Système des animaux sans vertèbres*, p. 140.
 1804. *Hyalæa papilionacea*, Bary de St Vincent, *Voyage dans les quatre principales îles des mers d'Afrique*, t. i. p. 137, pl. v. fig. 1.
 1810. *Hyale teniobranche*, Péron et Lesueur, "Histoire de la famille des Mollusques Ptéropodes," *Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris*, t. xv., pl. ii. fig. 13.
 1813. *Hyalæa peroni*, Lesueur, "Mémoire sur quelques animaux mollusques, etc.," *Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philom.*, t. iii. p. 284.
 1813. *Hyalæa chemnitziana*, Lesueur, *ibid.*, p. 284.
 1816. *Hyalæa australis*, Péron, *Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes*, t. i., pl. xxxi. fig. 5 (*sine descriptione*).
 1821. *Hyalæa forskahlii*, Lesueur, MS., in de Blainville, "Hyale," *Dict. d. Sci. Nat.*, t. xxii. p. 79.
 1836. *Hyalæa affinis*, d'Orbigny, *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*, t. v. p. 91, pl. v. figs. 6-10.
 1848. *Hyalæa truncata*, Krauss, *Süd-africanische Mollusken*, p. 34, pl. ii. fig. 12 (*non* Lesueur).
 1859. *Cavolinia telemus*, A. Adams, "On the Synonyms and Habits of *Cavolinia*, *Diacria*, and *Pleuropus*," *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 3, t. iii. p. 44.
 1877. *Hyalæa cumingii*, Sowerby, in Reeve, *Conchologia iconica*, t. xx., Pteropoda, fig. 5.

Hab.—Lat. 39° 58' S., long. 8° 36' W., tow-net, surface, temp. 55°·2.

Many living specimens, large and fine. Between Stations 470 and 471.

Class SCAPHOPODA.

Dentalium eupatrides, M. and St.

Dentalium eupatrides, Melvill and Standen, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xlv., part i., p. 142, pl. fig. 12 (1907).

Hab.—The original locality of this fine smooth abyssal species was accidentally omitted in our first paper. It occurred, with the other species chronicled, *D. megathyris*, Dall, in lat. 71° 22' S., long. 16° 34' W., at 1410 fathoms, Station 417. Many fragmentary portions of probably the same shells have been dredged up from Station 420, at 2620 fathoms.

Dentalium megathyris, Dall.*Dentalium megathyris*, Dall, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, xii. p. 293, pl. ix. fig. 1 (1889).,, ,, Stearns, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, xvi. p. 424 (1893).*Hab.*—Lat. 71° 22' S., long. 16° 34' W., 1410 fathoms. Station 417.

In our first report we allocated a large *Dentalium* dredged from 1410 fathoms to *D. Shoplandi*, Jouss., as it agreed with specimens so named in the British Museum from "near Aden." We have since received from the same station a large fragment of the upper part of a living specimen, evidently snapped off by the dredge, and a number of smaller fragments. Critical examination of these has led us to conclude that our specimens are identical with *D. megathyris*, Dall, which has occurred off Chiloe Island and south-east Chili in 1050 and 1342 fathoms, in the Gulf of Panama in 2282 fathoms, and other localities in the Panamic region. It is significant that in company with this *Dentalium*, both in the Gulf of Panama and in the 1410 fathoms locality, the Brachiopod, *Macandrevia diamantina*, Dall, should also occur. The descriptions and figures of *D. megathyris* and *D. Shoplandi*, as given by TRYON, are so widely different in every respect, both as to dimensions and sculpture, and other minor details, that although our specimens agree so well with the British Museum examples purporting to come from Aden, we now are inclined to refer them to *D. megathyris*, as, even if this species should ultimately be proved to be an extreme form of *D. Shoplandi*, that specific name would become a synonym—*D. megathyris*, Dall, having priority of five years. From a careful study of the material and literature at our command we cannot help thinking that *D. megathyris*, Dall, *D. Shoplandi*, Jouss., *D. ceras*, Watson, and perhaps *D. majorinum*, Rocheb. and Mab., may eventually prove to be but forms of one variable gigantic longitudinally costate *Dentalium* in the southern hemisphere, radiating towards the Atlantic as well as the Pacific Ocean, and inhabiting everywhere very deep water, where the great pressure, darkness, and equable temperature render it possible for it to range through many degrees of latitude.

Class PELECYPODA.

Order PROTOBRANCHIATA.

Family Nuculidæ.

Yoldia profundorum, sp. n. (Plate, figs. 18, 18a, 18b).

Y. testa parva, tumida, nitida, lævi, inæquilaterali, periostraco plumbeo-olivaceo contexta, anticé rotundata, posticé paullulum producto, umbonibus erosis, approximatis, haud prominulis, ligamento obscuro, lineari, cardinibus utriusque valvæ decem denticulis utrinque præditis, pagina interna nitida, albo-lactea, sinu palliali parvo.

Alt. 3, lat. 4.50 mm.

Hab.—Deposit No. 38, dredged March 18, 1904, lat. $71^{\circ} 22' S.$, long. $16^{\circ} 34' W.$, 1410 fathoms. Station 417.

A small, tumid, smoothish, slightly inequilateral *Yoldia*, the anterior side rounded, the posterior somewhat produced, to which *Y. (Sarepta) abyssicola*, Smith,* from Station 246, Challenger Expedition, Mid North Pacific, at 2050 fathoms, and also Station 281, Mid South Pacific, at 2385 fathoms, seems somewhat allied. That species, however, appears more distinctly abbreviate posteriorly, and higher in proportion to its width. *Y. ecaudata*, Pelseneer,† may likewise be compared, a species which is closely akin to *Y. abyssicola*. This was obtained during the voyage of the *Belgica* in the Antarctic region, at a depth of 400–500 metres. Again, *Y. Valettei*, Lamy, from the South Orkneys, where an example was found in the stomach of a penguin, is much of the same outward form, but less than half the dimensions ($2.2 \times 1.65 \times 1.5$ mm.), and the teeth are only six in number on either side. The epidermis is likewise named as “flava” in contradistinction to “plumbea” or “olivacea.”

Nucula pisum, Sowb.

Nucula pisum, Sowerby, *Thes. Conch.*, iii. p. 153, pl. ccxxix. fig. 133.

Hab.—Falkland Islands, local, but gregarious. Station 118.

Order FILIBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order ARCACEA.

Family Arcidæ.

Arca (Bathyarca) strebeli, M. and St.

Arca (Bathyarca) strebeli, Melvill and Standen, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xlvii., part i., p. 144, pl. figs. 13, 13a (1907).

Hab.—Two additional localities can be now given, as follows:—

Station 420. Dredged at 2620 fathoms. One specimen.

„ 291. Lat. $67^{\circ} 33' S.$, long. $36^{\circ} 35' W.$, 2500 fathoms, March 7, 1903.

Limopsis longipilosa, Pels.

Limopsis longipilosa, P. Pelseneer, *Voy. du S.Y. “Belgica” : Zoologie*, p. 25, figs. 89, 90 (1903).

Hab.—Dredged in lat. $71^{\circ} 22' S.$, long. $16^{\circ} 34' W.$, at 1410 fathoms, March 18, 1904. Station 417.

One fairly perfect specimen, probably referable to the above.

[Very imperfect examples of another *Limopsis*, solid, small, equilateral, covered with thin, short-bristled epidermis, also occurred at Burdwood Bank, 50 fathoms.]

* *Rep. Challenger Expedition*, “Lamellibranchia,” pl. xx. figs. 6, 6a, 6b.

† *Voy. du S.Y. “Belgica” : Zoologie*, par PAUL PELSENEER, p. 22, figs. 77, 78 (1903).

Sub-order MYTILACEA.

Family *Mytilidæ*.*Philobrya sublævis*, Pels.

Philobrya sublævis, P. Pelseneer, *Voy. du S.Y. "Belgica"*: Zoologie, p. 25, figs. 93, 94 (1903).

Hab.—Station 346, lat. 54° 25' S., long. 57° 32' W., at 56 fathoms, January 1, 1903.

Philobrya wandelensis, Lamy.

Philobrya wandelensis, E. Lamy, *Expéd. Antarct. Française Charcot*, 1903–5, p. 16, pl. i. figs. 15, 16 (1906).

Hab.—Trawl, Burdwood Bank, 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Crenella decussata, Mont.

Mytilus decussatus, Montagu, *Test. Brit. Suppl.*, p. 69 (1809).

„ „ Forbes and Hanley, ii. p. 210, pl. xlv. fig. 2.

Crenella „ Jeffreys, *Brit. Conch.*, ii. p. 133, V., pl. xxviii. fig. 6.

„ „ Sowerby, *Ill. Index Brit. Shells*, pl. vii. fig. 17.

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, south of the Falkland Islands, at 56 fathoms, December 1, 1903. Station 346.

Very minute specimens, not exceeding 2 × 2 mm., the interior beautifully pale-nacreous; form precisely that of the European and Canadian type, the divaricating sculpture seemingly also identical, as well as the fine marginal crenellations.

Modiolarca mesembrina, M. and St.

Modiolarca mesembrina, Melvill and Standen, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xlvi., part i., p. 146, pl. figs. 15, 15a (1907).

Modiolarca picturata, Cooper and Preston, *Ann. and Mag. N. Hist.*, ser. viii, vol. v., pl. iv. fig. 5 (1910).

Hab.—Falkland Islands. Station 118.

We received lately from Mr A. P. COBB examples of *M. picturata*, Cooper and Preston, and consider it the same as our *mesembrina*, from the same locality, described three years previously. In marking and coloration it is a most variable species: in form it is fairly constant.

Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Sub-order SUBMYTILACEA.

Family *Carditidæ*.*Carditella pallida*, Sm.

Carditella pallida, E. A. Smith, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 43, pl. v. figs. 9, 9b (1881).

var. *duodecim-costata*, nov. (Plate, figs. 19, 19a).

Hab.—Station 346, Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Many full-grown specimens, but few perfect.

In all the specimens examined of our proposed variety, the ribs are but twelve in number; in typical *C. pallida*, Sm., they number fourteen to fifteen. The straight angular declivity on either side of the dorsal margin seems likewise more pronounced, the variety thereby assuming a more flabellate or quasi-triangular appearance. The general characters of the shells are identical. As Mr SMITH aptly remarks, the superficial aspect of *Cardita flabellum*, Reeve,* proves it to be nearly allied. This is a native of Valparaiso, Chili.

Cardita congelascens, sp. n. (Plate, fig. 23).

C. testa parva, trapezoide, solidula, umbonibus prominulis, inæquilaterali, æquivalvi, posticé dorsaliter recta, anticé breviter arcuata, deinde ventralem usque ad marginem, leniter subrotundata, superficie radiatim costulata, costulis incrassatis, numero ad 21, pulchré et regulariter nodulosus, nodulis imbricatis, albis, nitidis pagina intus alba, valva dextra, cardinalibus dentibus duobus crassis, sinistra dente crasso, elongato, præditis.

Alt. 3, diam. 4 mm. (sp. maj.).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, south of the Falkland Islands, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

Only disassociated valves occurred of a species of *Cardita* which seems distinct. We have compared it with *C. modesta*, *velutina*, *antarctica*, *astartoides*, and other species of the genus inhabiting these same southern waters, and find it fails exactly to correspond with any of them. At the same time, we doubt if any of our examples are adult. Still, the character of the ribs, and the ornamentation and the general contour of the shell, give us hope that it may be proved eventually to have been established on a sound basis. The specific name alludes to the icy clime where it is endemic.

Family *Astartidæ*.

Astarte magellanica, Sm.

Astarte magellanica, E. A. Smith, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 41, pl. v. fig. 7 (1881).

„ „ „ *Journ. of Conch.*, iii. p. 227.

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, south of the Falkland Islands, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

All disassociated valves, but some in good condition, and showing the olivaceous epidermis. The majority possess fewer concentric ribs than the type, but we consider them all referable to *magellanica*. The allied *A. longirostra*, Orb., also found in this region, is more pronouncedly beaked, and the ribbing is far finer. The crenulation of the inner margin of the valves is, as pointed out by the author of the species, another distinctive factor in *A. magellanica*.

* Reeve, *Conch. Icon.*, i., *Cardita*, pl. ix. fig. 47 (1843).

Family *Lucinidæ*.*Diplodonta lamellata*, Sm.

Diplodonta lamellata, E. A. Smith, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 38, pl. v. figs 1-1 c (1881).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, south of the Falkland Islands, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

A right and left valve, hardly adult, but showing the characteristic generic dentition, as well as the concentric lamellar ornamentation, which led to the bestowal of the trivial name. These lamellæ appear in our small specimens more numerous, but we can but believe them identical, as they agree in form, and every other detail. The type was discovered during the survey of H.M.S. *Alert* in the Straits of Magellan and Patagonian coast.

Cyamium denticulatum, Sm.

Cyamium denticulatum, E. A. Smith, *Nat. Antarct. Exped.: Nat. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 3, pl. iii. figs. 4, 4b (1907).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, 56 fathoms. Station 346.

A curious though minute species, conspicuous for its marginal denticulation and radiating impressed lines, which are seen more clearly with the aid of a lens.

Cyamium falklandicum, M. and St.

Cyamium falklandicum, Melvill and Standen, *Journ. of Conch.*, ix. p. 104, pl. i. fig. 12 (1898).

? *Cyamium iridescens*, Cooper and Preston, *Ann. and Mag. N.H.*, ser. viii., vol. v. p. 112, pl. iv. fig. 6 (1910).

This is a variable species, and we consider *C. iridescens*, Coop. and Prest., probably one of its extreme forms. We have examined a large number of examples, in all stages of growth. The specimens collected at Hearnden Water, Station 349, are as iridescent as those so named by Messrs COOPER and PRESTON.

Family *Erycinidæ*.*Kellyia cycladiformis* (Desh.).

Erycina cycladiformis, Deshayes, *Trait. élém.*, pl. xi. figs. 6-9; *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 181 (1855).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms. Station 346.

We have already recorded this (*loc. cit.*, p. 149), but it is worthy of record that nearly all the subsequent specimens from the same locality that have since come into our hands were found living inside the valves of defunct Brachiopoda, and are therefore in first-class condition. *Saxicavæ* occurred with them.

Kellyia magellanica, Sm.

Kellyia magellanica, E. A. Smith, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 41, pl. v. figs. 6, 6 a, b (1881).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, with *K. cycladiformis* (Desh.). Station 346.

Only one perfect valve, agreeing exactly with the figure 6a above quoted.

Davisia cobbi, Coop. and Prest.

Davisia cobbi, J. E. Cooper and H. B. Preston, *Ann. and Mag. N. Hist.*, ser. viii., vol. v. pp. 113, 114, pl. iv. figs. 9, 10 (1910).

Hab.—Burdwood Bank, Station 346, at 56 fathoms.

A small species with peculiar hinge. It would be unfortunately impossible, from the very indistinct photogravure plates, to tell the generic characteristics, and we wish it had been possible to figure both this and the *Malvinasia*, described at the same opportunity, in a more satisfactory fashion.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

1. <i>Scissurella eucharista</i> .	13. <i>Cerithiopsis macroura</i> .
2. " <i>timora</i> .	14. <i>Turritella algida</i> .
3. <i>Cyclostrema calypso</i> .	15. <i>Mathilda rhigomaches</i> .
4. " <i>coatsianum</i> .	16. <i>Turbonilla xenophyes</i> .
5. " <i>gaudens</i> .	17. <i>Savatieria concinna</i> .
6. " <i>meridionale</i> .	18. <i>Yoldia profundorum</i> .
7. <i>Trichotropis antarctica</i> .	19. <i>Carditella pallida</i> , Sm., var. <i>12-costata</i> nov.
8. <i>Lacuna abyssicola</i> .	20. <i>Retusa antarctica</i> .
9. <i>Rissoa (Onoba) filostria</i> .	21. <i>Mitra (Volutomitra) porcellana</i> .
10. " " <i>paucilirata</i> .	22. <i>Cyclostrema meridionale</i> (cum operculo).
11. <i>Bittium brucei</i> .	23. <i>Cardita congelascens</i> .
12. " <i>burdwoodianum</i> .	24. <i>Chætopleura brucei</i> , Iredale.