4. DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF PINNA.

BY SYLVANUS HANLEY, F.L.S., ETC.

1. PINNA CHEMNITZII. *P. testa magna, subventricosa, olivacea, carinæ centralis experte, costis (circiter 14) angustis rotundatis et plerumque muticis ornata; ventrali triente fere lævigato, juxta umbones solum oblique pauciplicato: margine dorsali valde incurvato, plerumque squamis pectinato: extremitate postica lata, subtruncata, inferne subrotundata: margine ventrali postice cum margine dorsali parallelo, antice abrupte ascendente.*

Long. 5 pol., lat. 12 pol. et supra.

Hab. Insulæ Philippinæ (Cuming).

Mus. Hanley, Cuming.

Chemnitz has very fairly delineated (Conch. Cab. f. 770) this species as the *pectinata* of Linnæus, to which shell, indeed, it bears much resemblance. A few raised striæ succeed the distant ribs.

2. PINNA RUMPHII. *P. testa haud magna, subtrigona, incurvato-cuneiformi, nitida, cornea, in medio carinata, obsolete costata (costis muticis angustis postice evanidis), postice sublævigata, marginem ventralem versus late et oblique plicata: margine dorsali inermi, et valde incurvato; ventrali sinuato: extremitate postica inferne subrotundata.*

Long. 3 pol., lat. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pol.

Hab. Insulæ Moluccæ.

Mus. Hanley, Cuming.

In the forty-sixth plate (figures I, K) of his 'Thesaurus,' Rumphius has very clearly indicated this somewhat scarce *Pinna*, which exhibits such peculiar characteristics as to render its determination an easy process.

5. PROPOSAL TO SEPARATE THE FAMILY OF SALAMANDRIDÆ, GRAY, INTO TWO FAMILIES, ACCORDING TO THE FORM OF THE SKULL. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., PRES. ENT. SOC., ETC.

In the Catalogue of Amphibia in the British Museum I placed all the Salamanders which have teeth on the inner side of the hinder edge of the palatal bone together into a single family, under the name of *Salamandridæ*.

Having lately procured the skulls of several of the genera so united, and also examined M. Gervais and M. Dugès' papers in the 'Annals of Natural Sciences,' in which the skulls of several other genera and species are figured, I am now induced to propose to divide the genera into three sections or families thus—

For in a group which offers so few permanent characters for the separation of the genera and species, and which presents such differ-