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XLVI.—*Mediterranean Mollusca*. No. 2.

By J. GWYN JEFFREYS, F.R.S.

SINCE the publication of my paper on this subject in the 'Annals' for July last I have examined several local collections in Sicily and at Naples; and I shall be glad to correct a few errors which unavoidably occurred in my notice of more than three hundred species.

BRACHIOPODA.

Platydia Davidsoni.—This certainly belongs to the genus *Megerlia*; and I am inclined to agree with Philippi that it is an abnormal form of *M. truncata*, as, indeed, was suspected by Scacchi, who described it in 1833 under the name of *Terebratula monstrosa*. The lower valve, being attached to coral, is usually flat, although sometimes puckered or indented so as to fit the sinuosities of its *point d'appui*; and consequently the striæ on this valve are wanting. The tubercles, however, are now and then observable on its edges, where the attachment has not been complete. A still greater range of variation, as regards shape and sculpture, is exemplified in *Anomia ephippium*. I cannot detect any essential difference in the skeletons of the typical and monstrous forms of *M. truncata*.

CONCHIFERA.

Pecten Testæ.—With respect to the recorded depth of about 1100 fathoms, I may remark that when I was at Malta Mr. Gibson, the manager there of the Anglo-Indian Submarine Telegraph line, showed me a chart and notes which threw considerable doubt on the accuracy of the information supplied to M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards. It seems that the cable between Cagliari and Bona parted and was taken up in comparatively shallow water only.

Axinus transversus.—*Lucina transversa* of Bronn, fossil in the South-Italian tertiaries, and living on the coasts of Sicily and North Africa, is also a species of *Axinus*, but not *A. flexuosus*, var. *Sarsii*.

Astarte modesta.—Mr. Searles Wood has, in the last number of the 'Annals,' taken exception to my statement that this is allied to his *A. excurrens* and possibly the same species. He is nearly right in his criticism, although I do not admit his inference that this is one of the Crag species hitherto considered extinct but inserted in my list as still living. I have now, through the kindness of Mr. M^r Andrew, seen the typical

and perfect specimens of *Gouldia modesta*, and have for the first time observed the cartilage, which is not possessed by any *Astarte*. Mr. Wood has also obligingly allowed me to examine his specimens of *A. excurrens*. Of course no part of the ligament is preserved in the Crag shells. The first-named species, therefore, must be placed in the genus *Crassatella*. *Thetis* (afterwards changed to *Gouldia*) of C. B. Adams is merely a synonym of *Crassatella*. Neither the American nor the English eminent conchologists of the same name noticed the cartilage or internal ligament in their descriptions of *Thetis* and *Gouldia*. *Astarte* and *Crassatella* are closely allied. *C. modesta* and *A. excurrens* have a great resemblance; and, in both, the ridges are (to use Mr. Wood's own words in his description of the latter species) "subconcentric, deviating a little from the lines of growth," so that at least one of the ridges disappears on the anterior side.

Verticordia granulata.—I have now dredged specimens of this species, as well as of *V. acutecostata*, equal in size to those from North Japan.

GASTROPODA.

Gadinia Gussonii of Costa, not of Scacchi. *G. excentrica*, Tiberi, is probably distinct.

Emarginula Adriatica.—Read *E. cancellata*. The first-named is a different species.

Hela.—Footnote, for "dread" read "drear."

Pyramidella leviuscula.—The specific name should be that given by Bronn, *plicosa*. See Herr Weinkauff's notices in the 'Buletino Malacologico Italiano,' vol. iii. p. 97.

Solarium Archite.—Read *S. fallaciosum*. The former species is flatter, with a rounded periphery, and it has a much larger and more open umbilicus.

Pleurotoma carinata.—Professor Seguenza does not appear to have read what I said in the fifth volume of 'British Conchology' (p. 222) as to the specific name, when he published his article in the third number for this year of the 'Buletino Malacologico Italiano.'

PTEROPODA.

Clio pyramidata.—This and the following two species belong to the genus *Clio*, not *Cavolina*. By a mistake in writing or printing, the letter *C* did duty for both genera.