

keeled. Beak slightly incurved, with a rather large incomplete foramen and two small lateral deltidial plates; beak ridges sharply defined, leaving a flattened area between them and the hinge-line. Surface of valves covered with numerous small radiating ribs, which increase in number at variable distances from the beaks from the bifurcation of many of the ribs and the interpolation of shorter ones. Some of the ribs are likewise shorter than others. The valves are also crossed at variable intervals by fine concentric lines of growth. In the interior of dorsal valve a forked process for the support of the brachial appendages rises nearly centrally from the septum, its upper extremities being branched. The brachial appendages are small and do not occupy a space larger than about half the length of the valve, central spiral lobe very small. Length of a large example 15, width 17, depth 6 mm.

Habitat.—A small number of very fine examples of this species were dredged by the Challenger Expedition, off the Cape of Good Hope, associated with *Terebratula vitrea*, var. *minor*, and *Terebratulina caput-serpentis*, var. *septentrionalis*, at Station 142, lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E., on December 18, 1873. Depth, 150 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 8°·3 C. Sea bottom, sand. It has also been dredged near Natal.

Observations.—This is a well-known South African species. The so-called *Kraussina cognata* of Chemnitz, will, I believe, very probably turn out to be a large malformed example of the shell under description. My opinion is shared by Mr Dall. *Kraussina deshayesi* is, as was justly remarked both by Reeve and Dall, closely allied to *Kraussina pisum*, but it is a more triangular form, and painted with deep crimson rays. It may, however, be the same as *Kraussina capensis* of Adams and Reeve. I have observed the row of spine-like projections round the inner margin *Kraussina cognata*, a character apparently common to several, if not all, the species of the genus. I have noticed them in *Kraussina rubra* of Pallas, and also in *Kraussina lamarekiana*. *Kraussina lamarekiana* is a much smaller species than *Kraussina pisum*, and its ribs are comparatively coarser. Krauss gave a good description and illustration of the forked process in 1848.

Platydia, Costa.

Platydia anomioides, Scacchi, sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 10, 11).

Terebratula appressa, Forbes, British Association Report, p. 193, 1843. Rep. Moll. Ægean Sea, p. 141, 1844.

Orthis anomioides, Scacchi, Philippi, Fauna Molluscorum Regni Utriusque Siciliae, tab. xvii., fig. 9, 1844.

Platydia anomioides, Costa, Fauna del regno di Napoli, p. 48, pl. iii. bis, fig. 6, 1843.

Morrisia anomioides, Dav., Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., p. 371, 1852, and S. P. Woodward, Manual, p. 218, fig. 119, 1856. Reeve, Mon. of *Terebratula*, Conch. Icon., pl. x. fig. 40, 1861.

Platydia anomioides, Dall., Cat. Recent Brach., Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences, p. 192, 1873.

Shell small, transversely oval or nearly circular, semitransparent, yellowish-white, conspicuously perforated by minute canals, foramen large, encroaching equally on both valves. Dorsal valve nearly flat, and mesially depressed; umbo notched by a semi-