

*Arca (Barbatia) fusca*, Bruguière.*Arca fusca*, Bruguière, Ency. Méth., Vers., vol. i. p. 102.*Arca fusca*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ii. pl. xii. fig. 82.*Habitat.*—Kandavu, Fiji Islands.

This species has been already recorded from the Mauritius, the Seychelles, and a few other localities in the Indian Ocean, and is also found on the northern and western shores of Australia.

*Arca (Barbatia) fasciata*, Reeve.*Arca fasciata*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ii. pl. xv. fig. 99.*Barbatia fasciata*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 931.*Habitat.*—Port Jackson, New South Wales, in 2 to 10 fathoms.

The ligamental area is very deeply channelled in this species, which at times attains a length of 2 inches.

*Arca (Barbatia) lima*, Reeve.*Arca lima*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ii. pl. xv. fig. 101.

*Habitat.*—Station 208, off the Island of Luzon, Philippines, in 18 fathoms; and Station 186, off Cape York, North Australia, in 8 fathoms (Challenger); Islands of Burias and Corrigidor, Philippines, under stones at low water (Cuming).

This species is more inequilateral than *Arca fasciata* from the New South Wales coast, and is not "light brown, stained with brown, and spotted with brown" as stated by Reeve, but is totally white both within and without beneath the epidermis; that species, on the contrary, being, for the most part, with the exception of a very broad triangular space down the central portion of the valves, stained with a rich brown tint, which is most conspicuous within the valves. The three small specimens from the above locality show that this species (like several others), in the earlier stages, has the posterior side more concave than when adult.

*Arca (Barbatia) radula*, A. Adams (Pl. XVII. figs. 3–3b).*Arca radula*, A. Adams, MS. in Coll. Cuming.

Testa transversa, convexa, inæquilateralis, antice rotundata, postice oblique curvatim truncata, albida, plus minusve fusco tincta, liris radiantibus tenuibus confertis, minute