

having the lores, base of lower mandible, lower portion of the ear-coverts, and the chin and throat, the same bright yellow as the rest of the under parts; the feathers of the crown are pale shafted, which is not the case in *poliogenys*; the tail is pale dusky, the two outer feathers only being white on the apical portion of the inner web, the basal portion of which is dusky; the outer web in both is pale dusky green; the other ten are fringed with greenish on the outer web. The wing in *affinis* is a quarter of an inch longer, but has the same markings; the tarsus is also longer by a tenth of an inch. Other characters agree in both species. The bill in this and *poliogenys* is broader than in *A. xanthoschistos*, Hodgson.

Hab. Nepal. (No. 920*. Hodgson. Catal.)

5. ABRORNIS ALBOGULARIS, Hodgson.

Forehead, lores, over and under the eyes to nape, and ear-coverts brightish ferruginous, the crown being dusky ferruginous, passing to yellowish olive-green on the back and shoulders; the rump yellowish; wings black, margined with the colour of the back; tail pale dusky greenish, edged exteriorly throughout with yellowish-green; throat and base of lower mandible white, the feathers black at base; breast bright yellow; abdomen white, vent yellowish; bill horny, paler beneath; feet pale horny; the rictorial bristles black, strong, nearly as long as the bill.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of wing, $1\frac{3}{4}$; the first quill $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch shorter than the second; third $\frac{7}{10}$ ths longer than the first; fourth, fifth and sixth nearly equal, the fifth being the longest; tail, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; bill to frontal plumes, $\frac{3}{12}$; to gape, $\frac{5}{12}$; tarsus, $\frac{6}{10}$; middle toe and claw, $\frac{5}{12}$; hind ditto, $\frac{3}{8}$; tarsus and hind claw strong.

Hab. Nepal. (No. 936. Hodgson's Catal.)

ON THE GENUS MODIOLARCA.

BY DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., P.B.S., V.P.Z.S. ETC.

In the Synopsis of the British Museum for 1840, pp. 144, 155, I established a family of bivalve shells under the name of *Crenellidæ*, for the genera *Crenella* and *Modiolarca*, taking the character of the family from the animal of *Modiola trapezina*, the type of the genus *Modiolarca*, the only one that had then come under my examination. The following were the characters given:—

“The family of *Crenellidæ* chiefly differs from the former (*Mytilidæ*) in the mantle lobes being united together so as to leave only two posterior holes for the entrance and exit of the water, and a slit for the foot and beard. The hinge-margin is denticulated at each end, and the umbo is nearly central.”

Shortly after, Mr. Alder described the animal of the British *Crenella undulata*, and found that the mantle was nearly as much open as that of the *Modiolæ*, and complained of the inaccuracy of the description; the fact being, that the two genera had very different animals, and that *Crenella* had been wrongly referred to the group, and taken as the patronymic of it.



Gray, John Edward. 1855. "On the genus *Modiolarca*." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 228–229.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809495519>.

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