

and with distinct but narrow wings, whereas the shorter bristles have boldly curved tips, which, in some, are much worn. The wings of these commence a little beyond the cuticle. The number of the setigerous processes is the same as in the other forms, viz., eighteen, the first three being immersed in the tissues, only the tips appearing beyond the surface.

The anterior hooks, which are in a single row, follow a similar arrangement to those of the other species, but have five teeth anteriorly besides a process above the prow, and thus a greater number, as a rule, than in the two previous forms. The posterior outline is inflected, whilst the inferior border of the base, after a slight inflection posteriorly, becomes convex as it approaches the anterior prow. The posterior hooks do not differ materially from the foregoing, except in size. The hooks differ from those of *Melinna maculata*, Webster, in having a process between the prow and the first tooth.

The tube is composed of secretion covered with a layer of mud. It is friable.

The ninth form is *Melinella macduffi*, sp. n., a form approaching *Pista*. The slender body is slightly enlarged anteriorly, and gradually tapers posteriorly to a delicate tail, which terminates in an anus surrounded by about ten long papillæ. The posterior region in the preparations is moniliform. The dorsal surface is smoothly rounded, the ventral flattened anteriorly and grooved posteriorly. The glandular scutes are confined to the mid-ventral region, and appear to be about ten in number. Segments fifty to sixty. Whilst the tentacles readily separate on removing the animal from its tube, the branchiæ generally remain. They form two slightly branched organs, supported on stalks attached to the first segment. The tip is dichotomously divided in some parts, whilst in others it is irregular. Not more than a dozen filaments of all kinds occur in each branchia.

The setigerous processes, which commence on the third segment, are minute and appear to be about eighteen in number. Each bears a small tuft of translucent bristles, with delicately tapered slightly curved tips with narrow wings, and arranged in two series, a longer and a shorter, the shorter, however, being only a little within the tips of the longer.

The rows of hooks commence with the bristles, and in single series. Each hook much resembles that of *Melinna cristata*, having two distinct teeth above the great fang, a somewhat narrow space below it, as the process on the

anterior outline is high, and an excavation exists below it. The posterior outline has a deep dimple, the inferior margin of the base is convex, and the prow rounded. The posterior hooks have the same structure, but are smaller, and the hispid crowns are proportionally large. After the cessation of the bristles the uncinigerous processes become more distinct, and posteriorly they form in front of the tail a conspicuous series of serrations.

The tube is of moderate length, and composed of secretion strengthened by glittering sponge-spicules and minute Foraminifera, so that it forms a somewhat thick rough or hirsute tunnel. They seem to have formed groups. The sponge-spicules constitute a large part of the wall of the tube, and form a very efficient protection. The inner secretion is somewhat tough.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES*.

PLATE V.

A female lesser rorqual on its right side. It had been dead several weeks.

PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. Anterior region of *Prionospio*, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada (dredged by Dr. Whiteaves). The long tentacles, no trace of which occurred in the collection, have been added from Sars. Enlarged under a low power.

Fig. 2. First foot of the foregoing. Zeiss, oc. 4, obj. A.

Fig. 3. Second foot of the same. Ditto.

Fig. 4. Anterior foot with dorsal and ventral lamellæ and, to the right, a branchia. Similarly magnified.

Fig. 5. Dorsal bristle, with its marked curvature. \times oc. 4, obj. D.

Fig. 6. Portion of the shaft of another example, presenting the transverse granular bars. \times oc. 4, obj. D.

Fig. 7. Stiff curved bristle guarding the ventral hooks inferiorly in the middle of the body. \times oc. 4, obj. D.

Fig. 8. Ventral hook. Similarly magnified.

XII.—*Notes on Mollusca collected in the North-west Falklands by Mr. Rupert Vallentin, F.L.S., with Descriptions of Six new Species.* By JAMES COSMO MELVILL, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., and ROBERT STANDEN, Assistant Keeper, Manchester Museum.

[Plate VII.]

CONSIDERABLY more than twelve years have elapsed since we reported † on a collection of Marine Mollusca found by Mr. Rupert Vallentin, F.L.S., in the East Falklands, mainly in the neighbourhood of Port William and Stanley Harbour, and we had also, previously to this ‡, in 1898, published an

* I am indebted to the Carnegie Trust for these Plates.

† Journ. of Conch. x. pp. 43–47 (1901).

‡ *Id.* ix. pp. 97–105 (1898).

account of those gathered by Miss Cobb, in Lively Island, which is situated just off the mainland, due south of Choiseul Sound, of the East Falklands.

At the outset, a brief explanation of the configuration of this group may be necessary.

Two large islands, divided by a narrow sound, running N.E. by S.W., are respectively called the West and East Falklands, the latter being the larger, with an area of 3000 square miles as against 2300. It is also considerably broader, while the length of each is almost the same (say, between 80 and 90 miles). Both islands are mountainous: Mount Adam, in the West Falklands, attains 2315 feet in altitude, while in the corresponding island Mount Usborne is slightly lower (say, 2245 feet). This last also contains the majority of the inhabitants, Stanley being the largest—in fact, the only—town. It is not surprising, therefore, that travellers have in the majority of cases been content to visit the East Island alone, and that the equally important westerly neighbour is almost unworked and only partially explored.

We, indeed, understand from Mr. Vallentin that the collections of Mollusca (Marine, Terrestrial, and Fluvial) made by him in 1910–11, which form the subject of this paper, are the first that have been brought from this locality, and this fact should render the accompanying catalogue of higher interest than usual, even though the majority are well-known species.

Mr. Vallentin has also kindly submitted to us his notes on the geography, climatic conditions, and other details, which it is best to transcribe, unaltered, in his own words, as follows:—

NOTES ON THE COLLECTION.

“All these Mollusks were obtained on the north-west side of the West Falklands.

“There are no land-locked harbours like Stanley Harbour, but the coast-line abounds in very numerous inlets of varying length, and there are many islands past which the tides rush with wild fury. In several places, such as *Reef Channel* and *West Point Pass*, the pace is great during the springs, 8–10 miles an hour, and when, coupled with this, a strong wind is blowing, a terrific sea rages. As a natural consequence, animal life is comparatively scarce, only the strongest forms being able to cope with such wild and savage surroundings.

“By far the most sheltered place in this district is *Roy Cove*, where a fair amount of dredging was accomplished.

This cove is located on the north shore of *King George Bay*. It is very secure and narrow, but the water is fairly deep, ranging from 8 fms. at its mouth to 'nil' at its upper extremity, and it measures about a mile and a half in length.

"The bottom varies from fine shingle and sand for about the first three hundred yards, this being scoured by sheltered estuaries, effectually preventing any work being done on the water, so shore-collecting was the main chance and also close examination of many freshwater pools near, especially the large freshwater lake at the head of *Byron Sound*.

"Within tidal limits, by far the best collecting-ground was to the north-east of *Rapid Point, Port Egremont*. Here an eddy or back-water was formed, and, owing to the abundance of large flat shale rocks of varying sizes, some excellent collecting could be done.

"*Carcass Island* is 20 miles N. of *Rapid Point*. We landed there for a few hours one day when outward bound from Stanley, and found a few Mollusks not noticed elsewhere."—*R. V.*

We must express here our indebtedness to Mr. Vallentin for again entrusting to us his Falkland Island molluscan collections to work out, as they have interested us deeply; and we would also thank Messrs. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.R.S., H. B. Preston, F.Z.S., T. Iredale, and, above all, Mr. Edgar A. Smith, I.S.O., for valuable aid in many ways, most ungrudgingly given.

Class *GASTEROPODA*.

Order *AMPHINEURA*.

Suborder *POLYPLACOPHORA*.

Tonicia atrata (Sowb.).

Chiton atratus, Sowerby, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist. 1840, p. 294; Conch. Illustr. figs. 57, 58.

Tonicia atrata (Sowb.), H. & A. Adams, Gen. Rec. Moll. i. p. 474 (1858); Pilsbry, in Tryon, Man. Conch. xiv. [p. 201, pl. xli. figs 28-30.

Not uncommon in the West Falklands.

Tonicia bennetti, Iredale, MS.

Rare.

A species with smoothish grey valves. We cannot find that this has yet been described.

Callochiton illuminatus (Reeve).*Chiton illuminatus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. xxii. fig. 147 (1847).*Chiton* (*Callochiton*) *illuminatus*, Smith, P. Z. S. p. 35 (1881).

This species seems very generally distributed over the area.

Plaxiphora carmichaelis (Wood).*Chiton carmichaelis*, Wood, Suppl. Ind. Test. pl. i. fig. 10 (1828); Gray, Spicil. Zool. pl. i. fig. 6 (1828).*Chiton setiger*, King, Zool. Journ. v. p. 358 (1832); Sowerby, Conch. Illustr. p. 17; Zool. Beechey's Voyage, pl. xl. fig. 7.

Not uncommon, but only small examples forwarded.

Order PROSOBRANCHIATA.

Suborder DIOTOCARDIA.

(a) DOCOGLOSSA.

Fam. Acmæidæ.

Acmæa ceciliana, D'Orb.*Acmæa ceciliana*, D'Orb. Voy. Amér. Mérid. p. 482, tab. lxxxi. figs. 4-6; Gay, Hist. de Chile, viii. p. 260 (1854); Tryon, Man. Conch. xiii. p. 33, pl. xxxiv. figs. 14-21.Var. *magellanica*, Strebel.*Acmæa ceciliana*, var. *magellanica*, H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. xxii. Band, Heft i., Jena (1907).

Dip Creek, Roy Cove, at low tide, and also occasionally at high-water mark. One from the latter locality seems to be of the variety *magellanica*. This is a common mollusk throughout the Falkland group.

Scurria scurra (Lesson).*Patella scurra*, Lesson, Voyage de la 'Coquille,' 1826-30.*Scurria scurra* (Gray), Tryon, Man. Conch. xiii. pl. xxxix. figs. 26, 27.

"Roy Cove: found dead on the shore at low water. Port Egremont: very large examples on the south shore after a northerly gale; they were cast up alive, but birds soon extracted the animal."—R. V.

These latter are in fine condition, pale brown, very smooth, and irregularly marked longitudinally with zigzag lines, becoming evanescent above the margin. Within, the surface is pure white. This species has a large synonymy, it being the *Acmæa scurra*, D'Orb., *Lottia pallida*, Sowb., *L. conica*, Gould, and *Acmæa cymbula*, Hupé.

Fam. Patellidæ.

Patella ænea, Martyn.

Patella ænea, Martyn, Univ. Conch. i. fig. 17 (1780).

Var. *deaurata*, Gmel.

Patella deaurata, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. xiii. t. i. p. 3719 (1790); Blainville, Malac. pl. xlix. fig. 7; (Gmelin), E. A. Smith, Zool. Kerguelen Moll., Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. Lond. clxviii. p. 79; Pelseneer, Voy. 'Belgica,' Zool., Moll. p. 7.

Roy Cove.

All that were forwarded were small specimens, clean and free from nullipore and other growths, consequently characteristically marked and coloured. One example, with noduled ribs, came from "extreme low-water mark," being found there in company with *Yoldia eightsii*, Couth.

Patella delicatissima, Streb.

Patinella delicatissima, H. Streb., Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. xxv. Band, Heft i. (1907); Jena, p. 145, Taf. v. figs. 71-72, 74-75.

Rapid Point and Roy Cove, at low water.

The surface of this beautiful form is most delicately squamose, the scales imbricating. Within, a resemblance to *P. ænea* is seen, and it is probable, when a larger series of this have been gathered, that intermediates will occur to link the two forms together.

Nacella mytilina, Helbling.

Patella mytilina, Helbling, Abhandl. ein. Privatgesellsch. Böhmen, iv. p. 104, tab. i. figs. 5, 6 (1779); H. Streb., Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, p. 113, Taf. iii. fig. 44 (1907).

Roy Cove, at low water.

This species seems quite distinct from *N. cymbularia*, Lamk., with which it is generally confounded, and is the prevailing *Nacella* in the Falklands.

(b) RHIPIDOGLOSSA.

Section ZYGORANCHIATA.

Fam. Fissurellidæ.

Fissurella oriens, Sowb.

Fissurella oriens, Sowb. P. Z. S. Lond. p. 124 (1834); Thes. Conch., *Fissurella*, p. 186, fig. 19.

Var. *mexicana*, Sowb.

Fissurella mexicana, Sowb. Conch. Illustr. fig. 61 ; Thes. Conch. p. 180, figs. 26-28.

Roy Cove, not adult ; King George's Bay.

Examples in good condition were collected miles inland, in camp, evidently dropped by sea-birds after they had devoured the inhabitant. We follow Dr. Hermann Strebel in considering *mexicana* a form of *oriens*. The typical form does not appear.

Fissurella picta (Gmel.).

Patella picta, Gmelin, p. 3729. sp. 198.

Fissurella picta, Sowerby, Conch. Illustr. figs. 4, 26.

On the beach, Roy Cove, at low water, Shallow Bay.

Fissurella polygona, Sowb.

Fissurella polygona, Sowerby, Thes. Conch. vol. iii. p. 186, fig. 137 ; Pilsbry, Man. Conch. xiii. p. 148, tab. lx. fig. 84 ; H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, p. 85, Taf. i. figs. 4, 5, 6 (1907).

Roy Cove, low water to 2-4 fathoms ; also Rapid Point (March 31st, 1911).

Dr. H. Strebel deems this either synonymous with or a variety of the next (*F. radiosa*, Less.).

Fissurella radiosa, Lesson.

Patella radiosa, Lesson, Voy. de la 'Coquille,' vol. ii. p. 411 (1826) ; Pilsbry, in Tryon, Man. Conch. xiii. p. 157 ; Melvill & Standen, Journ. of Conch. ix. p. 102 (1898).

Lively Island, East Falklands.

This was also obtained some years ago from the same locality by Miss Cobb in finer condition and variety ; and likewise by Mr. R. Vallentin from Port Stanley.

Puncturella noachina (L.), Lowe.

Patella noachina, Linn. Mant. Plant. p. 551.

Puncturella noachina, Lowe, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 78 (1827) ; Forbes & Hanley, ii. p. 474, pl. lxii. figs. 10-12 ; Pilsbry, in Tryon, Man. Conch. xii. p. 229.

Var. *falklandiana*, A. Adams.

Puncturella falklandiana, Ad., Tryon, l. c. p. 231, tab. lxiii. fig. 33.

Puncturella noachina, var. *falklandiana*, H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, p. 104 (1907).

Roy Cove, on rocks at low water.

Rapid Point, also at low tide.

The specimens from the former locality more assimilate the type. It is impossible to separate *falklandiana* as a genuine species.

Megatebennus patagonicus, Streb.

? *Megatebennus patagonicus*, H. Streb. Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxv., Jena (1907).

Rapid Point, at low water; also Roy Cove. [Several examples.

In a previous paper (Journ. of Conch. x. p. 45, 1901) we mentioned this species under the name of *Fissurellidea hiantula*, Lam. (*non* Reeve). This was seven years before it was properly differentiated and named by Dr. Streb. It would appear to be the only one of its kindred inhabiting this region.

Section AZYGOBRANCHIATA.

Fam. Trochidæ.

Photinula tæniata (Wood).

Trochus tæniatus, Wood, Index Suppl. pl. v. fig. 12.

Margarita tæniata, Reeve, Conch. Icon. xx. fig. 4; Kiener, xi. p. 319, pl. c. fig. 2.

Roy Cove, 2-4 fathoms, on the alga *Macrocystis pyrifera*, Ag.

Var. *cærulescens* (King).

Margarita cærulescens, King, Zool. Journ. v. p. 346, fig. 54 (1832); Sowerby, in Reeve, Conch. Icon. xx. fig. 12.

Trochus cærulescens, Philippi, Conch. Cab. p. 250, t. xxxvii. fig. 11.

Photinula cærulescens, Ad. Gen. Moll. i. p. 427.

Occasionally, with the type.

Photinula violacea (King).

Margarita violacea, King, Zool. Journ. v. p. 346 (1832); Sowerby, Conch. Illustr. figs. 11, 12; in Reeve, Conch. Icon. xx. fig. 5.

Trochus violaceus, Philippi, Conch. Cab. p. 254, t. xxxvii. fig. 18.

Also at Roy Cove, with *P. tæniata* (Wood).

Suborder MONOTOCARDIA.

Section (a) PTENOGLOSSA.

Fam. Scaliidæ.

Scala magellanica, Phil.

Scalaria magellanica, Philippi, Archiv für Naturg. 1845, p. 46.

Var. *latecostata*, Streb.

Scalaria magellanica, var. *latecostata*, H. Streb. Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxii. Heft 6, Jena, 1905, p. 658, Taf. xxiii. fig. 43 a-d.

Rapid Point ; at low-water mark.

This is a very elegant form, and presents a very different appearance from the type, the ribs being, as the specific name implies, broader by far and fewer in number than those of *magellanica*. It seems to us that, unless intermediates be found, it might be considered a true species.

Section (b) TÆNIOGLOSSA.

Fam. Naticidæ.

Natica impervia, Phil.

Natica impervia, Philippi, Archiv für Naturg. i. p. 65 (1845).

Fine examples, alive, with the smooth calcareous operculum attached. They have not been exactly localized, but doubtless occur plentifully in the sandy coves.

Lamellaria ampla, Streb.

Lamellaria ampla, H. Streb. Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxiv. Jena, 1906, p. 135, Taf. xi. fig. 70 a-c.

A single example, pure white, very fragile, and slightly broken, but characteristic.

Fam. Calyptræidæ.

Crepidula dilatata, Lamk.

Crepidula dilatata, Lamarck, Anim. sans Vert. vii. p. 644 ; Sowerby, Thes. Conch. v. p. 65, figs. 100, 101 ; Reeve, Conch. Icon. xi. p. 3.

Rapid Point (March 31, 1911).

Trochita radians (Lamk.).

Trochus radians, Lamarck, Anim. sans Vert. vii. p. 11.

Calyptræa radians, Deshayes, Enc. Méth. pl. cxv. fig. 3.

Calyptræa (*Infundibulum*) *radians* (Lamarck), Tryon, Man. Conch. viii. p. 121, pl. xxxv. figs. 84-88 (1886).

Shallow Bay, at low water.

The synonymy of this species is very extensive, and is given to some extent in Tryon's 'Manual.' Of the various names employed, *corrugata*, Reeve, is probably the most familiar next to that actually adopted.

Fam. Littorinidæ.

Lævilittorina bennetti, Prest.

Lævilittorina bennetti, H. B. Preston, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. ix. p. 636, fig. (1912).

Roy Cove, W. Falklands; at half-tide (March 14, 1910).

We are indebted to the author of the species for confirming the name. It is a very minute shell.

Lævilittorina caliginosa (Gould).

Littorina caliginosa, Gould, Proc. Boston Soc. iii. p. 83 (1849).

Hydrobia caliginosa (Gould), E. A. Smith, Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. Lond. clxviii. p. 173, pl. ix. fig. 8 (1879).

Lævilittorina caliginosa (Gould), Pfeffer, Mollusken von Süd Georgien, p. 81, Taf. i. fig. 8 a-d (1886); H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxv. Jena, 1907, p. 156.

Crooked Inlet; under stones at low water.

Lævilittorina latior, Prest.

Lævilittorina latior, H. B. Preston, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. ix. p. 636, fig. (1912).

Under stones, easily overlooked. Another very microscopic species.

Fam. Cerithiidæ.

Cerithium pullum, Phil.

Cerithium pullum, Philippi, Archiv für Naturg. p. 66 (1845).

Cerithium cælatum, Couthouy, Gould, in Wilkes' Expl. Exped. p. 148, fig. 174 a-d; Gould, Boston Proc. iii. p. 123 (1849).

Bittium cælatum, Couthouy, Mission du Cap Horn, p. 40.

Cerithium pullum (Phil.), H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxii. p. 652, Taf. xxiii. fig. 40 a-d (1905).

Rapid Point, at low water; also Carcass Island.

Several examples. Evidently a common species, widely distributed.

Cerithiopsis malvinarum, M. & St.

Cerithiopsis malvinarum, Melvill & Standen, Moll. Scott. Nat. Antarctic Exp., Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xlv. p. 135, figs. 6, 6 a (1907); H. Strebel, Wissenschaft. Ergebnisse der Schwedisch. Südpolar-Exped., Die Gastropoden, p. 49, Taf. i. fig. 10 a-c (1908).

Roy Cove; low water, on mud.

One small but quite characteristic example.

Bittium burdwoodianum, M. & St.

Bittium burdwoodianum, Melvill & Standen, Moll. Scott. Nat. Antarct. Exp., Trans. R. Soc. Edinb. xlviii. p. 351, plate, fig. 12 (1912).

Rapid Point ; low water, spring tide.

A small species, with certain Cerithiopoid characters. Burdwood Bank, from whence the type came, is situate just south of the Falklands, between them and the Antarctic Continent.

Section (c) GYMNOGLOSSA.

Fam. Turbonillidæ.

Turbonilla smithii, Pfeffer, MS.

Turbonilla smithii, Pfeffer, MS., in H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxii. p. 659, Taf. xxiii. fig. 42 a-d (1907).

King George's Bay.

One specimen is in very fine condition, displaying the nuclear whorls to perfection. They are well figured by Dr. Strebel.

Odostomia biplicata, Streb.

Odostomia biplicata, H. Strebel, Wissenschaft. Ergebnisse der Schwedisch. Südpolar-Exped., Stockholm, 1908, p. 65, Taf. i. figs. 9, 9 a.

The only example found, of a clear corneous hue, occurred at the roots of the giant alga *Macrocystis pyrifera*, Ag. The double plication on the columella is hardly observable without a lens.

Section (d) RACHIGLOSSA.

Fam. Muricidæ.

Trophon crispus (Couth.).

Fusus crispus, Couthouy, Gould, in Wilkes' Expl. Exped. p. 229, fig. 279 a-c.

Fusus fimbriatus, Hupé, Gay, Hist. de Chile, p. 165, pl. iv. fig. 7; Smith, 'Alert' Surv., P. Z. S. 1881, tab. iv. fig. 4.

Fusus crispus, H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxi. p. 204, Taf. iii. fig. 10 a-g (1904).

Saunders Island ; in rock-pools, at low water. Rapid Point ; low water. Roy Cove, to 4-6 fathoms.

The close, fimbriate, imbricating scales are seen to advantage in a well-grown specimen from the first locality mentioned. This is more attenuate than usual, 6- to 7-whorled, measuring long. 30, lat. 13 mm.

Trophon couthouyi, Streb.

Trophon couthouyi, H. Streb. Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxi. p. 236, Taf. vii. fig. 65 *a-e*, and Taf. vii. fig. 76 (1904).

Carcass Island and Roy Cove.

In our specimens, referred with some confidence to this species, the inner lip is tinged with pink suffusion.

Trophon geversianus (Pallas).

Buccinum geversianum, Pallas, Spicil. Zool. fasc. x. p. 33, pl. iii. fig. 1.

Murex magellanicus, Gmelin, p. 3548. no. 80.

Trophon geversianus, Sowerby, Thes. Conch. part xxxv. p. 59. sp. 1; H. Streb. *l. c.* pp. 173-199, Taf. iv.-vi. figs. 11-52, Taf. viii. figs. 80, 81 (1904).

Rapid Point; also Roy Cove Creek, at low water, and Shallow Bay.

The specimens received by us from the West Falklands are smaller than from the other island, but no doubt it is generally distributed, and finer examples could be procured.

It has been well figured in Journ. of Conch. ix. plate ii.

The synonymy is vast, and for full details we would refer to Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xlv. p. 136.

Trophon laciniatus (Martyn).

Buccinum laciniatum Martyn, Univ. Conch. ii. fig. 42 (1789).

Trophon laciniatus, Chemnitz, ed. ii. (Kobelt) fol. 280, figs. 6, 7 (1878).

Fusus laciniatus, Reeve, Conch. Icon. v. fig. 14 *a-c* (1847); Gould, in Wilkes' Expl. Exped. p. 228, pl. xvi. fig. 278 (1853).

With the last at Rapid Point and Roy Cove Creek, at low water. From the latter place a fine example, from the former a smaller shell well exhibiting the smooth, oblique, semi-planate, nuclear whorls.

Trophon liratus (Couth.).

Fusus liratus, Couthouy, Gould, in Wilkes' Expl. Exped. p. 231, fig. 282 *a-c*.

Stanley Harbour.

This is probably *Buccinum cancellaroides*, Reeve.

Fam. Buccinidæ.

Prosipho crassicosatus (Melv. & St.).

Chrysodomus (*Sipho*) *crassicosatus*, Melvill & Standen, Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xlv. p. 138, plate, figs. 10, 10 *a* (1907).

Sipho (*Mohnia*?) *astrolabiensis*, H. Strebel, Wissenschaft. Ergebnisse der Schwedisch. Südpolar-Exped. p. 31, Taf. iii. fig. 37 *a-d* (1908).

Prosipho astrolabiensis and *crassicostatus*, Thiele, Deutsche S. Polar. Exped. pp. 206 & 262 (1912).

Rapid Point, Port Egremont, on roots of *Macrocystis*.

We have only seen the figure of *astrolabiensis*, Strebel, but it appears to exactly resemble our species, described one year earlier (1907).

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *cerealis*, Rochb. & Mab.

Euthria cerealis, Rochbrune & Mabile, Mission Scientifique du Cap Horn, Gastropoden, pp. 1-100 (1889).

? *Euthria* (*Pareuthria*) *cerealis*, H. Strebel, *l. c.* p. 623, Taf. xxi. figs. 10, 10 *a* (1905).

Rapid Point, Port Egremont, and Roy Cove, all at low-water mark.

A smooth fulvous-grey species, without any specially marked leading characteristics.

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *fuscata* (Brug.).

Buccinum fuscum, Bruguière, Encycl. Méth. vers. p. 282 (1792).

Buccinum fuscum antarcticum, Reeve, Conch. Icon. iii. fig. 30 (1846).

Euthria antarctica, E. Lamy, "Gastr." Exp. Charcot, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. i. 11, p. 476 (1905).

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *fuscata* (Brug.), H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. xxii. p. 611, pl. xxiv. figs. 69-79 (1905).

Roy Cove, 2-4 fathoms.

We also have received the variety of this species with effuse outer lip, from the N. Falklands, from the late Captain Philip Hamond, who collected it there more than fifty years ago; and it is undoubtedly generally diffused throughout the whole area.

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *magellanica*, Phil.

Buccinum magellanicum, Philippi, Abbild. iii. p. 48, tab. i. fig. 14 (1848).

Fusus rufus, Homb. & Jacq. Voy. 'Astrolabe,' v. p. 107, tab. xxv. fig. 3 (1854).

Roy Cove, at low water.

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *michaelseni*, Streb.

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *michaelseni*, H. Strebel, Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. xxii. p. 621, pl. xxi. figs. 6, 6 *a-b* (1905).

Roy Cove and Rapid Point, at low-water mark.

Quite characteristic examples of this neat species, in which

the chestnut colour, smoothly rounded whorls which are uniformly closely spirally lirated, with a transverse whitish band centrally situate on the body-whorl, and situate just above the sutures on the upper whorls, amply distinguish it from its allies.

Euthria (Pareuthria) mulachi, Streb.

Euthria (Pareuthria) mulachi, H. Strebels, *l. c.* p. 623, Taf. xxi. figs. 8, 8 a (1905).

Rapid Point, at low water.

We have not seen this species, and have identified it through comparison with Strebels figure and description, the only difference being that in our shell the columella is decidedly straighter. Within, the mouth shows brownish reflections, the body of the shell being livid grey.

Euthria (Pareuthria) plumbea (Phil.).

Fusus plumbeus, Philippi, Abbild. i. p. 108, tab. i. fig. 8 (1844).

Euthria plumbea, Kobelt, Martini & Chemnitz, fol. ii. p. 228, tab. lxxviii. figs. 8, 9; Tryon, Man. Conch. iii. p. 150, tab. lxxii. fig. 221.

Roy Cove and Rapid Point, at low water.

Euthria (Glypteuthria) meridionalis, Sm.

Euthria meridionalis, E. A. Smith, Survey 'Alert,' P. Z. S. Lond. p. 29, tab. iv. fig. 6 (1881).

Euthria (Glypteuthria) meridionalis, H. Strebels, *l. c.* p. 627, Taf. xxi. fig. 11 a-d (1905).

Roy Cove; one somewhat doubtful example.

Euthria (Glypteuthria) kobelti, Streb.

Euthria (Glypteuthria) kobelti, H. Strebels, Mollusk. der Magalhaens-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. xxii. p. 632, Taf. xxi. figs. 15, 15 a (1905).

At root of *Macrocystis*, Rapid Point, Port Egremont.

One example only, hardly adult, but agreeing with figure and description.

Anomacme smithi, Streb.

Anomacme smithi, H. Strebels, *l. c.* p. 633, Taf. xxii. fig. 28 a-e (1905).

Roy Cove, both at low water at spring tide and also dredged 2-4 fathoms.

Monoceros calcar, Mart.*Buccinum calcar*, Martyn, Univ. Conch. ii. t. x. fig. 50.*Monoceros imbricatum*, Lamarek. Anim. sans Vert. (Deshayes), x. p. 119.*Monoceros calcar*, id. ibid. x. p. 122.*Monoceros glabratum*, id. ibid. x. p. 120.

King George's Bay ; found living at one spot only on the north shore. The rocks here are very large and piled up under high cliffs.

These mollusks are found in dark crevices of the huge rocks, exposed only for a brief space during low-water springs. Damaged and wave-worn specimens, indeed, are common on shore after gales, but not the finely sculptured forms. Some large purpuroid capsules were found with the shells on the beach just at the N.W. corner of the West Falklands, and most probably belong to this species.

Fam. Volutidæ.

Voluta (Cymbiola) ancilla, Sol. (Pl. VII. fig. 7, juv.)*Voluta ancilla*, Solander, Portland Cat. p. 137. no. 1873 ; Lamarek, Anim. sans Vert. vol. vii. p. 343, and (ed. Deshayes) x. p. 397. sp. 33.*Voluta magellanica*, Sowb. Thes. Conch. i. pt. v. pl. liv. fig. 99.*Voluta ancilla*, H. Strebel, *l. c.* p. 113, Taf. vii., viii., ix., x.

Whaler Bay.

A large capsule, containing six well-developed embryonic examples of this species, was dredged as above. It measured 50 mm. in diameter, while the young shells are alt. $12 \times$ lat. 5 mm. M. Rupert Vallentin informs us that he has also dredged similar capsules in Stanley Harbour, but till now they have always been empty.

Dr. Hermann Strebel figures (*l. c.* Taf. x. fig. 52) a similar capsule of *V. ancilla* containing eight or nine embryos.

Section (e) TOXOGLOSSA.

Fam. Conidæ.

Bela fulvicans, Streb.

Bela fulvicans, H. Strebel, Wissenschaft. Ergebnisse der Schwedisch. Südpolar-Exped. Band vi. Lief. i. p. 15, Taf. ii. fig. 25 *a-d* (1908) ; Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xlviii. p. 356 (1912).

Roy Cove, at low-water mark (January 12, 1910).

One example only, but in good condition, fulvous brown in colour, agreeing very well with figure and description of a species found in 1902-3 by the Swedish South-Polar Expedition in three localities, two being in South Georgia, the

third at Graham's Land, Antarctic Continent. We reported it also among the Mollusca of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, from Burdwood Bank, at 56 fathoms.

Savatieria areolata, Streb.

Savatieria areolata, H. Streb. Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxii. p. 645, Taf. xxi. figs. 19, 19 a-b (1905).

Roy Cove, at low water, rarely.

Savatieria bertrandi, sp. n. (Pl. VII. figs. 1, 2.)

S. testa parva, solidiuscula, olivaceo-brunnea, fusiformi; anfractibus 8, quorum apicales 2-3 læves, simplices, cæteris ad suturas canaliculatis, supernis tribus longitudinaliter rugoso-costulatis, omnibus spiraliter profunde rotundi-sulcatis, anfractu antepenultimo et penultimo tribus, ultimo quatuor sulcis prædito, deinde ad basim infra peripheriam evanidis; apertura parva, intus castanea, labro paullum effuso, sinu absente, canali abbreviata, margine columellari fere recta.

Alt. 7, lat. 2 mm.

Rapid Point, at low water; West Falklands.

This very interesting species occurred but in small quantity. It is conspicuous for its deep, roundly ridged, spiral sulci, most conspicuous on the three lowest whorls, the next three uppermost being likewise longitudinally roughly costate. No sinus on the outer lip is perceptible. The genus *Donovania* seems nearly allied, at all events by shell-characters. This was found by the late Mr. Martin F. Woodward* to be buccinoid rather than pleurotomoid, being, as regards its radula, rachiglossate, and, perhaps, nearest to *Pisania*. It may be that *Savatieria* will ultimately find a place near them; but, at present, so far as we can learn, the anatomy of this genus is unknown. Dr. H. Streb. seems to suggest *Lachesis* = *Donovania* as an ally (*l. c.* p. 641).

We have pleasure in associating with this *Savatieria* the name of Mr. Wickham Bertrand, father of Mrs. Rupert Vallentin, who has aided much in molluscan and other research in these islands.

Fam. Cancellariidæ.

Admete magellanica, Streb.

Admete magellanica, H. Streb. Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxii. p. 594, Taf. xxii. fig. 29 a-d (1905).

Carcass Island.

* Proc. Malac. Soc. iii. pp. 235-238, figs.

Two perfect examples. The upper whorls especially are beautifully reticulately sculptured.

Order PULMONIFERA.

Section INOPERCULATA.

Fam. Helicidæ.

Patula michaelsoni, Streb.

Patula michaelsoni, H. Streb., Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxv. p. 160, Taf. viii. fig. 97 (1907).

Near Roy Cove.

On the discovery of this interesting little snail Mr. Vallentin writes, under date 22nd May, 1910:—

“I send herewith what I take to be a rather good find, viz., a terrestrial mollusk. Mrs. Vallentin and I were collecting in the camp some few days ago, and from a clump of damp moss removed from a hillside swamp her sharp eyes detected what at first seemed to be a seed-capsule or fruit of a moss; but examination with a pocket-lens at once showed the real nature of our find, and stimulated closer search. After much hard work we eventually bagged six specimens. The animal is very shy, black in colour, and its foot does not protrude beyond the margin of the shell when crawling.”
—R. V.

Section SIPHONARIOIDEA.

Fam. Siphonariidæ.

Siphonaria lateralis, Couth.

Siphonaria lateralis, Couthouy, Gould, in Wilkes' Expl. Exped. p. 363, tab. xxx. fig. 462.

Roy Cove, at half-tide.

Dr. Hermann Streb., joins the next species on our list (*redimiculum*, Reeve) with this. We, however, decide, for the present at all events, to treat them as distinct.

Siphonaria redimiculum, Reeve.

Siphonaria redimiculum, Reeve, Conch. Icon. ix. pl. v. fig. 21 (1856); E. A. Smith, Moll. of Kerguelen, in Trans. Royal Soc. Lond. p. 16 (1879).

Siphonaria lateralis, Couthouy, non *redimiculum*, Reeve, H. Streb., Mollusk. der Magalhaen-Provinz, Zool. Jahrb. Band xxv. p. 172.

Roy Cove, on fringe of high-water mark; Crooked Inlet, under stones and on rocks.

Siphonaria tristensis, Leach.

Siphonaria lessoni, Blainville, d'Orbigny, Voy. MÉR. p. 469, tab. lvi. figs. 12, 13, 14.

Siphonaria tristensis, Reeve, Conch. Icon. v. sp. 23.

Siphonaria læviuscula, Reeve, l. c. sp. 5.

Roy Cove, on rocks at half-tide.

The form or var. *læviuscula*, Reeve, occurs at Dip Creek, Roy Cove, Shallow Bay, on rocks; Rapid Point, at low tide; and is, no doubt, generally distributed throughout the area.

Fam. Limnæidæ.

Limnæa diaphana, King.

Limnæa diaphana, King, Zool. Journ. v. p. 339 (1832); Reeve, Conch. Icon. xviii. spec. 30; H. Strebel, l. c., Zool. Jahrb. Band xxv. p. 163, Taf. viii. fig. 100 a-c (1907).

Port North Lake.

Limnæa patagonica, Streb.

Limnæa patagonica, H. Strebel, l. c. p. 164, Taf. viii. fig. 103 a, b (1907).

Freshwater Pond, Port North; Lake near Teal River Settlement; Herbert Station, Roy Cove.

Very fine and perfect examples, of a bright transparent horn-colour, not corroded apically as is so often the case.

Chilina fluviatilis, Gray.

Chilina fluviatilis, Gray, Reeve, Conch. Syst. pl. clxxxix. fig. 5, and Conch. Icon. xix. pl. i. fig. 1.

Port North Lake.

Chilina subcylindrica, Sowb.

Chilina subcylindrica, G. B. Sowerby, in Reeve, Conch. Icon. xix. pl. iii. fig. 16 (1874).

Herbert Stream; Crooked Inlet.

The original specimens came from Chili. Our species seems to harmonize with it, but may possibly be a very nearly allied new form.

Class PELECYPODA.

Order PROTOBRANCHIATA.

Family Nuculidæ.

Nucula pisum, Sowb.

Nucula pisum, Sowerby, Thes. Conch. iii. p. 153, pl. ccxxix. fig. 133;
Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xlviii. p. 360.

Local, but occasionally plentiful.

This is probably *N. semiornata*, Orbigny. It was originally described by Sowerby in P. Z. S. Lond. 1832.

Yoldia eightsii (Couth.).

Nucula eightsii, Couthouy, Jay, Cat. Shells, ed. iii. p. 113, pl. i. figs. 12, 13 (1839).

Leda (*Yoldia*) *eightsii*, Hanley, in Sowb. Thes. Conch. iii. p. 142, pl. ccxxx. fig. 164.

Yoldia eightsii, Sowerby, Reeve, Conch. Icon. xx. pl. v. fig. 26.

Roy Cove, at extreme low-water mark, spring tides.

Yoldia woodwardi, Hanl.

Yoldia woodwardi, Hanley, P. Z. S. Lond. p. 370 (1860); Reeve, Conch. Icon. xviii. pl. i. fig. 9 (1871); Pelseneer, Voy. 'Belgica,' Moll. p. 10 (1903); Lamy, Moll. Orcades du Sud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. xii. p. 125 (1900); Charcot, Exp. Ant. Française, p. 19 (1906).

Roy Cove, 4-6 fathoms (November 1909).

Very perfect examples, three in number.

Order FILIBRANCHIATA.

Suborder ANOMIACEA.

Fam. Anomiidæ.

Anomia ephippium, L.

Anomia ephippium, Linné, Syst. Nat. xii. (1769); Jeffreys, Brit. Conch. ii. p. 30, pl. i. fig. 4; Smith, Report 'Challenger' Exped., Zool. xiii. p. 318.

Roy Cove.

One of the very few species found to be common to the northern and southern polar regions.

Suborder ARCAEA.

Fam. Arcadæ.

Limopsis hardingii, sp. n. (Pl. VII. figs. 2, 2 a.)

L. testa crassiuscula, albida, nitida, obliquante, superficie undique concentrice irregulariter striata, versus marginem ventralem longitudinaliter radiatim multistrigata, aliter lævi, umbonibus parvis, acuminatis, pagina intus alba, lævi, margine simpliciter planato, cardine regulari, dentibus ad 10 utrinque instructis, linea palliali haud sinuosa.

Alt. 26, lat. 28, diam. 9 mm.

Roy Cove.

Compared with the known species of the genus, this comes, perhaps, nearest to *L. pelagica*, Smith, than which it is far less oblique, larger, and more substantial. *L. grandis* and *marionensis*, both also of Smith and from southern latitudes, are comparable in a lesser degree. Our only example was found denuded of its periostracum. We have been requested by Mr. Vallentin to associate with this fine *Limopsis*, of which we hope better examples will some day be brought to light, the name of Mr. W. H. Harding, Colonial Manager of the Falkland Isles Company, who has rendered much service in local biological investigation.

Subfam. PHILOBRYINÆ.

Philobrya sp.

Roy Cove.

Immature, and only serving to demonstrate the presence of this genus in the W. Falklands.

Suborder MYTILACEA.

Fam. Mytilidæ.

Mytilus bifurcatus, Conr.

Mytilus bifurcatus, Conrad, Journ. Amer. Nat. Sci. Phil. v. 7, pl. ccxli.

Roy Cove.

Mytilus edulis, L.

Mytilus edulis, Linné, Syst. Nat. xii. ed. p. 1157 (1769); Forbes & Hanley, ii. p. 170, pl. xlviii. figs. 1-4; Jeffreys, Hist. Conch. ii. p. 104 (1863); Smith, Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. Lond. clxviii. p. 189 (1879).

Common, and, as in case of *Anomia ephippium*, found both in the north and south polar areas.

Mytilus magellanicus, Chem.

Mytilus magellanicus, Chem. Conch. Cab. viii. pl. lxxxiii. fig. 742;
Reeve, Conch. Icon. x. pl. vi. fig. 22.

Roy Cove Creek.

One specimen shows a curious graduated malformation, being unusually incrassate in the centre of each valve.

Brachyodontes (Hormomya) blakeanus, sp. n.
(Pl. VII. figs. 4, 4 a.)

B. testa alba, lata, epidermide sordide brunnea partim induta, ovato-triangulari, parva, haud multum tumescente, postice leniter rotundata, antice apud umbones acuminata; mox expansa, superficie undique radiatim irregulariter filolirata, interstitiis sub lente arcute spiraliter striatulis; periostraco imbricato, marginem superimpendente, pagina intus alba, marginibus circa crenulatis, septo minimo.

Alt. 5, lat. 8 mm.

Roy Cove.

In form, and to some extent in sculpture, like a small *Br. cubitus*, Say, and, with this, we consider it should be placed in the subgenus *Hormomya*, Mörch. We would refer to an exhaustive paper on the classification of the Mytilidæ by Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.R.S.*

At Mr. Vallentin's request we name this shell in honour of Mr. Robert Blake, Chairman of the Directors of the Falkland Islands Company, who evinced much interest in the scientific work and aided it by all means in his power.

Modiolarca exilis, H. & A. Ad.

Modiolarca exilis, H. & A. Adams, P. Z. S. 1853, p. 435; E. A. Smith, Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. Lond. vol. clxviii. p. 190, pl. ix. fig. 24 (1879).

Fox Bay, after a severe shore-gale.

Modiolarca trapezina (Lam.).

Modiola trapezina, Lamarek, Anim. sans Vert. vol. vii. p. 24; Delessert, pl. xiii. fig. 7.

Roy Cove, 2-4 fathoms; Crooked Inlet, at low water, widely distributed.

* Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond. 1905, pp. 211-224.

Order PSEUDOLAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Fam. Pectinidæ.

Pecten rufiradiatus, Reeve.

Pecten rufiradiatus, Reeve, Conch. Icon. viii. pl. xxxii. fig. 147 (1853).

Low water, Whaler Point and Roy Cove.

A neat small species, like *P. patagonicus*, King, in miniature. A large dead valve, somewhat characterless, found on the N.W. Falkland coast after a storm, probably belongs to this latter species (*patagonicus*).

Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Suborder SUBMYTILACEA.

Fam. Carditidæ.

Cardita naviformis, Reeve.

Cardita naviformis, Reeve, P. Z. S. Lond. (1843); Conch. Icon., "*Cardita*," pl. ix. fig. 45 (1844).

Only one example found. Is probably a *Carditella*, Smith.

Fam. Lucinidæ.

Cryptodon falklandicus, Sm.

Cryptodon falklandicus, E. A. Smith, Rep. 'Challenger' Exped., Zool. xiii. p. 190, pl. xiv. figs. 3, 3 a (1885); Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xvi. p. 148 (1907).

Roy Cove, 4-6 fathoms.

This species, as has been previously reported by us, was found by Miss Cobb at Shallow Bay, Lively Island, Falklands, and at Scotia Bay, South Orkneys (*W. S. Bruce*, S. N. A. Expedition).

Fam. Kellyellidæ.

Cyamium falklandicum, Melvill & Standen.

Cyamium falklandicum, Melvill & Standen, Journ. of Conch. ix. p. 104, pl. i. fig. 22 (1898).

Crooked Inlet, under stones; King George's Bay.

Accompanying this a bottle was forwarded, containing a mass of filmy Algæ, in which were very considerable numbers of a small white Pelecypod, which we deem the fry of either *C. falklandicum* or its very near congener *iridescent*, Cooper and Preston.

This agglomeration was found spread over a boulder-stone, exposed at low tide in the upper portion of Roy Cove Creek, on January 14th, 1910. There must have been thousands of these little mollusks imbedded thus, for upon removing it from the rocks on which it was spread the effect was that of little white stars or points of light, sometimes iridescent. Miss Wigglesworth, of the Manchester University, has kindly examined and analyzed this Algoid mass, and pronounced it mainly to consist of the cosmopolitan Chlorosperm alga *Enteromorpha compressa*, with a species of *Conferva*.

CYAMIONEMA, subgen. nov.

Cyamium (*Cyamionema*) *decoratum*, sp. n.

(Pl. VII. figs. 5, 5 a, 5 b.)

C. testa parva, delicatissima, papyracea, alba, æquivalvi, inæquilaterali, umbonibus contiguis, margine dorsali recto, ventrali fere parallelo, latere antico rotunde extenso, postice truncatulo, superficie concentrice undique irregulariter striata, sæpe periostraco tenui olivaceo-straminea induta, ab umbonibus ventralem ad marginem centraliter oblique filoso-lirata, liris numero 7-8, pagina intus alba; valva dextra duobus dentibus parvis contiguis instructa, sinistra uno dente majore prominulo, lateralibus omnino evanidis, ligamento interno nullo, externo perlongo, pallide stramineo, linea palliali integra.

Alt. 3, lat. 5 mm., sp. max.

Hab. N.W. Falklands, 5-6 June, 1910.

This is a very delicate white shell, of extreme fragility, so much so that nearly all the specimens have been fractured in the course of microscopical examination. In several ways we consider it differs from the normal *Cyamium*, and justification for the creation of the proposed subgenus appears, we think, firstly, in the absence of the internal ligament; secondly, in dental disposition, the right valve containing two small contiguous teeth, the left only one, but that larger and more conspicuous, the lateral teeth in either valve apparently absent altogether; and, thirdly, in the external sculpture, both valves being ornamented, in addition to the concentric lines, with seven or eight thread-like liræ proceeding radiately from the umboes to about the centre of the ventral margin. From this circumstance the name *Cyamionema* is suggested—*κνᾶμιον* and *νῆμα*, a thread.

We would here especially thank Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.R.S., for his examination of this interesting shell and his comments thereupon. Several new species of *Cyamium* have, during the past few years, been described by Mr. H. B. Preston and others, but none seem comparable with the one

before us. *C. subquadratum*, Pelseneer *, and *C. imitans*, Pfeffer †, are probably the nearest in contour of form.

Family Erycinidæ.

Lasæa consanguinea (Smith).

Kellia consanguinea, E. A. Smith, Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. Lond. vol. clxviii. p. 184, pl. ix. fig. 20 (1879).

Crooked Inlet, under stones; Roy Cove, attached to byssus of *Mytilus magellanicus*.

Lasæa miliaris, Phil.

Kellia miliaris, Philippi, Wiegmann's Archiv für Naturg. p. 51 (1845).

King George's Bay.

Kellyia cycladiformis (Desh.).

Erycina cycladiformis, Deshayes, Trait. Élem. pl. xi. figs. 6-9; P. Z. S. Lond. p. 181 (1851).

Kellia cycladiformis (Desh.), Melvill & Standen, Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xlv. p. 149 (1907).

Rapid Point; found within a large dead *Balanus* at extreme low-water mark.

Davisia cobbi, C. & P.

Davisia cobbi, Cooper & Preston, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. v. pp. 113, 114, pl. iv. figs. 9, 10 (1910).

King George's Bay; Crooked Inlet, under stones; Roy Cove, at low water, spring tides; and also dredged at 4-6 fathoms.

This also occurred at Burdwood Bank, S. of the Falklands (W. S. Bruce).

Fam. Cyrenidæ.

Sphærium vallentinianum, sp. n. (Pl. VII. figs. 3, 3 a, 3 b.)

Sph. testa convexo-globosa, tenui, paullum obliqua, lævigata, umbonibus rotundatis, contiguis, epidermide pallide olivaceo-straminea contecta, superficie concentrice lineis incrementalibus paucis distantibus conspicue prædita, margine dorsali utrinque leniter

* Pelseneer, Voy. du S.Y. 'Belgica,' Zoologie, p. 15, pl. ix. fig. 124 (1903).

† J. Thiele, Deutsche Süd-Polar Exped. xiii. Band, Heft 2, p. 270, pl. xviii. fig. 23 (1912).

declivi, lateribus ad marginem ventralem rotundatis, postice paulum protenso, pagina intus alba, cardinis dentibus normalibus. Alt. 4.50, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Herbert Stream, Roy Cove, on mud; also in large pond, Port North.

Interesting, as the first non-marine Pelecypod recorded from these islands. Its nearest congeners, perhaps, are *S. novæzelandiæ*, Desh., and *S. ovale*, Stimps. There appear two forms, one slightly smaller and more oblique. We name it specifically in honour of its discoverers, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Vallentin, whose researches, both botanical, zoological, and biological, have proved of such lasting service to the students of the productions of these remote southern climes.

Suborder C A R D I A C E A.

Cardium edule, L.

Cardium edule, Linné, Syst. Nat. p. 1124; Forbes & Hanley, ii. p. 15, pl. xxxii. figs. 1-4.

King George's Bay.

Suborder V E N E R A C E A.

Fam. Veneridæ.

Cryptogramma subimbricata, Sowb.

Venus subimbricata (Sowb.), Reeve, Conch. Icon. xiv. pl. xix. fig. 85.

Roy Cove Beach, after south-westerly gale; only one brightly coloured and well-marked half-valve.

The original locality of this species, hardly to be expected so far south, is Puerto Portrera, Central America (*Hugh Cuming*). We consider its presence in the West Falklands must be owing to adventitious circumstances.

Gomphina (Acolus) foveolata (C. & P.).

Psephus foveolata, Cooper & Preston, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. v. pp. 110-114, fig. (1910).

Gomphina (Acolus) foveolata, A. J. Jukes-Browne, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. xii. p. 480 (1913).

Whaler Bay; Shallow Bay; King George's Bay.

We are obliged to Mr. H. B. Preston, one of the authors, for the identification of this very interesting species, which is, apparently, being found to be generally distributed around the Falkland group. Mr. Jukes-Browne has also kindly favoured us with good specimens.

Fam. Mactridæ.

Darina solenoides (King).*Erycina solenoides*, King, Zool. Journ. v. p. 335 (1832).*Darina solenoides*, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, vol. xi. p. 42 (1853).*Darina kingi*, Fischer, Man. de Conch. p. 1119 (1887).*Lutraria tenuis*, Phil. Wiegmann's Archiv für Naturg. 1845, p. 70.*Darina solenoides*, E. A. Smith, Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond. vi. p. 337 (1905).

Roy Cove. At low water, in and upon muddy banks.

This species extends around the Straits of Magellan, but does not appear otherwise than sparingly. It is reported by Mr. Edgar Smith from Tierra del Fuego, on San Sebastian Beach (*Crawshay*). Rear-Admiral Philip Parker King, R.N., F.R.S., the discoverer, collected it first at Port Famine, Straits of Magellan.

The *Lutraria solenoides*, Lamarck, is, according to Gwyn-Jeffreys, the British *L. oblonga*. Lamarck, indeed, quotes this name in his synonymy, giving "Océan d'Europe" as the locality. We are indebted to Mr. Edgar Smith for this information.

Suborder TELLINACEA.

Fam. Tellinidæ.

Tellina squalida, Pult.*Tellina squalida*, Pulteney, in Hutchins. Dorset, p. 29 (1774).*Tellina incarnata*, Forbes & Hanley, i. p. 298, pl. xx. fig. 6; Sowerby, Illustr. Index Brit. Moll. pl. iii. fig. 14 (1859).*Tellina squalida*, Jeffreys, Brit. Conch. ii. p. 384 (1863).

Crooked Island, at low water.

We cannot separate this from the European and British species. It is represented in the collection before us by a single right valve—this being, however, in fairly good condition, shining, yellowish flesh-colour, slightly rayed anteriorly.

Suborder MYACEA.

Fam. Myidæ.

Mya antarctica, sp. n. (Pl. VII. figs. 6, 6 a.)

M. testa mediocri, rudi, calcarea, sordide alba, inequali, hiulea, umbonibus incurvis, parvis, contiguis, superficie concentrice rudistriata, antice subrotundata, margine ventrali fere recto, postice truncata, epidermide evanide olivaceo-brunnea, pagina intus

calcareo-alba, parum nitente, cardine valvæ sinistræ dente spathulato magno, dextræ fossa congruente prædito, ligamento interno.

Alt. 11, lat. 16 mm.

Hab. "N.W. Falklands."

We can find no *Mya*, till now, recorded from the Southern Hemisphere. This new form much resembles, at first sight, a miniature *M. truncata*, L., but, as first pointed out to us by Mr. Edgar Smith, the concentric lines and sculpture anteriorly are closer and altogether different in character.

In 1898 we published the description, under the name *Thracia antarctica*, of a shell from Lively Island, E. Falklands, collected by Miss Cobb *. We think it possible this may be the same species. It was rather larger, ruder in build, and distorted, so that we considered it, at the time, most allied to *Thracia distorta*, Phil. The discovery of a good series of specimens is much to be desired, both of this and the *Mya*, when the question may be cleared up.

Saxicava arctica (L.).

Mya arctica, Linné, Syst. Nat. p. 1113.

Saxicava arctica (L.), Forbes & Hanley, i. p. 141, pl. vi. figs. 4-6.

Var. *antarctica*, Phil.

Saxicava antarctica, Philippi, Archiv für Naturg. (1845); Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb. xlv. p. 151 (1907).

Port Egremont, on the beach after a gale, also at the roots of *Macrocystis* and other fucoid algæ.

Fam. Solenidæ.

Solen macha, Mol.

Solen macha, Molina, Hist. Nat. du Chile, p. 178 (1787); Gmelin, Syst. Nat. p. 3226; D'Orbigny, Amér. Mérid. p. 505; Gay, Hist. de Chile, Zool. vol. viii. p. 369, pl. viii. fig. 6.

Solen gladiolus, Gray, in Beechey's Voyage 'Blossom,' p. 153, pl. xliii. fig. 4.

Solen macha, Reeve, Conch. Icon., *Solen*, fig. 28; "Oken," Martini & Chemnitz, Conch. Cab. Taf. viii. p. 26, fig. 5 (1888).

Sandy beach on Pebble Island, after severe shore-gales.

"This beach faces due north, and appears to be the only locality for this species in the Falklands. It was impossible to hunt for them, and so procure live examples, owing to the heavy surf."—*R. V.*

A very fine and large species.

* Journ. of Conch. ix. p. 105, pl. i. figs. 13, 13 a (1898).



Melvill, James Cosmo and Standen, Robert. 1914. "Notes on Mollusca collected in the North-West Falklands by Mr. Rupert Vallentin, F.L.S., with descriptions of six new species." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 13, 110–136.

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