

Madagascar is quite a new area for the genus *Naiadites*, and it has not yet been recorded from the Karoo formation of South Africa, which contains other forms of fresh-water bivalves, such as *Palæomutela* and *Palæanodonta*. Some years since Professor Amalitzky described several forms of this genus from the Russian Permian, but on a closer study he found that they were *Anodonta*-like shells and differed materially from the original type of *Naiadites* of 1860; he therefore founded the new genus *Palæanodonta* for the reception of those species (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1895, vol. li. pp. 346, 347). It is now generally recognized that Salter's *Anthracoptera* of a later date is the equivalent of Dawson's *Naiadites*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I. FIGS. 6-11.

Upper Palæozoic (Permo-Carboniferous) Mollusca from Andogozo, on the Mahavavy River, North-western Madagascar; presented to the British Museum by the collector, Mr. George G. Dixon.

Figs. 6, 7. *Planorbis dixonii*, sp. n. $\times 4$. Fig. 6=basal disc view; fig. 7=counterpart of same, with obscure evidence of inner whorls.

Fig. 8. *Naiadites madagascariensis*, sp. n. Internal face of nodule showing the gregarious nature of the valves, slightly enlarged.

Fig. 9. External aspect of a right valve. { Drawn from wax
Fig. 10. " " " left valve. { impression. $\times 4$.
Fig. 11. Interior of a left valve showing pallial line. $\times 4$.

III.—*Descriptions of Oriental Capsidæ.*

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[Concluded from vol. iv. p. 523.]

AZIZUS, gen. nov.

Head deflected in front of eyes, longer than broad, eyes large and globose, prominently projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ somewhat long and robust, first joint stoutest, a little longer than head, slightly curved, second joint nearly three times as long as first, third about two-thirds the length of second and nearly twice as long as fourth; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum nearly twice as broad at base as long and nearly three times as broad as anterior margin, the basal margin concave, transversely constricted near anterior margin, the anterior area with a small tubercle on each lateral margin, the lateral