

Fichtel and Moll employ the Linnæan name for a somewhat less extensive morphological series, and illustrate the species by drawings of twelve varieties, including only those forms which have acute, carinate, or rowelled margins, the round-edged modifications being otherwise provided for.

It is evident that the specific term "*calcar*" was intended to refer to the spinous periphery; and in distinguishing by name the different varieties originally allotted to the specific group, the most natural course is to restrict its application to the most typical of the carinate and rowelled forms. This view has been adopted by d'Orbigny and many subsequent writers.

With this limitation, the shell of the typical *Cristellaria calcar* may be characterised as biconvex or lenticular in form, more or less carinate, and armed with a number of radiating peripheral teeth or spines. The sutures are sometimes slightly limbate, but otherwise the exterior is smooth and destitute of ornament. The width of the keel and the length of the spines vary in different specimens, as may be seen by the figures.

Good specimens of *Cristellaria calcar* have been found at three Stations in the North Atlantic—off Sombrero Island, West Indies, 450 fathoms, off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms, and off the Azores, 450 fathoms; at five localities amongst the islands of the South Pacific, depth from 129 fathoms to 580 fathoms; and at one in the North Pacific, off the Philippines, 95 fathoms. The species occurs also in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

In the fossil condition it appears in various formations of middle and later Tertiary age in Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, and elsewhere.

Cristellaria cassis, Fichtel and Moll, sp. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 10).

"Cornu Hammonis," Plancus, 1760, Conch. Min., ed. altera, p. 120, pl. i. fig. xi.

"Litui *crispati* et *orbiculi*," Soldani, 1789, Testaceographia, vol. i., pt. 1, p. 63, pl. lvi. figs. I.K., &c.

Nautilus cassis, Fichtel and Moll, 1803, Test. Micr., p. 95, pl. xvii.

Linthuris cassidatus, Montfort, 1808, Conch. Syst., vol. i. p. 254, 64^o genre.

Cristellaria cassis, Lamarck, 1816, Tabl. Encycl. et Méthod., pl. cccclxvii. fig. 3, *a-d*.

„ *producta*, Id. Ibid. pl. cccclxvii. fig. 3, *e-g*.

„ *serrata*, Id. Ibid. pl. cccclxvii. fig. 4, *a, b*.

„ *papilionacea*, Id. Ibid. pl. cccclxvii. fig. 4, *c, d*.

„ *undata*, Id. Ibid. pl. cccclxvii. fig. 5, *a-c*.

„ *papillosa*, Id. 1822, Anim. s. Vert., vol. vii. p. 607, No. 2.

„ *lævis*, Id. Ibid. p. 608, No. 3.

Linthuris cassis, Blainville, 1825, Man. de Malacol., p. 384, pl. x. fig. 3.

Cristellaria cassis, d'Orbigny, 1826, Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. vii. p. 290, No. 3.—Modèle, No. 44.

„ „ Parker, Jones, and Brady, 1871, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. viii. p. 244, pl. x. figs. 86, 87.

Nautilus cassis, as depicted by Fichtel and Moll, is a thin compressed *Cristellarian*, with somewhat narrow chambers and a wide peripheral keel. Of the four individuals