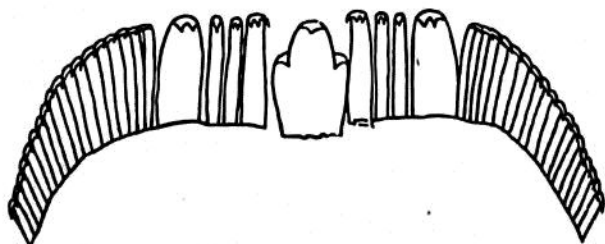


are regular, delicate, well rounded, raised and unequal, a few being a little stronger than the rest, which, to the number of two to four, closely occupy the intervals. Spirals—these are microscopic, rounded, close-set, and very faint. *Colour*: under the strongish, hard, membranaceous, pale brownish epidermis the shell is porcellanous white. *Apex*: the embryonic apex has been removed, and a scarred plug at the very top of the back slope fills the hole it left. *Margin* thin and broken, and overlapped by the epidermis. *Inside* porcellanous, delicately fluted, open to the apex, with a strongish horse-shoe scar, with two oval muscular impressions, and the prominent head-scar shaped like that in *Patella*, only somewhat larger in proportion. L. 0·13 in. B. 0·07. H. 0·07.

I dissected the animal of this species with great care, but not much satisfaction, the specimen being extremely small and necessarily somewhat damaged by preservation in spirit. No eyes could be seen; but as their absence on the surface is sometimes due to a power of internal withdrawal, I looked for them carefully during dissection, but in vain. There were no appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle-edge, a feature on which Mr Dall dwells in establishing the genus. He describes the branchia as a single asymmetrical gill, but plumose. In the Challenger species there was no appearance of a plume, but a somewhat stumpy finger-shaped process projected backward from the lower right side of the neck; and from the side of this process another, very much smaller, issued in the same direction. The surface of both these (and of them alone) was finely tessellated or beaded; and in each bead there seemed to be the loop of a blood-vessel. The dentition is, as Mr Dall observes, very like that of *Scutus australis*, Quoy, given in Gray's Guide, p. 163, so far, that is, as general arrangement and relation are concerned; but in *Cocculina angulata* the centre tooth is higher and narrower, with a much smaller cusped point, and is shouldered at either side; the three following laterals on either side in form and position are like those given by Gray at p. 190 (not p. 172), fig. 103, as those of *Lepeta cæca*, only that the inmost one has three, the second two, and the third one cusp. Thus far, therefore, Gray's figure of *Lepeta cæca*, p. 190, agrees better, so far as it goes, with the toothing of *Cocculina angulata*; but beyond the three small laterals occurs a single largish bicuspid tooth, not nearly so formidable a weapon as that of *Scutus australis*, which is enormously larger, more curved, and tricuspid. Beyond these, as in Gray's figure, but very much more numerous and more crowded, are an infinity of small hooked laterals. Attaching very little value to systems of classification of Mollusca based on dentition, I should have hesitated to follow Mr Dall in separating this group from *Lepeta*; but there is one fact which probably is a sufficient reason for a step otherwise much to be deplored, viz., that in *Cocculina* the long slope of the shell is in front, a feature which the genus shares with *Propilidium* in common with the whole of the "Fissured Limpets," and which contradicts the common rule for the unfissured Limpets, that the short slope is in front.



Dentition of *Cocculina angulata*, Wats., highly magnified.