

I described this in my Preliminary Report (*loc. cit. supra*) as *Trochus leacnsis*, after careful comparison of the Challenger shell with the British Museum specimens of *Trochus zonatus* (Wood), believing that there were points of difference sufficient to separate it from these. I have since had an opportunity of examining a very large series of specimens brought by a friend from the Cape, and I am satisfied that the Challenger shell belongs to Wood's species.

43. *Trochus (Margarita) brychius*,¹ Watson (Pl. V. fig. 7).

Trochus (Margarita) brychius, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 4, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 699.

Station 152. February 11, 1874. Lat. 60° 52' S., long. 80° 20' E. About 900 miles S.E. of Kerguelen. 1260 fathoms. Diatom ooze.

Shell.—Globosely depressed, with a small high spire, very thin, rather opaque, rough, dull, and slightly iridescent. *Sculpture*: The whole surface looks as if a rough epidermis were gathered into close, minute, obliquely longitudinal puckerings, with stronger folds about 0·003 in. broad and 0·005 in. apart. These folds tend on the last whorl to disappear, except near the suture and toward the umbilicus. They are crossed by fourteen to sixteen fine round spiral threads, which at the crossing of each fold rise into knots. On the upper surface of the body-whorl they become very faint; there are four on the penultimate whorl, the first being remote from the upper suture, the last close to the lower suture. Besides these, the surface is microscopically wrinkled spirally. *Colour* a dead slightly greyish white, which, toward the mouth, especially when wet, is faintly shot with a green and pink iridescence. *Spire* rather high, the earlier whorls being small and very much twisted out, so as to rise above one another by almost their entire height. The *apex* is round and blunt, and terminates abruptly, but all the earlier whorls have lost their outer layer. *Whorls* 5, very round, of very regular but rather rapid increase. *Suture* deeply and sharply impressed. *Mouth* rather oblique, round, not descending, brilliantly iridescent within. *Outer lip* thin, turning down to meet the pillar-lip, and carried across the short junction with the body by a thin nacreous callus, which is continued within, and is, in fact, the completion of the whorl into a tube. *Inner lip* slightly thickened, curved, just barely reflected. *Umbilicus* wide and pervious, exposing all the whorls, and strongly cross-hatched within by the spiral and longitudinal threads. *Operculum* very thin, clear, and bright, with about eight faintly-defined turns, and marked with microscopic concentric lines. H. 0·64 in. B. 0·87, least 0·62. Penultimate whorl, 0·18. Mouth, height 0·43, breadth 0·4.

This shell slightly recalls *Helix ericetorum*, Müll., but much more closely resembles some of the West Indian land-operculates, such as *Aulopoma*. With its semi-continuous peristome it very much

¹ βρύχιος, the deep sea.