

It may be observed that I have put a mark of interrogation to the station whence this species comes. The solitary specimen had been sent to Mr Henderson that he might deal with the *Pagurus* it contained. Mr Henderson, in handing it to me, expressed some doubt of the accuracy of the station-marking, as the *Pagurus* living in the shell was a North Atlantic species. The *Trochus* itself also suggests to me that locality rather than the shallow water of a South Pacific locality like Station 304.<sup>1</sup>

52. *Trochus (Margarita) pachychiles*,<sup>2</sup> Watson (Pl. V. fig. 11).

*Trochus (Margarita) pachychiles*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 4, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 708.

Station 201. October 26, 1874. Lat. 7° 3' N., long. 121° 48' E. Philippines. 82 fathoms. Stones and gravel.

*Shell*.—Small, conical, with the last whorl tumid, especially toward the mouth, which is extremely oblique, and has a thickened lip; carinate, widely umbilicate. *Sculpture*: Spirals—in the centre of the body-whorl is a strong carinal thread, which almost runs into the outer lip at its junction with the body, but just lies above it, and so stands out round the base of the whole earlier whorls; this thread is set with strong, sharp, remote tubercles, which become feebler and more crowded toward the mouth; half-way between the carina and the suture is another thread, set with feebler tubercles; these two threads only appear on the second regular whorl, but on the body-whorl, especially towards the mouth, many others make their appearance; a little below the carina, and issuing from the junction of the outer lip is a feebler tubercled thread, defining the base. On the base are three strong closely-beaded threads, the inmost of which defines the umbilicus, within which is a finer beaded thread, and, deep inside, a ridge. Longitudinals—all the upper whorls are crossed by strong straight ribs, forming tubercles where they cross the spirals, and leaving deep square hollows between. Only on the penultimate whorl do these become oblique and feebler, till toward the mouth they are narrow, weak, crowded, and broken. Besides these, the whole surface is roughened with small, coarse, irregular lines of growth. *Colour* dead white. *Spire* high and conical, but the tumidity of the last whorl, especially towards the mouth, greatly detracts from this; it is slightly scalar. *Apex* small. *Whorls* 6, of slow increase till the last, angular, projecting out squarely from the suture, flattened on the contour, and contracted below the carina; but the last whorl is rounded, tumid, and, toward the mouth, expanded. The base is rounded, but not inflated. *Suture* very deep and strong, from the overhanging of the carina above it. *Mouth* extremely oblique, perfectly round but for a slight flatness across the body and an angulation at the insertion

<sup>1</sup> The Station number is in all probability quite correct.—J. M.

<sup>2</sup> παχυχίλης, thick-lipped.