

nacreous shell-structure, by its rounded mouth, and by its short pillar. It may be interesting to observe that apparently *Trochus collaris*, Sow., and *Trochus laevis*, Sow., both tertiary fossils from Patagonia, described in the Appendix to Darwin's Geol. Observ. on South America, p. 256, and that certainly *Solarium reticulatum*, Phil. (see Enum. vol. ii. p. 149), a species which the "Porcupine" dredged in the North Atlantic at Stations 9, 116, 17, 17A; and probably a good many more species already described, belong to this genus.

The *Solarium reticulatum*, Phil., is intermediate between *Basilissa costulata*, Wats., and *Basilissa oxytropis*, Wats.

A. Adams's subgenus *Forskällia* (*Gibbula*) is quite distinct. In it "the last whorl has a conspicuous groove at the periphery," according to his definition; but that is a spiral furrow formed by an impressed fold of the shell-wall in each successive whorl—not a sinus in the edge of the mouth resembling that in the Pleurotomidæ, and differing from that of *Seguenzia* in the same way as the sinus of *Defrancia* differs from that of a typical *Pleurotoma*.

Species.

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| 1. <i>Basilissa lampra</i> , Wats. | 4. <i>Basilissa alta</i> , Wats. |
| 2. <i>Basilissa simplex</i> , Wats. | 5. <i>Basilissa superba</i> , Wats. |
| 3. <i>Basilissa munda</i> , Wats. | 6. <i>Basilissa costulata</i> , Wats. |
| 7. <i>Basilissa oxytropis</i> , Wats. | |

1. *Basilissa lampra*,¹ Watson (Pl. VII. fig. 5).

Basilissa lampra, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 3, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 593.

Station 246. July 2, 1875. Lat. 36° 10' N., long. 178° E. Mid-Pacific, E. of Japan. 2050 fathoms. Globigerina ooze.

Shell.—Thin, white, opalescent, smooth, faintly reticulated, with a high concave spire, sharp apex, acute carina, angulated umbilicus, and rhomboidal mouth. *Sculpture*: Smooth, glossy, iridescent, with ten to twenty faint spiral threads on the upper side of the body-whorl; the last of these which joins the lip is much stronger than the others; a little remote and below is a thread forming the keel, below which, and nearer, are two other strong threads; round the umbilicus are also two strong threads; the intermediate space on the base is marked with eight to ten impressed spiral striæ. The interstices of the spirals are crossed by longitudinals, which are regular, fine, hair-like, but distinct and well parted; their curve on the surface below the suture shows the old sinus. On the base they are radiating and are crowded and irregular, except round the umbilicus, where in the first two or three striæ they are very sharp and distinct. On the upper whorls both the spirals and longitudinals are finer, but sharper, than they are on the last. *Colour* a greyish, horny, translucent, opalescent white. *Spire* raised, with a concave outline. *Apex*, which consists of the single minute embryonic whorl, is slightly exserted and sharp; it is quite smooth, but the spirals and longitudinals begin sharply immediately below it. *Whorls* 6½; the earlier ones are of slow and regular increase, depressed, quite flat on their side lines;

¹ λαμπρός, shining.