

5. *Seguenzia*, Jeffreys, 1876.

Seguenzia, J. G. Jeffreys, Report on the Biology of the "Valorous" Cruise, Proc. Roy. Soc., No. 173, 1876, p. 200.

In all the species of this genus I have seen, besides the infra-sutural sinus resembling that of the Pleurotomacea, there are two others—one, which is rather sharp and slight, at the carina, and another, opener, on the base: between all of these the lines of growth curve out strongly towards the mouth. This might probably be accepted as a generic character. It is a feature very difficult to trace; but it certainly exists. In a perfect shell the mouth-edge would of course exhibit it; but all the specimens I have seen are more or less chipped.

The nacre of the shell is a feature that connects the genus with the Trochidæ. The nacreous layer is evidently not thick; and when the shell is young and perfectly fresh, it is altogether so translucent that the nacre hardly appears as more than a pearly lustre; and in all cases it has more of the beauty of the actual pearl than that of the mother-of-pearl shell, but the nacreous layer is unmistakably present. The exterior calcareous layer is thin and very highly translucent, but still not glassy. The operculum of *Seguenzia monocingulata*, Seg., of which only one specimen has been examined, is by no means characteristically Trochoid, but does not offer a very stable basis for connecting the genus with the *Solariidæ*. In that family, very distinctively, the operculum can hardly be considered a well-marked feature; and far too little is yet known about the genus *Seguenzia* to make its classification anywhere very satisfactory. This, however, I ought to add, is not the opinion of Professor Verrill, who has had quite recently the advantage of examining a second specimen of *Seguenzia monocingulata*, Seg., and who has already (see Second Catalogue of N. England Deep Sea Mollusca, p. 186) constituted a new family, "Seguenzidæ," having, he says, no affinity either with *Solarium* (a Ptenoglossa), near which Jeffries placed the group, nor with the Trochidæ (Rhipidoglossa), but belonging to the Tænioglossæ. He adds the following details, the confirmation of which will be interesting:—"Operculum thin, rounded-ovate or ear-shaped, with a sub-central nucleus and fine concentric lines. Jaws ovate, with tessellated surface and denticulated edge. Odontophore (in *Seguenzia*) minute *Tænioglossate*; the central tooth small, with one denticle; the inner laterals smaller, with curved unarmed tip; the two outer laterals slender, sharp, strongly curved."

Species.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Seguenzia monocingulata</i> , Seg. | 3. <i>Seguenzia carinata</i> , Jeffr. |
| 2. <i>Seguenzia ionica</i> , Wats. | 4. <i>Seguenzia trispinosa</i> , Wats. |

1. *Seguenzia monocingulata*, Seguenza.

Seguenzia monocingulata, Seguenza, Studii stratig. sul. form. pliocenica dell' Italia merid., Boll. del Comitato Geologico, vol. vii. p. 188, May 1876.

- „ *formosa*, Jeffreys, "Valorous" Expedition, Proc. Roy. Soc., No. 173, June 15, 1876, p. 200.
monocingulata, Seguenza, Cenni intorno le formaz. terz. Reggio Calabria, 1877, p. 27.
 „ *formosa*, Jeffreys, "Valorous" Moll., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., April 1877,¹ p. 319.

¹ In the heading of the paper this year is printed by mistake 1876, it was really 1877.