

trend is strongly to the right; they die out on the base; the whole surface is scored with lamellæ in the lines of growth which rise in procumbent vaulted scales. Spirals—there are a great many narrow squarish threads parted by narrower furrows; in the latter the vaulted scales occasionally disappear; of the threads there are about 8 on the penultimate whorl. *Colour* somewhat ruddy. *Spire* high, scalar. *Apex* small, smooth. *Whorls* about 5, exclusive of the embryonic ones of the apex; they are rather short, broad, and convex. The last is a little tumid, with a concavely conical base, produced into a small, triangular, barely reverted snout. *Suture* oblique, irregular, and somewhat concealed in the angulation of the whorls. *Mouth* elongately pear-shaped, faintly angulated at the insertion of the outer lip. *Outer lip* patulous, very fully rounded from its insertion to the periphery of the shell, from which point it runs straight to the end. *Inner lip* patulous, direct, oblique, broad above, but narrowed away from the beginning of the open canal; from this point an umbilical chink opens between the inner lip edge and the cord formed by the old canal scar, and which twists round the end of the snout. H. 0·74 in. B. 0·43. Penultimate whorl, height 0·17. Mouth, height 0·35, breadth 0·2.

This species has some resemblance to *Fusus niveus*, A. Ad. (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1851, p. 270, no locality given); but that species is pure white, is much stumpier, and has a longer mouth and a much larger base. It vaguely recalls *Fusus* (?) *abnormis*, E. A. Smith (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 811, pl. 50, fig. 10), from the Andamans, but the spire is much narrower in the Challenger shell, and the base much more contracted and pointed. It is perhaps as like the young of *Murex* (*Pseudomurex*) *lamellosus*, Phil., as anything; but it has a much smaller last whorl, with a more contracted base; the spire, too, is higher; the longitudinal ribs are much stronger, and the spiral threads are more equal.

2. *Typhis*, Montfort, 1810.

Typhis philippensis, Watson (Pl. X. fig. 4).

Typhis philippensis, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 15, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 605.

Station 161. April 1, 1874. Lat. 38° 22' 30" S., long. 144° 36' 30" E. Off the entrance to Port Philip, Melbourne. 33 fathoms. Sand.

Shell.—Thinnish, buff-coloured, oblong-fusiform, biconical, scalar, with a shortish spire, a papillary tip, variced and hollow-spined whorls, a contracted base, and a long, fine, reverted and dextrally bent, closed snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl about 9 ribs, which are alternately rounded and sharpish; the latter are varices, which on the last whorl run out to the point of the base; they bear 5 upturned and reverted, almost twisted, hollow spines, which are open in front; the intermediate ribs are very slight in themselves, but bear each at the periphery the straight tube of the genus (of which only the last opens through the shell), and below this, in the line of the suture's course, a prominent round-topped tubercle; the intervals are hollow and broader