

5. *Trophon carduelis*,¹ Watson (Pl. X. fig. 7).

Trophon carduelis, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 14, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 387.

Station 164B. June 13, 1873. Lat. 34° 13' S., long. 151° 38' E. Off Sydney. 410 fathoms. Green mud.

Shell.—Thin, porcellanous white, fusiform, with a high scalar spire, very small apex, long, small snout, angulated whorls, scored by thin, sharp, procumbent lamellæ rising on the keel into high vaulted spikes. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl 9 or 10 thin, sharp, vaulted and procumbent lamellæ, the old lip-edges; they are pretty prominent, cross the whole whorls, are obliquely continuous from whorl to whorl, rise on the upper part of the whorls into hollow, vaulted, upturned, and reverted spikes, and are traceable to the point of the snout; between these lamellæ are slight lines of growth. Spirals—above the middle of each whorl there is an angulation, the effect of which is greatly increased by the coronal of spikes which project at this point; one or two very depressed rounded threads, parted by minute linear furrows, are also found on this angulation; similar but feebler and very irregular threads and furrows cover the rest of the surface. *Colour* porcellanous white, with a smooth but not polished surface. *Spire* high, scalar. *Apex* small, consisting of two smooth, rounded, globose, embryonic whorls, the extreme tip of which is very small and is slightly turned over and immersed. *Whorls* about 10, flatly sloping above, angulated and coronated, conically contracted to the lower suture; they are all small but the last, which is slightly tumid, with a rounded and shortly produced base prolonged into a projecting, narrow, slightly reverted snout, which is a little bent at the point. *Suture* small and sharp, interrupted by the lamellæ, but very strongly marked by the deep constriction of the whorls. *Mouth* club-shaped, being oval above and produced into the long narrow canal. *Outer lip* sharp and thin, leaves the body at a right angle, advances straight to the keel, where a patulous canal is formed in the spike; below this the lip is extremely patulous, and well arched to the origin of the canal, where the lip is sharply pinched-in, and from this point runs direct, but a little obliquely, to the point of the snout, where it is squarely cut off. *Inner lip* is a little concave above, straight on the pillar, slightly oblique down the canal; it is defined on the body and pillar by a thin, narrow, patulous pad; this pad crosses the pillar, and runs into the canal, along the side of which it shows only a thin sharp edge, with a small chink behind it. *Operculum* thin, yellow, ovate, acute, with a terminal apex, and corrugations and striæ in the curves of growth. H. 1·27 in. B. (spines included) 0·8, (excluded) 0·5. Penultimate whorl, height 0·19. Mouth, height 0·8, breadth 0·31.

¹ I have failed to approach the idea of "thistly" nearer than by this, the name of the Thistle-Finch, which really ought to have had the same latitude as its Greek equivalent *ἀκάρθις*. The prickles on this species of *Trophon* recall strongly those of the involucre of some thistles.