

of great weight. Along with the specimen of this species which I submitted to Professor Sars I forwarded another shell, sadly broken, which I consider different and new, and have named *Trophon auditus*, from Station 150, and which I sent thinking it might be his *Trophon clavatus*. Professor Sars's own letter will best convey his opinion regarding both of these forms:—"I have examined your shells very closely; they show a very perplexing similarity in form and sculpture to northern Trophons. . . . The one specimen is certainly very nearly related to *Trophon truncatus*, Ström; but still I find, on comparing it with Norwegian specimens of the species, some differences. Thus, the shell, though larger, is less solid, and the longitudinal ribs are also somewhat different both in number and in form; in all my specimens of *Trophon truncatus* they are distinctly lamellar and reflexed; but in your specimen they have more the appearance of simple sharp folds or keels.¹ The other specimen somewhat resembles my *Trophon clavatus*—thus far at least, that the ribs are produced in similar tooth-like protuberances; but the ribs are more numerous, the spire somewhat more elongated, and the form of the 'cauda' cannot be ascertained. After all, I must consider your specimens distinct from Northern forms. But, on the other hand, I should not be unwilling to regard both specimens as belonging to one species, and thus mere varieties analogous to the forms *Trophon clathratus* and *gunneri*. Your specimens from Kerguelen are in any case very interesting as representing, even if not in my opinion an 'identical, yet at least a very similar and strictly representative form of *Trophon* belonging to the Southern hemisphere."

7. *Trophon aculeatus*, Watson (Pl. X. fig. 9).

Trophon aculeatus, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 14, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 390.

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W. Off Pernambuco. 350 fathoms. Red mud.

Shell.—Small, thin, porcellanous white, fusiform, with a high scalar spire, a blunt, mamillate, one-sided apex, a short conical base, a long small snout, and angulated whorls crossed by continuous thin, vaulted lamellæ, projecting on the angulation of the whorls into small sharp points. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl about 12 vaulted lamellæ, which run continuously from below the apex to the snout; between these are a few fine lines of growth. Spirals—an angulation, strongly marked by the projecting points of the longitudinal lamellæ, is in the middle of the whorls. *Colour* porcellanous white. *Spire* high, scalar. *Apex* small, blunt, mamillate, with the extreme tip very much turned down on one side; the 1½ embryonic whorls are tumid, rounded, and smooth. *Whorls* 6 to 7, with a straight declining shoulder, angulated in the middle and conically contracted below; the conical base is produced into a narrow longish snout. *Suture* deep and angular. *Mouth* club-shaped, being angulated above, and produced into the long narrow canal below. *Outer lip* sharp, thin, and patulous on the edge; it leaves

¹ I do not admit the distinction which Professor Sars here makes. I consider the longitudinal ribs in *Trophon declinans* to be quite as certainly procumbent lamellæ; only this feature is somewhat obscured by their being much chipped.—R. B. W.