

the spire, and tend to become obsolete on the body-whorl; the lines of growth are fine, smooth, and unequal. Spirals—a strongish furrow below the suture cuts off the top of the ribs as a row of nodules; the middle of the whorls is scored, especially in the intercostal furrows, with remote impressed lines, which are more or less obsolete; on the front of the base are 4 to 6 strongish, flat, subimbricated threads: coiling round the base of the pillar is a broad shallow furrow, in which the longitudinal ribs are visible; below this is a prominent thread, while the point of the pillar is scored by about 4 sharpish threads with broader furrows. *Colour* livid, with more or less of brown; the point of the pillar is white, as are two bands, one at the suture and the other above the periphery. *Spire* short, conical, subscalar. *Apex* small but blunt, the three smooth, rounded, globose embryonic whorls being somewhat depressed; they are also markedly smaller than the succeeding regular whorl. *Whorls* 9, conical, slightly convex, the last a little tumid. *Suture* impressed and slightly canaliculate. *Mouth* oval, pointed, channelled and nicked above, with a short oblique canal in front. *Outer lip* sinuated above, straight, and rather contracted to the point of the base, where it is patulous; it is toothed within, serrated on the anterior edge, right-angled at the canal, the edge of which is sharply margined by the infrabasal thread. *Inner lip* concave and toothed above, straight and bluntly tubercled on the pillar, the point of which is flanged, and down which the edge of the labial callus projects prominently, leaving a shallow chink behind it. *Operculum* thin, yellow, oval, triangular, with a slightly serrated outer and inner edge. H. 0·8 in. B. 0·45. Penultimate whorl, 0·18. Mouth, height 0·33, breadth 0·24.

Mr Marrat of Liverpool, whose labours on the genus *Nassa* in particular are well known, and who has had the goodness carefully to examine the whole of the Challenger species of the group, considers this species to be his *Nassa lævigata* (= *glabella*, Marr. nec Sow.), an opinion which I am not able to accept. With a considerable general resemblance, the form of the shell is very different. In *Nassa lævigata* the shortness and breadth of the last whorl gives a contour-line totally unlike that of *Nassa levukensis*, which is narrow at the periphery and comparatively long in the base. It has points of resemblance to *Nassa monile*, Kien., to *Nassa algida*, Reeve, to *Nassa coronata*, Lam., and to *Nassa crenulata*, Brug., but is certainly distinct from them all. It most of all resembles one of the depauperated forms of *Nassa canaliculata*, Lam., in some of which the canaliculation of the suture becomes very obsolete; but in none of these is there so sharp a flange round the anterior canal, none have so deep a furrow at the origin of the pillar, nor so sharp a thread in front of that furrow, and in all the apex has a broader base, and is higher, sharper, more conical. The operculum, too, is quite unlike, being in these very much smaller, more oval, and without serrated edges.

16. *Nassa (Zeuxis) crenulata*, Bruguière.

*Buccinum crenulatum*, Bruguière, Encycl. méthod., vers., vol. i. p. 271, sp. 37, pl. cccxciv. fig. 6.

” ” Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., vol. vii. p. 267 (ed. Desh.), vol. x. p. 161, sp. 13  
(sec. *Nasses*).