

I do not know with what to compare this curiously shaped species, in which the whorls, tubercled round the top, rise one above the other in terraces or small towers. There is a fossil species, *Nassa turbinelloides*, described and figured by Professor Seguenza in his great work "Le formazioni terziarie nella Provincia di Reggio," p. 261, pl. xvi. fig. 23, which seems to resemble it more than anything I know; but that species is markedly different in its longer and less truncated base. Mr Marrat, in his "Varieties of *Nassa*," p. 59, No. 992, puts the Challenger species between *Nassa plebecula*, Gould, and *Nassa luteola*, E. A. Sm.

21. *Nassa (Hima) paupera*, Gould.

Nassa paupera, Gould, Proc. Bost. Nat. Hist. Soc., 1850, vol. iii. p. 155.

" " Gould, Otia, p. 70.

" " Gould, U.S. Expl. Exped., p. 262, pl. xix. fig. 330.

" *unifasciata*, Pease, MS.

" *paupera*, Carpenter, Synonymy of Mr Pease's Shells, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 516.

" (*Hima*) *unifasciata*, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. i. p. 181.

" " *paupera*, Tryon, Manual, vol. iv. p. 47, pl. xv. figs. 246-250.

April 17, 1874. Port Jackson, Sydney.

Station 163B. June 3, 1874. Lat. 33° 51' 15" S., long. 151° 22' 15" E. Off Port Jackson. 35 fathoms. Hard ground. Bottom temperature 63°.

Habitat.—North and North-East Australia and New Guinea, 5 to 30 fathoms (Brazier), Pacific Islands (Gould).

In the Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1863, p. 343, Dr P. Carpenter has some valuable remarks on the whole group of species to which this of Gould belongs.

22. *Nassa (Hima) capillaris*, Watson (Pl. XI. fig. 7).

Nassa (Hima) capillaris, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 13, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 369.

Station 113A. September 1, 1873. Lat. 3° 47' S., long. 32° 24' 30" W. Anchorage at Fernando-Noronha. 25 fathoms. Volcanic sand and gravel.

Shell.—Rather small, thick, porcellanous, stumpy, with rounded whorls, a conical subscalar spire, a short conical apex, a rounded, truncate, oblique base, and a short, very oblique snout defined by a strong furrow. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are about 12 coarse rounded ribs and furrows; the last rib forms a strong varix behind the lip; these ribs are very feeble in the suture, and die out on the base; there are hair-like,¹ sharp, close-set lines of growth. Spirals—on the penultimate whorl there are about 6 strongish rounded threads, above these and below the suture are two or three finer and weaker; those on the base are rather stronger than the others; the base of the pillar is defined by a strong furrow, with a sharp thread in front of it; the pillar is somewhat weakly scored by coarse flat spirals. *Colour* somewhat glossy white, with more or less of a rich chestnut band in the middle of the whorls, which colour is strongest in the

¹ Hence the name.