interstices of the ribs. *Spire* rather high, conical, subscalar. *Apex* small, consisting of three turbinate rounded whorls. *Whorls* 10, short, subcylindrical, constricted at the top; the last is hunchy, very short, round, with a very oblique contracted base. *Suture* a little impressed, and slightly marginated in consequence of the comparative feebleness of the ribs immediately below. *Mouth* round, open, very bluntly pointed above, and produced below into the oblique, narrow, funnel-mouthed canal. *Outer lip* thickened outside and in by a white varix, of which the one inside is scored by 10 or 12 long, close-set, sharpish teeth; it is arched throughout, is very slightly retreating, and very patulous on the forward-arching base. *Inner lip* semicircular, with a thick white pad of glaze, which has a sharp, prominent, and defined edge with a slight chink behind it; there is a strong blunt tooth above, several irregular and indefinite tubercles on the body, and four or five round and biggish tubercles on the very short pillar, whose twisted, patulous, and abruptly cut-off point is not flanged. H. 0·5 in. B. 0·25. Penultimate whorl, height 0·1. Mouth, height 0·21, breadth 0·17.

Mr Marrat thinks I have mixed up two species here; he regards the largest specimen as *Nassa proxima*, C. B. Ad. (= *Nassa versicolor*, C. B. Ad., *fide* Carp.), a Panama species, and holds the rest as *Nassa incrassata*, Müller, a North-Atlantic and British species. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys agrees with me in considering all the specimens to belong to one species, and that *not Nassa incrassata*. Compared with *Nassa proxima* this species differs in being more contracted at the suture; the whorls are rounder and less flat, and lack the peculiar infrasutural contraction and flattening and the solitary strong remote thread which lies there; the spirals are stronger and more regular, while that species is nearly smooth; the embryonic apex is larger, its whorls being in that other species more minute, while they are at the same time depressed or immersed. The longitudinal ribs, too, in *Nassa proxima* are fewer and weaker; the mouth is larger, more oval, more produced at the lower outer corner; the outer lip is thinner, with fewer, narrower, less regular teeth; the inner lip is much more widely spread out on the body; the pillar, too, is shorter. It has resemblances to *Nassa sanctæ-helenæ*, A. Ad., to *Nassa cinctella*, Gould, to *Nassa coccinella*, Lam., to *Nassa antillarum*, D'Orb., to *Nassa ambigua*, Pult., to *Nassa pygmæa*, Lam., to *Nassa nucleolus*, Phil., and to *Nassa acuta*, Say, with all of which this species has been very carefully and fully compared; but it is needless to detail the points of distinction. As regards *Nassa incrassata*, Müller, that very variable species has a very constant stain in the canal; seen from above, the whole canal and pillar are broader; the longitudinal ribs are more regular, and these, like the spirals, are stronger, being both rounder and higher; and they run flexuously indeed but with a distinct trend from left to right, while in the Challenger species the trend is from right to left. In Müller's species the apical whorls are more rounded, and are parted from each other by a deeper suture; the labial pad, too, is undefined.

23. *Nassa* (*Tritia*) *ephamilla*,[1] Watson (Pl. XI. fig. 9).

Nassa ephamilla, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 13, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 370, sp. 7.

Station 169. July 10, 1874. Lat. 37° 34′ S., long. 179° 22′ E. N.E. from New Zealand. 700 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 40°.

[1] ἐφάμιλλος, a match for another, viz. *Nassa woodwardi*, Forb.