

12. *Fusus (Neptunea) despectus* (Linne).

- Murex despectus*, Linne, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 1222, No. 559.
Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. iv. pl. cxxxviii. figs. 1293, 1296.
- Fusus subantiquatus*, Wood, Ind. Test., p. 132, pl. xxvii. figs. 93, 94.
- „ *despectus*, Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., vol. vii. p. 125, and (ed. Desh.) vol. ix. p. 44, sp. 12.
- „ „ Deshayes, Encycl. méthod., vers., vol. ii. p. 159, sp. 31, pl. ccccxvi. fig. 4.
- „ „ Kiener, p. 29, sp. 23, pl. xix. fig. 2.
- „ „ Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. iv. pl. x. fig. 39.
- „ „ Hanley, Ipsa Linn. Conch., pp. 303, 524.
- „ (*Neptunea*) *despectus*, Mörch, West Greenland Moll. in Rink's Greenland, No. 88.
- „ „ „ Mörch, Oversigt over Islands Blöddyr, Vidensk. Medd. fra den Naturhist. Foren. i Kjöbenhavn, 1868, p. 211, No. 65.
- „ *tornatus*, Gould, Inverteb. Mass. (ed. Binney), p. 374, fig. 641.
- Neptunea despecta*, Lischke, Jap. Meer. Conch., vol. iii. p. 24.
- „ „ G. O. Sars, Norges Arkt. Moll., p. 267, No. 184, pl. xiv. fig. 4; also pl. x. fig. 18, and pl. xviii. fig. 52.
- Fusus tornatus*, Leche, Novaja Semlja, &c., Hafs-Moll.; Kongl. svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handlingar, vol. xvi. No. 2, p. 67, No. 135.
- „ *despectus*, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pt. 35, p. 88, pl. ccccxiii. (ix. Gen.) fig. 107.
- „ „ d'Urban, Zool. Barents Sea, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., 1880, vol. vi. p. 267.
- Neptunea antiqua*, var., Kobelt in Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 56, pl. xxvii. figs. 1, 2.
- „ „ Tryon, Manual, vol. iii. p. 116, pl. xlv. figs. 247-254, pl. xlvi. figs. 255-261, pl. xlvii. figs. 262-268.
- „ „ Friele, Norske Nordhavs Exped., pt. 1, p. 9, pl. i. fig. 7, pl. iv. figs. 8-10.

Station II. January 13, 1873. Lat. 38° 10' N., long. 9° 14' W. Off Setubal. 470 fathoms. Green mud.

Habitat.—North America, East Coast (Gould); Greenland and Iceland (Mörch); Spitzbergen (Reeve); Barent's Sea (d'Urban); Norway, 30 to 100 fathoms; Behring's Strait (Sars); Japan (Lischke).

Fossil.—Older and younger glacial beds, Norway (M. Sars).

This specimen is quite a young shell, having only six whorls, *i.e.*, three beyond the embryonic apex, but on the whole I believe it to be this species. The apex is certainly coarser even than usual, the shoulder below the suture is higher, the first spiral is broader, the third smaller, and those on the base much more numerous than is customary; but all these, especially the form of the embryonic apex, are exceedingly variable features in this species. It is a decidedly Arctic form, and has been traced along the Siberian coast to Japan. I have quoted G. O. Sars for its presence at Behring's Strait, but Dall, in his List of Mollusca from that region, does not mention it. Its occurrence so far south in the Atlantic as the coast of Portugal is interesting.

The identity of this species with the *Fusus antiquus*, Linne, is very strongly supported, and is an opinion deserving the utmost respect. If it has not been followed here, the reason is, that though my opportunities for comparison have been rather limited, I have an impression that the apex in the two species is different. On this point I had hoped for fuller information from Mr Herman Friele of Bergen, in his great work on the Mollusca of the Norwegian Northern Expedition, some of the