

9. *Columbella (Anachis) halicæti*, Jeffreys.

*Columbella corrugata*, Hörnæs, Foss. Moll. Wien-Beckens, vol. i. p. 120, pl. xi. fig. 8 (as *Buccinum corrugatum*, Brocchi, but not his species, which is a *Nassa*).

„ *halicæti*, Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, Shetland Dredgings Report, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. ii., 1868, pp. 9, 16.

„ „ Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1868, pp. 237-244 (separate impression).

„ „ Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. iv. p. 356, pl. vi. fig. 5, vol. v. p. 219, pl. lxxxviii. fig. 3.

„ „ Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, "Triton" Dredgings, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 392, sp. 19, from Station 10.

*Pyrene costulata*, G. O. Sars, Moll. Arct. Norv., p. 252, No. 170, pl. xxiii. fig. 16.

*Anachis costulata*, Verrill, Cat. Mar. Moll., Trans. Connecticut Acad., vol. v. pt. 2, p. 513, pl. xliii. fig. 7.

*Columbella (Anachis) costulata*, Tryon, Manual, vol. v. p. 160, pl. lvi. figs. 77, 79.

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

Station 75. July 2, 1873. Lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' 30" W. Fayal, Azores. 450 to 500 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

*Habitat*.—North Atlantic at great depths; Wellington Channel, Greenland, 35 to 80 fathoms (Jeffreys), North-west of Norway, 400 fathoms (Sars), New England coast (Verrill).

*Fossil*.—From the lower beds of the Upper Miocene in the Vienna basin (Hörnæs).

Dr Gwyn Jeffreys (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., *loc. cit. supra*) says that the type-specimen of *Columbella costulata*, Cantr., with which this species was for a time identified, has been lost, and that from Cantraine's description it is not possible with any certainty to say what his species is. (See Cantraine, *Nouv. Espèces de Moll.*, Bull. Acad. Sciences Bruxelles, 1835, pt. 2, p. 393.)<sup>1</sup> It was held, however, to be the same as *Buccinum acuticostatum*, Phil.<sup>2</sup>

Of that species I have obtained specimens through the kindness of Professor Seguenza. Assuming it to be well identified, I have no doubt that the *Buccinum acuticostatum*, Phil., is not *Columbella halicæti*, Jeffr. I have therefore omitted reference to Monterosato (*Enumeraz.*, p. 44), and to Seguenza (*Form. terz. Calab.*, pp. 259, 353), as the species they had before them was obviously that of Philippi. As to Sars' Norwegian species, there can be no doubt that his description and figure belong to *Columbella halicæti*. Tryon (*loc. cit.*) refers his unrecognisable figure 77 to Gwyn Jeffreys, and his figure 79 to Sars, so there can be no doubt what was the species

<sup>1</sup> *Fusus costulatus*.—Testâ ovatâ, ventricosâ, subfusiformi, transversim subtilissime striata, longitudinaliter costatâ, costis confertis flexuosis, aperturâ elongatâ edentatâ, caudâ brevi subascendente. Altitudo 4 lin. Des terrains tertiaires de Pélore.

<sup>2</sup> Whether this identification is correct I have not the means of determining; but Cantraine described his species as "aperturâ edentatâ," and Philippi's description and figure (*Enum.*, vol. ii. p. 192, sp. 8, pl. xxvii. fig. 14) seem to point in the same direction; but the Calabrian pliocene fossil which has been considered as Philippi's species has the outer lip toothed, and the strong spirals on the whorls do not tally with Philippi's "obsolete transversim sulcata," and "striis transversis obsolete circa 8."