

particular to *Voluta crenulata*, Lam. (see Edwards, p. 154, pl. xx. fig. 1); but while diminishing some features of distinction dwelt on by these authors, they so strongly develop others, that the difference between the living and the fossil species stands out more strongly than ever. The size and form are, indeed, so utterly dissimilar, as at once to constitute a marked distinction. At the same time, the species does interestingly represent the older forms, in shape and sculpture recalling *Voluta digitalina*, Lam., *Voluta crenulata*, Lam., and *Voluta elevata*, Sow., perhaps in particular; the thickening and tothing of the outer lip resembles exactly that of *Voluta luctatrix*, Solander, and *Voluta ambigua*, Sol., while the tothing of the pillar is like that of *Voluta nodosa*, Sow. Of course whatever generic value "*Volutilithes*" of Swainson may have, Adams's definition of the genus as having a "columella with numerous faint rudimentary or obsolete plaits; outer lip thin, simple," must be modified. It never suited more than one or two of the fossil species, perhaps not even these; it proves inaccurate for the one living representative of the group except in its immature state.

2. *Provocator*, Watson, 1881.

Provocator, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 12, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 329.

Shell smooth, fusiform; having the apex of *Ancillaria*, the enamelled suture of *Bullia*, the pillar-folds of *Voluta*, and the sinus of *Pleurotoma*.

I believe this very curious form to be essentially a *Volute*, in which genus the group of *Cymbium* and forms like *Voluta scapha*, Gm., *Voluta imperialis*, Lam., and many others present the sutural sinus, while *Zidona* has the enamelled spire. The name of *Challengeria* being preoccupied, I have been obliged to reproduce it as I could in Latin.

Provocator pulcher, Watson (Pl. XIII. fig. 5).

Provocator pulcher, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 12, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 330.

Station 149J. January 29, 1874. Lat. 48° 43' S., long. 69° 15' E. Off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen. 105 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Station 150. February 2, 1874. Lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E. Between Kerguelen and Heard Islands. 150 fathoms. Coarse gravel. Bottom temperature 35.2° F.

Shell.—Smooth, fusiform, rather thin, with a high, sharp, slightly enamelled apex, a contracted and elongated base, a straight two-toothed pillar, a large mouth, a prominent angulated and patulous outer lip, and a strongly marked sinus at the enamelled suture. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—the smooth surface is scored with fine hair-like flexuous lines of growth. Spirals—there are some lines in the substance of the shell which are best recognised without a lens: there are also some irregular white lines connected with some slight thickening of the glaze; below the scar of the sutural sinus is an obsolete angulation. Besides all this, the surface of the enamel of the shell is obsoletely tubercled