

obliquely. *Colour* rich buff, thinly overlaid with a whitish glaze; this for some distance below the suture is covered with a dullish buff enamel. *Spire* high, conical, subscalar. *Apex* small and sharp, being originally mamillated, but subsequently eroded and enamelled. *Whorls* 7 to 8, at the top very slightly shouldered and angulated, then flatly convex. *Suture* oblique, completely buried in a thick coat of glaze which fills the sutural angle, and which embraces the whole apex. *Mouth* large, pear-shaped, with a shallow, broad, obliquely truncated canal in front. *Outer lip* thin and rounded on the edge; it is cut off from the body by a strongly marked sinus, below which it advances prominently into a rounded angle, retreating slightly, but steadily, from this point throughout its whole course; it is straight and slightly contracted above, roundly angulated and patulous below the middle, straight and patulous and cut off backwards from this point to the edge of the canal. *Inner lip* scarcely convex above, little concave in the middle, direct with a very slight twist and no swelling below; near the edge are two narrow, slight, white, very oblique teeth, of which the upper is sometimes absent: the narrow sharp lamina of the pillar-edge in front is the extreme point of the shell. H. 3.6 in. B. 1.8. Penultimate whorl, height 0.8. Mouth, height 2, breadth 0.95.

This is an extremely peculiar form of great beauty. It is higher and narrower than the measurements would suggest, the outthrow of the outer lip being great, but of short continuance. It has a strong general resemblance to *Ancillaria glabrata*, Linne, or *Ancillaria verucdei*, Sow., or other smaller species of that form, of which it simulates the subperipheral band. In *Voluta pallida*, Gray, some of the peculiar features of this species—such as the sutural sinus, the enamelled spire, and the outthrow of the outer lip at its lower corner—are found, though in a much feebler form.

The swelling on the pillar which is characteristic of the Volutes, and is really the scar of the old columellar sinus, is in this species quite absent in front, but is just recognisable on the back of the shell in the flexure of the lines of growth.

3. *Guivillea*, Watson, 1881.

Wyvillea,¹ Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 12, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 332.

Animal a typical Volute.

Shell ovate, cymbiform, thin, rough; spire high, scalar; apex mamillate and irregular; suture canaliculate; mouth large, ovate; inner lip with a widespread thinnish callus; pillar perpendicular, with a very slight turn; it has no teeth, but an abrupt break of the edge about the middle of its length.

¹ This generic appellation, derived from the middle name of Sir C. Wyville Thomson, proves to have been preoccupied in 1880 by Mr Haswell for a genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans, published in the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, vol. iv. p. 336. In these circumstances, I have made the least possible change, and retained the association of the word by falling back on the older form of my friend's name.