

its callus being much fuller. This is markedly the case at the point of the shell, which in *Marginella occulta* forms a narrow sharp flange, very prominent and essentially connected with the front tooth, while in *Marginella guanacha*, though much thickened, it is much less prominent, does not form a flange, nor is connected specially with the front tooth, which is small and inconspicuous.

Of course, being toothed on the outer lip, this species is not a *Gibberula*, but I leave it there where the Messrs Adams have put it.

14. *Marginella (Gibberula) miliaria* (Linne).

*Voluta miliaria*, Linne, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., p. 1189, No. 402.

*Volvaria miliacea*, Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., vol. vii. p. 364, and (ed. Desh.) vol. x. p. 461, sp. 5.

„ „ Payraudeau, Moll. Corse, p. 168, No. 337, pl. viii. figs. 28, 29.

„ „ Kiener, p. 19, sp. 26, pl. vi. fig. 26.

„ „ Philippi, Enum. Moll. Sicil., vol. i. p. 232, vol. ii. p. 197, sp. 2.

*Voluta miliaria*, Hanley, Ipsa Linn. Conch., pp. 217, 515.

*Marginella miliacea*, Hörnæs, Foss. Moll. d. Wien. Beckens, vol. i. p. 84, pl. ix. figs. 1, 2.

„ *miliaria*, Weinkauff, Conch. Mittelmeer., vol. ii. p. 20, sp. 1.

„ „ Monterosato, Enumerazione, p. 48.

„ „ Weinkauff, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 120, No. 179, pl. xxiii. figs. 1, 2.

February 10, 1873. Tenerife; Canaries. 70 fathoms.

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

*Habitat*.—Mediterranean (Phil.), Madeira (Watson).

*Fossil* from the Miocene onwards (Hörnæs).

I have not quoted above Adanson's *Le Stipon* (Sénégal, p. 79, pl. v. fig. 4), though, in spite of Deshayes (Anim. s. vert., 2d ed., vol. x. p. 481, note), I am inclined to think Kiener was right in identifying his species with the one we are considering—nor Wood (Ind. Test., p. 100, pl. xix. fig. 52), who, according to Hanley (Ind. Test., 2d ed.), presents *Marginella lactea*, Kiener—nor Sowerby (Thes. Conch., pt. 7, p. 399, sp. 95, pl. lxxviii. figs. 227–230), whose species is not that of Linne—nor Reeve (Conch. Icon., vol. xv. pl. xxvii. fig. 154), whose species is *Marginella guanacha*, D'Orb.—nor Tryon (Manual, vol. v. p. 42, pl. xi. figs. 47, 48), who confuses Mediterranean and Red Sea species. Hörnæs I have quoted with doubt. His figures and description are very little like the Mediterranean species, but Weinkauff (Conch. Mittelm., vol. ii. p. 20) says he has seen the Miocene fossils of which Hörnæs speaks, and satisfied himself of their identity with the living form.

15. *Marginella (Granula) agger*,<sup>1</sup> n. sp. (Pl. XVI. fig. 6).

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W. Off Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

<sup>1</sup> The name is given with a reference to the rampart-like callus which encompasses the mouth behind.