

reflected; it is thickened within, and has very near its edge teeth in groups of 3, 2, 2, 3, so placed as to avoid the longer spirals of the external sculpture. *Inner lip* spreads somewhat thinly and with a slightly disconnected edge across the body; it then runs straight down the middle of the pillar; at the top of the mouth a long, somewhat subdivided, and upward-curved tooth defines the canal; below this there are about nine not very definite teeth on the body; below the last of these is a wider break, and below this on the pillar are about six more, rather strong at first, but steadily becoming smaller; parallel to the edge the reverted flap of the lip is prominent below the callus glaze, and finally stands out beyond this glaze as a margin to the canal. H. 2.1 in. B. 1.44. Penultimate whorl, height 0.45. Mouth, height to point of canal 1.2, breadth from edge of callus 0.7.

This species, better than any I know, forms a link between the *crumena* and *granifera* groups of *Ranella*. It is very near *Ranella nobilis*, Reeve; but the form there is much broader, and the system of tubercles quite different. *Ranella affinis*, Brod., is very like; but in that the form is much more regularly conical, the suture, so far from being impressed, is run up on the preceding whorl, the varices run down in straight regular succession, the apex is ruddy purple, and the pillar is much shorter, thicker, and reflected. *Ranella ponderosa*, Reeve, has near affinities in arrangement of tubercles and teeth of outer lip, but is larger in form and quite different in colour and texture. *Ranella rana*, Linne, has a much sharper apex, a much squatter form, and much more pointed tubercles. Than *Ranella livida*, Reeve, the Challenger species is much shorter, thinner, more tubercled, its suture is more impressed, and its pillar longer and straighter. Than *Ranella subgranosa*, Beck, it is a much less compact form, the spire being higher and smaller, the base and suture much more contracted; the body-whorl is in all ways much smaller and shorter, but broader in proportion to height.

#### 4. *Ranella (Lampas) granifera*, Lamarck.

- Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. iv. p. 72, pl. cxxvii. figs. 1224-1227.  
*Ranella granifera*, Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., vol. vii. p. 153, and (ed. Desh.) vol. ix. p. 548, sp. 9.  
 " " Deshayes, Encycl. méthod., vers, vol. iii. p. 880, sp. 7, pl. ccccxiv. fig. 4.  
 " " Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ii. pl. vi. fig. 30.  
 " " Kiener, Iconog., p. 16, sp. 11, pl. xi. fig. 1.  
*Tritonium graniferum*, Quoy and Gaimard, "Astrolabe," Zool., pl. xl. fig. 21.  
*Ranella granifera*, Gray, Fig. of Moll. Animals, vol. i. pl. iv. fig. 2.  
 " " Krauss, Südafrik. Moll., p. 113, sp. 2.  
 " " Issel, Malacol. Mar Rosso, p. 134.  
 " " Küster, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 143, pl. xxxix. fig. 1.  
 " " v. Martens, Moll. Mauritius, &c., p. 268.  
 " (*Lampas*) *granifera*, Tryon, Manual, vol. iii. p. 41, pl. xxii. figs. 35-37.  
 " *granifera*, Dunker, Index Moll. Mar. Japon., p. 31.

July 29, 1874. Levuka, Fiji. 12 fathoms.

*Habitat*.—Natal (Krauss); the Red Sea (Issel); the Indian Ocean and Australia (v. Martens).