

2. *Nassaria suturalis*, A. Adams, var. *bitubercularis*, A. Adams.

*Hindsia suturalis*, A. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1853, p. 183, sp. 6, and 1850 (*Hindsia bitubercularis*) sp. 8, pl. (Moll.) x. fig. 6.

*Nassaria bitubercularis*, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., vol. iii. p. 86, sp. 2, pl. ccxx. fig. 5, and (*Nassaria suturalis*) figs. 15, 16.

„ *suturalis*, Brazier, "Chevert" Exped. Shells, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1877, vol. i. p. 177, No. 32.

*Hindsia suturalis*, Kobelt, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 318, sp. 4, pl. lxxvii. figs. 11, 12.

*Nassaria suturalis*, E. A. Smith, "Alert" Collections, p. 49, No. 31.

Station 208. January 17, 1875. Lat. 11° 37' N., long. 123° 31' E. Philippines. 18 fathoms. Blue mud.

*Habitat*.—North Australia and New Guinea, 5 to 11 fathoms (Brazier); Malacca (Adams).

The *Nassaria bitubercularis*, A. Ad., figured in the Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1850 (*ut supra*), seems to represent a different species from that thus named in the British Museum. In the explanation of the plates at p. 4, the figures are named *Nassaria bitubercularis*, A. Ad., and there is a reference to the year 1850, but no page in the Proceedings is given. I have, however, quoted according to the nomenclature of the British Museum. Mr Edgar A. Smith (*loc. cit. supra*) is of opinion that *Nassaria suturalis* and *Nassaria sinensis*, Sow., are only varieties of one species, which I can very well believe to be true. At the same time I confess I thought them fairly separable.

3. *Nassaria amboynensis*, Watson (Pl. XIV. fig. 11).

*Nassaria amboynensis*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 7, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 273.

October 6, 1874. Amboyna. 15 to 25 fathoms.

*Shell*.—Ovate, conical, pointed, varixed, brown-banded, a very contracted base, with a short, recurved, and somewhat twisted snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl 11 or 12 (on the earliest about 10), strong, prominent, well-defined, rounded, curved, and inclined ribs, of which about 2 on each whorl are stronger than the rest; these ribs extend to the beginning of the snout, and swell up over, but are interrupted by the suture which at the top of the whorls cuts them off; they run down the spire with an inclination towards the right; the rather deep interstices are fully broader than the ribs: besides these, the whole surface is roughened with slight unequal lines of growth, which are most distinct on the earlier whorls. Spirals—the surface is beset with unequal threads, of which about 6 on the body and 4 on the base are stronger and more prominent than the rest; the two in the middle of the whorls are most so of all; between these are 3, 4, or 5 unequal, raised, and sharpish round threads, especially prominent on the longitudinal ribs; the hollows between these are variable in width, deep, and flat-bottomed, though sometimes filled by another minute thread; these intervals are finely scored, while the threads are coarsely roughened and crumpled by the longitudinal lines of growth: besides these, the