

I had intended to call this very fine species *Cassis thomsoni*, but that name has been pre-occupied by Brazier for a species dredged by the Challenger five miles due east from Sydney Heads, in 45 fathoms. Mr Brazier, in the Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. i. p. 9, says—"This fine shell fell to my share the day that Captain Nares, his officers, and Professor C. Wyville Thomson, Director of the Civilian Scientific Staff of H.M.S. Challenger Exploring Expedition, entertained a party of Australian naturalists to a cruise outside Sydney Heads to see the deep-sea sounding and dredging carried out, and it is with pleasure that I name it after Professor C. W. Thomson."

I do not know the species thus named, only from Mr Brazier's description it is obviously not that which I have described, and for which I have selected a name recalling my lamented friend.

*Cassis wyvillei* is extremely like *Cassis coronadoi*, Crosse (Journ. de conch., vol. xv., 1867, p. 64, pl. iv. fig. 1, and pl. v. fig. 1), from Matanzas in Cuba, and now in M. Crosse's collection in Paris, where I had an opportunity of carefully comparing it with the Challenger species. Both are fresh, but dead shells. In shape, colour, and sculpture they have very much in common. *Cassis wyvillei* is a much smaller, narrower shell, with at least 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  more whorls. *Cassis coronadoi* is a larger, stronger shell, coarser in sculpture, with a more depressed spire; its tubercles are in four rows, but only one row is visible on the upper whorls; they are much more distant, begin earlier, and at their beginning are more closely and regularly spaced; on the body-whorl there is a trace within the mouth and across the body of a fifth, but quite untubercled band; the smooth part of the whorl behind the outer lip is much shorter and much more roughly scored spirally than in *Cassis wyvillei*; on the interior surface, too, within the mouth, the depression of the tubercles is strongly marked, a feature which in this other is not visible; the general spirals, too, in *Cassis coronadoi* are very much fewer and stronger but less sharp, the swelling on the pillar is weaker, and the outer lip at its insertion above is markedly thrown forward, which is not at all the case in *Cassis wyvillei*. In *Cassis coronadoi* the colour is markedly different, being a rich dark chestnut.

If any one is satisfied with a mere comparison of figures, he may possibly enough fall into the snare of putting these species together, and, represented as they are by but one specimen each, get over the really great difficulty of locality by imagining error in this respect somewhere, but a comparison of the shells themselves will leave no doubt of the distinctness of the Philippine and West Indian species.

### 3. *Cassis (Casmaria) turgida*, Reeve.

*Cassis turgida*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. v. pl. x. fig. 25.

" " Küster, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 45, sp. 35, pl. liii. fig. 7.

" " Chenu, Manuel, vol. i. p. 207, fig. 1131.

March 7, 1875. Admiralty Islands, north-east of Papua. 16 to 25 fathoms.

*Habitat*.—Philippines (British Museum).

### 2. *Cassidaria*, Lamarck, 1812.

It is undeniable that for this genus Link has priority with his name *Galeodea*, published in 1807, but *Galeodes* had been already employed by Martini in 1771 for his group of *Semicassis*, in which he included *Cassidaria echinophora*, Linne, the type of Link's genus. The same name, too, was used by