

2. *Natica euzona*, Recluz.

*Natica euzona*, Recluz, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, p. 204, sp. 2.

" " Recluz, Journ. de conch., 1850, vol. i. p. 381, pl. xiv. fig. 3.

" " Philippi, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 147, sp. 177.

" *decora*, Philippi, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 118, sp. 138, pl. xvii. fig. 2.

" *picta* var., Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. ix. pl. xv. fig. 67c. (not a. and b.)

April 17-18, 1874. Port Jackson, Sydney. 2 to 10 fathoms.

*Habitat.*—Philippines (Recluz).

Philippi's fig. of *Natica decora* certainly represents *Natica euzona*, Recl. It is true, indeed, that (*loc. cit. supra*) he refers to *Natica euzona*, but he does not figure it, and at p. 146 he expressly says that it is a species "mir durchaus unbekannt," which explains his giving it under a new name.

*Natica areolata*, Recl., considerably resembles this species, but is much smaller, has a continuous brownish-yellow band beneath the suture (while in *Natica euzona* it is fulgurated), the intermediate white-brown bands are fewer and much less distinct, and the umbilical pad is larger, less clean-cut, and fills up the whole lower part of the umbilicus without the definite furrow which in *Natica euzona* leads out on the pillar. *Natica picta*, Recl., has five, not four, brown-white bands, which are much narrower and sharper than in *Natica euzona*, and the brown interstices are uniform, not in brown and white lines; the lower part of the umbilicus, too, is filled up, as in *Natica areolata*, but much more confusedly. In the British Museum there are very fine large specimens of *Natica euzona*, an inch high and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, marked as a variety of *Natica picta*, Recl., and so figured by Reeve. Sowerby has made hopeless confusion of the species, so that I do not attempt to quote him.

3. *Natica grisea*, v. Martens (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 5).

*Natica grisea*, v. Martens, Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, Feb. 19, 1878, p. 24.

Station 149B. January 17, 1874. Lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 30' E. Near entrance of Royal Sound, Kerguelen. 25 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Station 149D. January 20, 1874. Lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 13' E. Royal Sound, Kerguelen. 28 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Station 149F. January 27, 1874. Lat. 48° 55' S., long. 69° 31' E. Howe's Foreland, Kerguelen. 95 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Professor v. Martens identified this species for me. In his diagnosis he does not mention the operculum. It has a thinnish calcareous layer over a pretty strong horny interior, which projects uncovered round the entire edge, but this uncovered edge is narrowest on the inner lower side, *i.e.*, near the pillar of the shell or spire of the operculum. Here the exterior flat surface of the calcareous layer is thickened by a thin dirty grey spread-out spot of limy substance. Beyond this spot the surface of the calcareous layer is strongly scored with radiating lines. Its interior surface can be seen through the horny layer to be sharply and delicately striate spirally.