

20. *Natica (Lunatia) prasina*, Watson (Pl. XXVII. fig. 9).

Natica prasina, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 7, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 263.

Station 149c. January 19, 1874. Lat. 49° 32' S., long. 70° E. Balfour Bay, Royal Sound, Kerguelen. 60 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

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

Shell.—Conically globose, rather high in the spire, with umbilicus closed, thin, with a pale green roughish epidermis. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the lines of growth slight puckering of the fibrous epidermis. Spirals—there are some slight, open, irregular and unequal furrowings of the surface, with microscopic scratchings. *Colour*: a pale buff colour below the dull greenish epidermis, which is fibrous, thin, easily rubbed through, but persistent. *Spire* more or less high, the whorls rising very considerably above each other in high rounded steps. *Apex* extremely large for the size of the shell, but not prominent, being rounded, with the extreme tip sunk in and generally eroded. *Whorls* 5, of which about $1\frac{1}{4}$ are embryonic; they are globose, and increase regularly and slowly. *Suture* deep, very slightly channelled, straight, but towards the end a little oblique. *Mouth* large, open, circularly oval, little oblique, right-angled above, fully rounded below, with a scarcely perceptible angulation towards the point of the pillar, slightly flattened on the inner lip; its height is nearly seven-ninths of the whole height. *Outer lip*—leaving the body-whorl at a right angle, it sweeps round very fully and regularly to the pillar; it is thin. *Inner lip* a little hollowed, with, on the body, a very slight projection; there is scarcely any pad at the upper corner of the mouth, and the callus is very thin on the body; above and at the umbilicus it is thinly and somewhat broadly reverted, so as quite to conceal the opening, or to leave at most a mere chink; at the pillar it narrows, and there is at this point a slight transverse angulation; the pillar is the only part of the lip which is at all thickened, and that but slightly; the edge is reverted, rounded, and slightly bevelled back. *Operculum* is membranaceous, thin, with a distinct and slightly impressed suture, and scored with sharp radiating lines. H. 0.64 in. B. 0.53. Penultimate whorl, height 0.15. Mouth, height 0.49, breadth 0.47.

Natica globosa, King, from the Straits of Magellan, is somewhat like this, but has a much more depressed spire and longer mouth. Prof. v. Martens was good enough to compare this species for me with his *Natica grisea*, and from that he says "it differs (1) by being considerably larger, (2) thinner, (3) penultimate whorl less prominent, (4) the last whorl, when seen from the dorsal side, is higher or longer relatively to the breadth, (5) the umbilicus is narrower. I think, therefore, that it is a distinct species, and I see also no other in the Berlin collection which might be identical."