

17. *Turritella philippensis*, Watson (Pl. XXX. fig. 6).

*Turritella philippensis*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 6, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 223.

Station 161. April 1, 1874. Lat. 38° 22' 30" S., long. 144° 36' 30" E. Off entrance to Port Philip, South Australia. 33 fathoms. Sand.

*Shell*.—A narrow cone ending a little abruptly in a sharp point, profile lines straight, base angulated and flat, of a suffused brown colour with longitudinal brown flecks. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—fine, numerous, close, much-curved lines of growth. Spirals—there is a slight angulated swelling at the top and bottom of each whorl (that at the top being rather nearer the suture than that at the bottom); between these the surface of the whorl is slightly concave, with a flat feebly projecting band in the middle, the upper and lower edge of which is defined by a spiral thread; besides these spirals, which are absent in the upper whorls, the whole surface is marked by irregular and unequal narrow and almost obsolete spiral threads, which are stronger on the base. The generic microscopic spirals are strong, but without delicacy or depth. *Colour* ruddy light brown, with darker longitudinal curved flecks; on the upper whorls the centre of the whorl is coloured and the top and bottom is white; the three apical whorls are porcellanous white. *Spire* perfectly conical in its profile lines. *Apex*: the last whorl contracts suddenly and rises in a fine rounded, but almost sharp point. *Whorls* 11; but the shell is not full-grown. They are almost flat on the sides, with a slight angular contraction into the suture above and below; the flat base is angulated at the edge and is a little conical. *Suture* is slightly impressed by a shallow broadish angular depression. *Mouth*, *outer* and *inner lip*, and *pillar* are not fully developed. The generic sinus is parabolic in shape. H. 0·61 in. B. 0·19, least 0·17. Penultimate whorl, height 0·12. Mouth, height 0·13, breadth 0·1.

This species is somewhat like *Turritella sinuata*, Reeve, but is a narrower shell with higher whorls, which are less convex; the apical whorls are much larger, and the apex itself sharper and more prominent.

18. *Turritella (Eglisia) tricarinata*, Adams and Reeve.

*Eglisia tricarinata* (not *Turritella tricarinata*, Brocchi, nor that of King), Adams and Reeve, "Samarang," 1840, p. 49, pl. xii. fig. 8.

„ „ Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. v. pl. i. fig. 3.

Station 212. January 30, 1875. Lat. 6° 54' N., long. 122° 18' E. Off Malanipa Island, Basilan Strait, Philippines. 10 to 20 fathoms. Sand.

*Habitat*.—China Sea (Adams and Reeve).

It did not seem right to disturb this name, but it is obvious that if *Eglisia* is to reckon merely as a subgenus the specific name cannot be retained in the face of its previous use by Brocchi and by King for two quite different species of *Turritella*.