

rather transversely to the axis of the shell, and is separated from the body by a broad shelf, in which is sunk a deep furrow interrupted at either end, for it is crossed to the right by the outer lip running on from the mouth-corner to join the body-whorl, and to the left it is crossed by a narrow rounded swelling from the axis. *Outer lip* bluntly rounded on the edge, which projects freely all round the mouth with a slight opercular ledge a little way within; it is not patulous, but on the contrary is rather slightly contracted; the direction of the outer lip, from its insertion, is at first straight forward and outward; it then curves freely all round to its junction with the inner lip. *Inner lip* long, very oblique, almost straight, having only a little bend at either end; it is blunt, but hardly thick; behind it, and separating it from the body, is a strange, deep, wide, very oblique furrow, from the middle of which opens an almost hidden poriform umbilicus. H. 0.064 in. B. 0.043. Mouth, height 0.021, to insertion of outer lip, 0.027; breadth 0.022.

This curious species has obvious connections with *Rissoa scrobiculata*, Wats., but is very obviously different in shape, colour, and in the details of the slightly similar mouth. The stippled lines of the embryonic apex are more exquisitely delicate here than in that other. I had thought of suggesting for these very singular Australian forms a genus *Scrobs*, but think it better to class them as I have done. Both have manifestly relations with *Rissoa glabrata* (v. Mühlf.).

2. *Hydrobia*, Hartmann, 1821.

Hydrobia caliginosa (Gould).

Litorina caliginosa, Gould, U.S. Expl. Exped., 1852, p. 198, pl. xiv. fig. 240.

Hydrobia caliginosa, E. A. Smith, Phil. Trans. vol. 168, 1879, p. 7 (separate impression), pl. ix. fig. 8.

” ” Studer, Fauna Kerguelensland, Archiv Naturgesch., 35th Year., vol. i. p. 129, No. 32.

January 19–20, 1874. Royal Sound, Kerguelen. Shore.

Habitat.—Tierra del Fuego (Gould); Kerguelen (E. A. Smith and Studer).

In this species the epidermis is very thick and strong, while the shell is peculiarly weak.

3. *Eatoniella*, Dall, 1876.

Mr Dall published this genus in 1876 (Bull. U.S. Nat. Hist. Mus., vol. iii. p. 42), but Mr E. A. Smith had described it the year before Mr Dall (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1875, ser. 4, vol. xvi. p. 70), under the name *Eatonia*, which, however, being preoccupied, gives place, as Mr Smith has recorded, to Mr Dall's. In regard to the operculum which is the feature of distinction between this genus and that of *Rissoa*, Mr Smith, remarking on Mr Gwyn Jeffreys' description of the similar operculum in *Jeffreysia*, says that the ossicle in *Eatoniella* is directed towards the *inner* margin, while in *Jeffreysia*, as he understands Mr Gwyn Jeffreys' description (and that in opposition to his figure), the ossicle proceeds from the *outer* margin. The misunderstanding, however, vanishes if it be observed