

APPENDIX B.

REPORT on the CÆCIDÆ collected by H.M.S. CHALLENGER during the
Years 1873-76. By LEOPOLD, MARQUIS DE FOLIN.

CÆCIDÆ, Gray, 1847.

1. *Parastrophia*, de Folin, 1875.

Parastrophia challengeri, de Folin (CÆCIDÆ, Pl. I. fig. 1).

Parastrophia challengeri, de Folin, Cæcidæ of the Challenger Expedition, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879,
p. 806.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E. Wednesday
Island, Cape York. 8 fathoms. Coral mud. Surface temperature 77°·2 F. One
specimen.

Testa minuta, tubularis, tricurvata, subopaca, alba, nitida, minutissime et irregulariter
transversim striata; apicem versus paululo tumidula. Apertura obliqua, haud marginata.
Length, 0·09 in. Breadth, ·008 in.

The apex of this specimen has been broken and restored; so that its original form is somewhat
obliterated. The species presents the usual slight swelling at the beginning of the curve, a little
way from the apex. It has three curvatures. The aperture is oblique. From *Parastrophia asturiana*,
de Folin (see Les Fonds de la Mer, vol. i. pp. 174, 218, pl. xxix. fig. 7) it differs in that the shell
here is shorter, the curves stronger, while the annular striations are much finer and are differently
arranged. Its form distinguishes it from *Parastrophia cornucopiæ*, de Folin (Les Fonds, &c., vol. i.
pp. 122, 174, 218, pl. xv. figs. 7-9). The absence of the characteristic apex is a feature noticeable
here, as well as in some specimens of *Parastrophia asturiana* which yet present all the other
characteristics of the genus. In a shell so sharp at the point a fractured apex is not wonderful; it
doubtless occurs through accident; and the injury is repaired, and the traces of it concealed, by
a deposition of shelly matter.