

4. *Puncturella*, Lowe, 1827.

Species.

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| 1. <i>Puncturella clathrata</i> , Jeffr. | 6. <i>Puncturella oxia</i> , Wats. |
| 2. <i>Puncturella agger</i> , Wats. | 7. <i>Puncturella sportelæ</i> , Wats. |
| 3. <i>Puncturella brychia</i> , Wats. | 8. <i>Puncturella (Cranopsis) asturiana</i> (Fischer). |
| 4. <i>Puncturella</i> n. sp. | 9. <i>Puncturella (Cranopsis) granulata</i> (Seg.) |
| 5. <i>Puncturella noachina</i> (Linne). | 10. <i>Puncturella (Cranopsis) profundæ</i> , Jeffr. |
| 11. <i>Puncturella (Fissurisepta) rostrata</i> , Seg. | |

The known species of this genus are few. Adams in the "Genera" (vol. i. p. 451) enumerates only seven; and of these, *Puncturella princeps*, Mighels, and *Puncturella galeata*, Gould, are certainly the same as *Puncturella noachina*, Linne; while others probably need revision. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, in his "Valorous" Report (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1877, Ser. 4, vol. xix. p. 232), describes one new species, and refers to three others from the "Porcupine" dredgings, of which he has since described one in his "Lightning" and "Porcupine" Moll. (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 675). The other two are Sicilian Pliocene fossils described by Seguenza. Mr W. H. Dall, in his "Report on the 'Blake' Dredgings" (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., August 25, 1881, pp. 75, 76), has described two new and very interesting species from the Gulf of Mexico. One species from the Bay of Biscay, *Puncturella asturiana (Rimula)*, has been published by Dr Fischer. All these are referred to below.

Looking at these facts, one is struck by the very large number of species (no fewer than eight) from one locality. Further, if we take in connection with this the poverty of specimens from that locality, and also the rarity of the genus in the dredgings in general, we can hardly doubt that the true home of *Puncturella* has not yet been found.

My own observations entirely confirm the remarks of Mr W. H. Dall ("Blake" Dredgings, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. ix. p. 76), that the presence or absence of buttresses to the septum is a feature that cannot be taken as a basis of distinction, since it is not constant in the same species.

In descriptions of species under this genus a good deal of confusion would be avoided if it were remembered that the fissure lies in front of, not behind, the apex. The whole of Gould's descriptions of *Rimula* (U. S. Expl. Exped., Moll., pp. 368-372, figs. 475-478) apply to this genus—a fact one would hardly recognise from his figures of the animals, in which the tentacles are represented as being of extreme length and fineness.

As some confusion exists regarding the genera of the group Puncturellidæ, I subjoin a notice of them.¹

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| <i>Puncturella</i> , Lowe. | { Fissure a long cleft at the top, apex persistent, sculpture reticulate, internal septum arched. |
| <i>Cranopsis</i> , A. Adams. | { Fissure a long cleft between the top and the front edge, apex persistent, sculpture reticulate, internal septum arched. |

¹ For a comparison of *Rimula Cranopsis* and *Puncturella (Cemoria)*, see Journ. de Conch., Paris, vol. xiv., 1866, p. 169.