

longitudinally produced, high and pointed, tubercles; it forms a shoulder on the whorl. The second projects strongly and sharply at the periphery and forms the carina; it and those below are delicately fretted with close-set small beads. The third, which meets the outer lip, lies within the contraction of the base. The last two are closer than the rest, which, however, are sometimes brought closer by the additional thread which appears among them. The one which defines the umbilicus is more sharply beaded than the rest. Longitudinals—below the suture and near the umbilicus the surface is sharply but delicately puckered, and these puckerings, strong in the early whorls, are in the later faintly continued across the whorls as lines of growth. *Colour* yellowish white, with a brilliant nacreous sheen shining through the thin superficial calcareous layer, which becomes more opaque in drying. *Spire* high, scalar. *Apex* minute, flattened, with the minute bulbous embryonic $1\frac{1}{4}$ whorl projecting on one side. *Whorls* 8, of rapid increase, rounded, but angulated by the projection of the spirals, very tumid on the base. *Suture* linear, but strongly defined by the contraction of the suprajacent whorl and the flat shoulder of the one below. *Mouth* very slightly oblique, round, but on the pillar flattened, and at the point of it angulated slightly; nacreous within; across the body there is no pad, but the shell is eroded, and this erosion has the appearance of a thin callus. *Outer lip* thin, not descending. *Pillar-lip* slightly patulous, bending flatly over the umbilicus, and then advancing in a straight line to the point of the pillar, where it is slightly angulated just where the beaded umbilical spiral ends. *Umbilicus* funnel-shaped, rather open, but a good deal contracted within, sharply scored with the lines of growth. *Operculum* yellow, horny, very thin, of 7 to 8 whorls. H. 0.81 in. B. 0.65, least 0.59. Penultimate whorl, 0.2. Mouth, height 0.37, breadth 0.35.

This beautiful species, of very singular aspect, recalls in a very general way the form of *Turcica monilifera*, A. Ad., but differs from that in its rounded contours, strongly contracted suture, umbilicus, and straight untoothed pillar. It resembles in form *Margarita aspecta*, A. Ad., but that is less tumid, is carinated, its umbilicus is much smaller, the spirals are many more, and they are not tubercled.

It is very like *Trochus otto*, Phil., a fossil from Messina, lately taken alive in abundance by Professor Verrill off the New England coast in 115 to 500 fathoms, and published by him as *Margarita regalis*. *Trochus infundibulum* may after all be only a variety, but compared to that this is larger, higher in proportion to breadth, has the base much more tumid, and the longitudinals far weaker. In *Trochus otto*, Phil., these longitudinals are very strong, and make sharper, higher, crisper nodules on the spirals; that species, too, has not the subsutural flat with its radiating bars and its border of tubercles, and has not the spiral uniting that first row of tubercles. As to the intra-umbilical spirals, they vary astonishingly. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys writes (January 4, 1882), "I quite agree with you that your *Trochus infundibulum* is a different species from *Trochus otto*, Phil., the *Margarita regalis*, Verr. and Sm." Philippi says that his species is "simillimus" to *Turbo cinereus*, Couth., "qui cingulis transversis elevatis pluribus nodulisque minus distinctis unice differt" (Enum. ii. 227). I confess that I fail entirely to see the resemblance.