

suture. It is very like that of *Murex macgillivrayi*, but the whole spire is higher than in that species, the whorls of the apex are more flattened on the sides, their suture is less impressed, and their last whorl is distinctly keeled above the suture. Sowerby (*loc. cit. supra*) makes this species a variety of *Murex tribulus*, Linne. Apart from other features of difference, the embryonic apex seems in *Murex tribulus* to be coarse, flattened, and comparatively amorphous, though the doubtful condition in this respect of the specimens I have been able to examine makes me hesitate to assert this positively.

If any one will compare the apices of *Murex ternispina*, Lam., and this species, he will hardly experience the difficulty of which Mr Tryon complains, and which led him to unite the two. In order to this comparison, however, it is necessary to avoid dealers' "cleaned" specimens, and to make sure one really has the two species.

## 2. *Murex (Tribulus) macgillivrayi*, Dohrn.

*Murex macgillivrayi*, Dohrn, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 203, sp. 4.

" " Sowerby, Thes. Conch., vol. iv. pts. 33, 34, p. 3, sp. 9, pl. cccxcvi. (xvii. Gen.)  
fig. 162.

" (*Tribulus*) *scolopax*, Tryon, Manual, vol. ii. p. 77, pl. xxiv. fig. 208.

*Murex macgillivrayi*, E. A. Smith, "Alert" Collections, p. 44, No. 14, pl. v. fig. C.

September 8, 1874. Cape York, off Albany Island, Torres Strait. 3 to 12 fathoms.

*Habitat*.—Lizard Islands, Australia (British Museum).

The embryonic apex consists of a little cone formed by three glossy, fawn-coloured, rounded whorls, the last of which is scarce perceptibly marginated below by a fine sutural thread. Their suture is impressed.

This species certainly approaches very closely to *Murex aduncospinosus*, Beck, but has only two ribs between the varices instead of four or five; the surface is closely scored with lines of growth, instead of being delicately laminated, which *Murex aduncospinosus* is especially on the varices at the suture; the spire is lower, the embryonic whorls are rounded, and are parted by a slightly impressed suture, while in that other the apical whorls form an almost perfect flat-sided cone, on which the suture is scarcely impressed at all; round the base of these is a sharp, distinct keel, of which in *Murex macgillivrayi* there is hardly a trace.

For comparison with *Murex acanthodes*, Wats., see that species.

## 3. *Murex (Tribulus) nigrospinosus*, Reeve.

*Murex nigrospinosus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. iii. pl. ix. fig. 109, pl. xx. fig. 79. ㉓

" " Küster, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 75, pl. xxvi. fig. 5. ㉔

" (*Tribulus*) *nigrospinosus*, Kobelt, Jahrb. d. deutsch. malak. Gesellsch., 1877, vol. iv. p. 145, sp. 8.

" *nigrospinosus*, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pts. 33, 34, p. 4, sp. 12, pl. ccclxxxi. (ii. Gen.) fig. 11.

" (*Tribulus*) *nigrospinosus*, Tryon, Manual, vol. ii. p. 78, pl. ix. fig. 109.

Station 208. January 17, 1875. Lat. 11° 37' N., long. 123° 31' E. Philippines.  
18 fathoms. Blue mud.