

than the ribs: the surface is scored with sharp lines of growth, which are much distorted by the spines. Spirals—there is an obscure angulation of the shell at the upper row of tubercles; there are faint microscopic scratches on the whole surface. *Colour* buff, with obscure dark-chocolate spots at the suture, the periphery, and toward the point of the base; the spines and mouth are whiter; there is a kind of chalky bloom on the surface. *Spire* rather short, conical, scalar. *Apex* pale, smooth, papillary, blunt, rather large, consisting of two rounded cylindrical whorls, divided by a deep and very oblique suture; just above the first mouth-edge is one of the hollow tubes of the genus. *Whorls* 6, of slow increase, angulated, with a flat horizontal shoulder above, below which they are cylindrical; the last is slightly tumid, feebly bicarinated, with a contracted conical base, which is produced into a broad flat snout, drawn out to the right into a long, fine, scarcely reverted straight tube. *Suture* very horizontal, much interrupted, slightly impressed at the bottom of the angle in which the whorls meet. *Mouth* very perfectly oval, slightly pointed in front, where there is a minute cleft in the prominent lip-edge; but beyond this the canal is entirely closed. *Outer lip* projects quite straight as a thin prominent edge considerably in advance of the last varix. *Inner lip* exactly similar to the outer lip, with which it is continuous above, and from which it is only separated below by the minute cleft of the canal; behind it is a strong furrow, bordered to the left on the body by one of the varices, and in front by the lines of vaulted spines of the old canal-ends. *Operculum* pointedly ovate, has a small, somewhat elongated, anterior terminal apex, and is scored across outside with curved, thin, imbricated, rather distant lamellæ. H. 0.72 in. (length of canal 0.3). B. 0.35. Penultimate whorl, height 0.08. Mouth, height (without the canal) 0.16.

This pretty little species is very like *Typhis cleryi*, Petit, from New Zealand; but in that the embryonic apex is finer and more prominent, the spire is higher, the base is more inflated, the whole last varix is much stronger, and on the base the varices have no hollow spines as in the Challenger species. *Typhis duplicatus*, Sow., has the embryonic apex very similar, but is higher and finer in the spire, has only three regular rows of hollow spines, and these do not extend to the base. *Murex cirrosus*, Hinds, is very like in form and general aspect, but has strong spiral threads on the whorls, is more contracted in the base, and has an open canal. Mr Edgar A. Smith had the kindness to compare for me the Challenger species with *Typhis yatesi*, Crosse; and writes:—"In your species the whorls are not so constricted at the base, and the tabulation or upper slope is oblique. In *Typhis yatesi* they are much constricted, and the tabulation is horizontal. The number of varices is the same; but the ornamentation of them is different. Crosse describes his 'peculiariter cristato-denticulatis,' whilst yours have hollow conical spines or hooks. The hollow tubes, too, in your shell are directed nearly at right angles to the axis; in *Typhis yatesi* they are obliquely upward-inclined. Beneath these in yours I see a small prominence, which is not present in the other. The type, however, is a very worn shell; and it is possible that in fine specimens these prominences might exist, and the varices be more spinous; but the shape of the whorls and the direction of the tubes would remain the same."