

This is a species beautiful in form and in texture. With some superficial resemblance, it differs from *Trophon acanthodes*, Wats., in its continuous longitudinal lamellæ, the thinness of its shell, the delicacy of its surface-texture, and the form of the base. In the latter respects it recalls *Trophon vaginatus*, Jan; but, than that species, it is less carinated, has a more contracted shorter base, a finer snout, and the spines are much more distinctly connected with the continuous lamellæ. *Trophon coronatus*, H. and A. Ad., a New Zealand form, and which extremely resembles *Trophon goodridgii*, For., has a much longer canal, a more tumid body, more numerous varices, with shorter spines, not rising, as here, in a coronal round the spire. *Trophon laciniatus*, Martyn, from Vancouver's Island, presents a variety slightly resembling the Challenger species; but the snout is much shorter, the base more produced; the spines, too, are very much shorter, and, rising near the suture, project upwards parallel to the spire.

6. *Trophon declinans*, Watson (Pl. X. fig. 10).

Trophon declinans, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 14, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 388.

Station 144A. December 26, 1873. Lat. $46^{\circ} 48' S.$, long. $37^{\circ} 49' 30'' E.$ Off Marion Island. 69 fathoms. Volcanic sand.

Station 150. February 2, 1873. Lat. $52^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $71^{\circ} 22' E.$ Between Kerguelen and Heard Islands. 150 fathoms: Coarse gravel. Bottom temperature 35.2° .

Shell.—Thin, chalky white with a tinge of buff, fusiform, with a high subscalar spire, small mamillary apex, long small snout, rounded whorls scored by thin procumbent lamellæ. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the later whorls from 15 to 20 procumbent lamellæ, between these are slight lines of growth. Spirals—there are a few quite irregular and obsolete rounded threads. *Colour* chalky white with a tinge of buff. *Spire* high, subscalar. *Apex* small, consisting of barely two smooth, globose, embryonic whorls, of which the extreme tip is slightly turned down on one side and immersed. *Whorls* 7, slightly flattened above, convexly cylindrical below, with a very slight contraction above the suture; the last is a little tumid, with a produced conical base running out into a long, small, twisted, and upturned snout. *Suture* slightly impressed, oblique. *Mouth* oval, bluntly pointed above, drawn out into the long, narrow, and oblique canal in front. *Outer lip* thin, arched, slightly reverted and patulous; very obliquely cut off and emarginated at the point of the canal. *Inner lip* very concave above, convex at the entrance to the canal, from which it runs with a twist and very obliquely to the left; the labial glaze is thin and somewhat indefinite. H. 0.8 in. B. 0.32. Penultimate whorl, height, 0.17. Mouth, height 0.43, breadth 0.2.

I have described this as a new species with very great reluctance. My own opinion is that it is a large thin variety of *Trophon truncatus*, Ström; and that opinion is shared by Mr E. A. Smith. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, however, and Professor G. O. Sars decidedly hold it as distinct; and their extensive acquaintance with the large northern variety of *Trophon truncatus* makes their judgment