

Dr Fischer considers the Challenger shell (of which there is but one specimen) a distinct species from his *Oocorys sulcata*, but after careful study of his type-specimen I found myself quite unable to separate them. His specimen is larger and has coarser and less sharp sculpture on the last whorl, but these differences I attribute to greater age and less perfect preservation. The Challenger specimen has the spire a little higher, but that is partly a deception of the eye due to the shell being smaller and narrower, and is partly due to the rubbed condition of the apex in Dr Fischer's specimen. The careful measurement of corresponding parts gives identical results.

I have quoted Professor Verrill's *Benthodolium abyssorum* with a query because I have not seen his species, and though his description and figure agree on the whole very well with Dr Fischer's species, there still are some difficulties. Thus, Professor Verrill's shell seems to be as much larger than Dr Fischer's as that exceeds the Challenger specimen, and yet at the same time the New England form is said to have but 5 whorls, while Dr Fischer's species has $6\frac{1}{2}$ and the Challenger shell has $5\frac{1}{2}$; but where the apex of specimens is eroded, as is the case in Dr Fischer's and the Challenger shells, and most probably too in Professor Verrill's, an element of the greatest uncertainty is at once introduced into the reckoning of the whorls, every one allowing for the absent whorls according to his own fancy. That uncertainty is the greater as regards *Oocorys* since the form of its embryonic apex is, I believe, unknown. If, then, that apex is exceptionally small, as it is in the closely allied forms of *Dolium* and *Cassis*, a frayed top will seem to present almost the entire tip when not less than two or three whorls are actually absent.

There is a feature I noticed in the Challenger shell and also in Dr Fischer's specimen which seems worthy of remark because it has not been referred to in either of the descriptions quoted above, but has important bearings on the relation of the genus to *Cassis*, and especially to *Dolium*; and that is, that there are on the outer edge of the inner lip feeble but unmistakable traces of broad, flat, fold-like teeth which answer to, but are only remotely connected with, the spiral threads and furrows of the exterior.

The radula of this genus, according to Professor Verrill, somewhat resembles that of *Dolium*, but his description and figure (see fig. 12b) approach more nearly to that of *Cassis*.

Family APORRHAIIDÆ, Gray, 1847.

Genera. 1. *Aporrhais*, Da Costa. 2. *Struthiolaria*, Lam.

1. *Aporrhais*, Da Costa, 1776.

Aporrhais cancellata (Lamarck).

Strombus cancellatus, Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., vol. vii. p. 212, and (ed. Desh.) vol. ix. p. 710, sp. 32.

„ „ Wood, Ind. Test., p. 215, Suppl. pl. iv. fig. 6.

„ „ Deshayes, Encycl. méthod., vers, vol. iii. p. 995, sp. 21.

„ *fissurella* (not of Linne), Sowerby, Genera, vol. ii. pl. ccxxxi. fig. 7.

„ „ Sowerby, Thes. Conch., vol. i. pt. 1, p. 26, pl. viii. figs. 64, 65.

Rostellaria cancellata, Kiener, Iconog., p. 9, sp. 5, pl. iii. fig. 3.

Strombus cancellatus, Küster, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 73, sp. 53, pl. xx. fig. 5.

Rostellaria cancellata, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. vi. pl. iii. fig. 10.

October 6, 1874. Amboina. 15 to 25 fathoms.