

of which are embryonic; they are well-rounded and tumid, of slow and regular increase. *Suture* nearly horizontal, but more oblique towards the mouth, not deep, but slightly channelled. *Mouth* slightly oblique, nearly semicircular, but a little pointed above, about three-fourths of the total height, open, slightly angulated at the umbilical carina, pure white within, but with a very faint tinge of rust at the band. *Outer lip* open, thickish and blunt, a little flattened above where it leaves the body-whorl; its curve is very equable throughout. *Inner lip* porcellanous white, straight, little oblique, reverted, thickish, with a minute ledge within the edge of the mouth; its upper corner has a largish, slightly projecting pad, with a slight shallow channel between it and the edge of the outer lip; below this pad the inner lip slightly retreats, but at the large white pad which fills the upper part of the umbilicus it advances very prominently, with a strongly defined edge; below this pad it retreats sharply to the pillar, forming a nick on the left side of the pillar; below this it is again thickened and expanded at the umbilical carination. *Umbilicus* funnel-shaped, narrowed rather than defined by the umbilical carina; it is half concealed and within reduced to a mere pore by the heavy twisted umbilical pad. H. 0.43 in. B. 0.45. Penultimate whorl, height 0.11. Mouth, height 0.35, breadth 0.26.

This species resembles *Natica phytelephas*, Reeve, from Australia; but in that species the spire is not so much exerted, the umbilicus is open, circular, pervious, and spirally lirate. It is perhaps nearest to *Natica plicatula*, Nuttall, from China, but is much more depressed, has the earlier whorls smaller, and though the umbilicus is like it is much larger though more closed by the interior pad. *Natica raynoldiana*, Recl., has (?) the same kind of umbilicus, but the front of the body-whorl is shorter and the apex is much finer.

11. *Natica effossa*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 3).

Station 161. April 1, 1874. Lat. 38° 22' 30" S., long. 144° 36' 30" E. Port Philip, Melbourne. 33 fathoms. Sand.

June 3, 1874. Port Jackson, Sydney. 30 to 35 fathoms.

Shell.—Small, very thin, smooth, white, oblique, with a somewhat raised scalar spire, a large blunt apex, with a wide, deeply excavated suture and a small pervious umbilicus, with a low-set feeble spiral callus. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are close-set fine hair-like lines of growth. Spirals—there are very superficial scratches and occasional feeble lines over the whole surface, the scratches are distinct on the base and strong within the umbilicus. *Colour* semi-transparent porcellanous white. *Epidermis*: none visible. *Spire* rather raised, scalar. *Apex* large, but flattened on the very top. *Whorls* 4 in all, of rapid increase, the last is tumid; the embryonic nucleus has 1½ whorls, but,

¹ The name was suggested by the excavated suture.