

tooth on the pillar is very feeble.<sup>1</sup> My note on the British Museum *Buccinuli* was that some of them seemed not well individualised, especially in the case of the various specimens of *Actæon glaber* (Reeve), *Actæon affinis* (A. Adams), and *Actæon fumatus* (Reeve), and, further, that *Actæon cinereus*, Wats., seemed to agree with two specimens of *Actæon glaber* on different tablets, the one from Fiji, the other from "Sandy Cape." Mr Edgar A. Smith, who kindly compared the species for me, confirms this opinion. Writing on May 2, 1882, he says, "We have this shell marked *Actæon glaber*, var., from Japan; but it is probably distinct from that species."

12. *Actæon (Actæonina) edentulus*, Watson (Pl. XLVII. fig. 6).

*Actæon edentulus*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 18, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvii. p. 284.

Station 149c. January 19, 1874. Lat. 49° 32' S., long. 70° E. Balfour Bay; Royal Sound, Kerguelen. 60 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

*Shell*.—Fragile, ovate, white, with a thin chestnut-coloured epidermis, a bluntish scalar spire, a largish mouth, inner lip untoothed. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are very many close-set minute lines of growth, with here and there one much stronger than the rest which cuts in like a fault on the spirals, interrupting their continuity. Spirals—there are many regular, but not sharp-cut nor stippled furrows which corrugate even the interior surface of the shell: about 70 of these are on the body-, about 20 on the penultimate whorl. They are strongest toward the middle of the body-whorl, and somewhat faint toward the upper suture; the flat surface between them, which is about thrice their breadth, is more or less distinctly scored by a very faint furrow. *Colour* opaque white, covered with a thin glossy chestnut-coloured epidermis, which is a little darker below the suture and on the base. *Spire* rather high, roundedly and bluntly conical, scalar. *Apex* slightly eroded, but evidently blunt, large, and slightly inverted. *Whorls* 5½, somewhat convex, of rather rapid but regular increase; the last is long and cylindrical, with a rounded produced base. *Suture* oblique, strong; axially impressed rather than channelled. *Mouth* long, transversely pear-shaped, narrowing very gradually above, open and rounded below. *Outer lip* a little patulous above, a good deal so on the base: it rises from the body-whorl at a right angle, but immediately bends downwards and runs forward to the base quite straight and parallel to the axis; across the base it is slightly emarginate. *Inner lip*: a thin narrow glaze crosses the body and borders the pillar, which is narrow and concave, with a rounded, slightly twisted, and feebly marginated edge. There is no tooth. H. 1 in. B. 0·5. Penultimate whorl, height 0·2. Mouth, height 0·65, breadth 0·31.

This fine species is represented by only one somewhat broken specimen.

<sup>1</sup> This observation of mine seems not to agree with that of Lischke, who in his *Japanische Meeres-Conchylien*, 2d vol., p. 104, pl. v. figs. 13, 14, says, "von den beiden Falten der Spindel ist die obere mässig." As he describes the lower one, however, as "sehr kräftig," one may recognise from his figure that both expressions rather exaggerate the features they describe, and that his description of the upper tooth as "massig" is not materially different from my "feebler."