

is broad, thick, shallowly excavated, with a slight external median horizontal tooth or ridge; the edge is reverted and closely appressed. *Operculum*<sup>1</sup> small, thin, calcareous, flat, convex on the inside, where it shows  $7\frac{1}{2}$  whorls; the last whorl close to its end begins suddenly to enlarge. *Teeth* distinctively those of the genus (see Troschel, Gebiss, &c., vol. ii. p. 213, pl. xx. fig. 7), there being endless rows of innumerable minute crooked uncini, with several (probably eleven) hooked and serrated central rasps, but in their confused dried-up condition it was impossible more minutely to identify them. H. 0·27 in. B. 0·25, least 0·23. Penultimate whorl, 0·09. Mouth, height 0·13, breadth 0·12.

*Collonia marginata*, Lam. (British Museum), in colour and form more than any other resembles this; but that is lirated, is rounded on the base, lacks the little tubercle in the middle of the flattened and expanded pillar, is toothed on the outer lip, and has not the angulation in the middle of the whorls.

It has been impossible for me to quote for this species Mr Dall, who, in the "Blake" Mollusca (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, U.S.A., 1881, vol. ix. p. 48) suggests the probability of his new species *Leptothyra albida* being the same as *Turbo (Collonia) induta*, Wats.; and still less can I quote Professor Verrill, who in his Mollusca of New England (Trans. Conn. Acad., vol. vi. pt. 1, May 1884, p. 197) asserts their identity. But in point of fact the two species have never been actually compared, and all that is certain is the identity of the Cape Hatteras (142 fathoms) species with Mr Dall's from the Gulf of Mexico and Havana (125 to 1002 fathoms).

Apart from this difficulty, however, is one connected with the genus *Leptothyra*, Carp., to which Mr Dall attributes his species. That is a genus very little known, but (*teste* Dall *loc. cit.*, p. 49) is characterised by a tooth on the pillar, and (*teste* Tryon, Struct. Conch., vol. ii. p. 312) by a corneous operculum, fixing its place as a *Trochus*. Now, the Challenger species has a calcareous operculum, and is a *Turbo*. But then, again, Mr Dall speaks of his species as having "the usual solid shelly operculum," and this remark (while opposed to the description of *Turbo (Collonia) induta*, Wats., whose operculum is small and thin) harmonises with Dr Carpenter's note regarding *Leptonysa sanguineus*, "Linn." (see Brit. Assoc. Report, 1863, Moll., West Coast America, p. 652, No. 269—that species as found in California, not in the Mediterranean, being, as I understand, the type of *Leptothyra*, Carp.), to the effect that the operculum has "horny and shelly layers." Being unable myself to reconcile all these points, I must be satisfied to call attention to them as needing elucidation.

As to the Challenger shell, it is of course obvious that the minute tooth or small tubercle on the middle of the exterior flattened pillar-lip, neither edge of which it reaches at all, is a feature distinguishing the shell from an ordinary *Collonia*, and would be more than enough in the opinion of many for the creation of a new genus, but one who regards such creations as a very great evil is compelled to avoid them wherever it is possible, and *Collonia* is too small a group to need breaking up.

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<sup>1</sup> The solitary specimen of this operculum has been lost, it is believed, in the hands of the artist engaged on the shell.