

The species seems to vary a good deal, especially in the sculpture of the umbilicus, the cord surrounding which is sometimes very strong and yellow in colour, in other specimens is weak and pale.

Dr Fischer remarks that the extension of this species to the Philippines and Japan needs confirmation. Such confirmation is helped by the locality obtained for it by the Challenger, since the presence of North-east Australian species in seas further north is a well-established fact; whereas the number of species common to the Asiatic sea-board and to *South* Australia is very small indeed, though more of such cases are being recognised than was formerly admitted to be possible.

38. *Trochus (Solariella) philippensis*, Watson (Pl. VI. fig. 10).

Trochus (Solariella) philippensis, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 5, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 92.

Station 161. April 1, 1874. Lat. 38° 22' 30" N., long. 144° 36' 30" E. Off the entrance to Port Philip, Australia. 33 fathoms. Sand.

Shell.—Rather like *Trochus tumidus*, Mont., but with a broader base, more conical, and less scalar, with a large open umbilicus and brilliant colour. *Sculpture*: The shell is gathered into small regular flat puckers below the suture; these are weaker on the last whorl. The whole surface is covered with very fine oblique longitudinal striæ. *Spirals*: There are very numerous fine, sharp, undulating scratches, which on the middle of the base are shallower and wider apart, but toward the umbilicus again become sharper and more crowded. Within the umbilicus are four or five somewhat beaded spirals, the first and strongest of which forms an umbilical carina. *Colour* faintly iridescent all over, creamy white, flecked with zigzag lines of crimson, which on the upper whorls are narrow and regular, on the penultimate whorl are remote, and on the last are irregular, broken, and crowded. On the base there are eleven to twelve elongated radiating crimson spots. The first three whorls are a pale orange-yellow. *Spire* rather high, scalar. *Apex* small, bluntly pointed. *Whorls* $6\frac{1}{2}$, with a flat shelf below the suture, angulated at about one-fifth of their breadth, and rounded from the angulation to the suture. The last whorl is bluntly angulated at the edge of the rounded base. *Suture* strong, being slightly impressed and very distinctly marked by the angle at which the adjoining whorls meet. *Mouth* little oblique, round. *Outer lip* thin and sharp, not at all expanded. *Inner lip* thin and sharp, a very little patulous on the pillar, where it also retreats a little, so as to form a slight open sinus; brilliantly iridescent within. *Umbilicus* wide and pervious, and deeply impressed at the suture, which runs spirally up to the apex within. H. 0·275 in. B. 0·33, least 0·3. Penultimate whorl, 0·085. Mouth, height 0·15, breadth 0·14.

There is a *Margarita tasmanica* of Tenison Woods, from Bass Strait, which, from his description, seems to present some features of resemblance to this species; but he says of it that the upper part