

March 7, 1875. Admiralty Islands, North of Papua. 16 to 25 fathoms.

Habitat.—New Caledonia (Montrouzier).

The Challenger specimen so much more resembles the original description and figure, than any other specimens I have seen, that doubts the latter had awakened have been quite set at rest.

Family NASSINÆ, Swainson, 1840.

Genera. 1. *Nassa*, Desh. 2. *Bullia*, Gray.

1. *Nassa*, Deshayes, 1844.

Species.

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| 1. <i>Nassa agapeta</i> , Wats. | 13. <i>Nassa (Zeuxis) algida</i> , Reeve. |
| 2. <i>Nassa dissimilis</i> , n. sp. | 14. <i>Nassa (Zeuxis) canaliculata</i> , Lam. |
| 3. <i>Nassa (Niotha) gemmulata</i> , Lam. | 15. <i>Nassa (Zeuxis) levukensis</i> , Wats. |
| 4. <i>Nassa (Niotha) pauperata</i> , Lam. | 16. <i>Nassa (Zeuxis) crenulata</i> , Brug. |
| 5. <i>Nassa (Niotha) ravida</i> , A. Ad. | 17. <i>Nassa (Cæsia) limata</i> , Chem. |
| 6. <i>Nassa (Niotha) siquijorensis</i> , A. Ad. | 18. <i>Nassa (Hebra) echinata</i> , A. Ad. |
| 7. <i>Nassa (Niotha) sordida</i> , A. Ad. | 19. <i>Nassa (Hebra) muricata</i> , Q. and G. |
| 8. <i>Nassa (Niotha) stigmata</i> , A. Ad. | 20. <i>Nassa (Aciculina) babylonica</i> , Wats. |
| 9. <i>Nassa (Arcularia) granifera</i> , Kien. | 21. <i>Nassa (Hima) paupera</i> , Gould. |
| 10. <i>Nassa (Alectryon) glans</i> , Linne. | 22. <i>Nassa (Hima) capillaris</i> , Wats. |
| 11. <i>Nassa (Alectryon) psila</i> , Wats. | 23. <i>Nassa (Hima) ephamilla</i> , Wats. |
| 12. <i>Nassa (Alectryon) monile</i> , Kien. | 24. <i>Nassa (Tritia) brychia</i> , Wats. |

1. *Nassa agapeta*,¹ Watson (Pl. XI. fig. 6).

Nassa agapeta, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 13, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 367, No. 5.

July 29, 1874. Levuka, Fiji. 12 fathoms.

Shell.—Small, thin, translucent, ovate, with a short spire, a small conical rather abrupt apex, an impressed suture, a rounded rather tumid base, and a largish snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are smooth, rounded, narrow, sinuous ribs, parted by shallow rounded furrows of double their width; they originate in a row of largish tubercles close to the suture, are somewhat irregularly continuous from whorl to whorl, and die out at the extreme point of the base; the last forms a large white varix a little remote from the lip-edge. Spirals—there is a continuous thread of largish tubercles close below the suture, with a strongish furrow on its under side; the interstices of the ribs are scored by narrow furrows and flat threads, which latter on the base rise into small tubercles in crossing the ribs: there is no special furrow round the base of the pillar, which is

¹ ἀγαπητός, beloved.