

Station 141. December 17, 1873. Lat. $34^{\circ} 41'$ S., long. $18^{\circ} 36'$ E. 20° S.S.E. of Cape of Good Hope. 98 fathoms. Green sand.

Habitat.—New Caledonia (Souverbie).

This species I identified from specimens in the British Museum, and in the Delessert collection of the Geneva Museum. The locality assigned by Souverbie, and in both these museums, is New Caledonia. The improbability of the species existing there *and at the Cape* is so very great, that I have four times at considerable intervals re-examined the specimen, and secured the help of Mr Edgar Smith for the same purpose. The shell is in form a little more elongated, and the anterior sinus is a little wider than in the type. But there really is no doubt whatever that the Challenger specimen belongs to this species. Can any confusion of locality have occurred? I am not aware of any, nor even of any likelihood of error. If, however, as Mr Marrat (Proc. Geol. Soc. Liver., 1879, p. 12) asserts, this species is identical with the *Ancillaria buccinoïdes*, Lam., a Grignon fossil, the extent of its distribution at the present day need not surprise us.

4. *Ancilla (Anaulax) pyramidalis*, (Reeve).

Ancillaria pyramidalis, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. xv. pl. 4, fig. 11.
 ,, ,, Hutton, Manual, p. 59.

Station 167. June 24, 1874. Lat. $39^{\circ} 32'$ S., long. $171^{\circ} 48'$ E. New Zealand. 150 fathoms. Blue mud.

Habitat.—New Zealand (Reeve).

Von Martens (Critical List of the Moll. of New Zealand, p. 23) considers this as scarcely different from *Ancilla australis*, but Weinkauff (Conch. Cab., ed. Küster, p. 16) and Tryon (Man., vol. v. p. 94, pl. xxxviii. fig. 29) boldly unite the two; the species, however, has as good right to exist as a good many others, and its suppression would need for its justification a good deal more study of the whole genus than has yet seemingly been given.

5. *Ancilla (Anaulax) nana*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XVII. fig. 10).

Station 167A. June 27, 1874. Lat. $41^{\circ} 4'$ S., long. $174^{\circ} 19'$ E. Queen Charlotte Sound, Long Island, New Zealand. 10 fathoms. Mud.

Shell.—Narrowly ovate, brown, with whitish and darker bands, a high spire small pointed, a concealed suture, a small mouth, and a strong labial pad. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are very faint lines of growth. Spirals—the pillar and front of the shell is twisted, scored, and white, with a sharply scored upper edge; above this is a brown band, defined above by a sharp small furrow, above which, at a little distance, is another similar

¹ So called from its small size.