

Suture a slightly impressed line in the obtuse angle at the junction of the whorls. *Mouth* oval, with a blunt angle above and another below, where it is produced into the long, flexuous, and almost closed canal. *Outer lip* very equally arched; it rises on the body; its edge contracts, and is cut up into a series of blunt-tipped saw-teeth, the deep and narrow cuts between which run back into the front furrows of the spines; the basal one of these saw-teeth is large, flat, and very prominent. *Inner lip* spreads thinly and widely but indefinitely on the body above; on the base it separates from the body as a thin, prominent, patulous lamina, curving round to the right lower down, leaving behind it a deep chink, which continues as a furrow down the snout, where the labial lamina is bent abruptly over, so as to cover and almost close the canal. H. 3.1 in (to point of spines beyond apex 3.6). B. 0.93 (to tips of spines 2.2). Penultimate whorl, height 0.25. Mouth, height 2.65 (excluding canal 0.72), breadth 0.5.

This singularly beautiful species resembles most of all *Murex aduncospinosus*, Beck, in which, however, the direction of the spines is different, standing out much more from the axis; the texture and ornamentation of the shell are quite different, the earlier whorls not being ornamented with a double row of hollow squamous spines as here; the spire is in that much higher, the whorls less angulated, and the apex is a minute perfect cone of $3\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. In *Murex ternispina*, Lam., the earlier regular whorls have somewhat similar, hollow, squamous spines; but there is only one row of these, and the apex is quite different. *Murex tribulus*, Linn., though at first sight very unlike, has some very strong points of resemblance: it is a bigger, coarser shell, with shorter, fewer, and more massive spines; but the direction of all these agrees pretty closely with those in the Challenger specimen; its spiral threads are enormous compared with those of the other, and are rudely tubercled; yet in neither species are there any longitudinal ribs; though the snout is very short and thick compared with that of *Murex acanthostephes*, obliquely scored in connection with the spines where the other is smooth and much more bent at the point, yet the bend has very much the same character. In *Murex tribulus* the whorls are constricted below, which makes the suture dissimilar, yet the general form of the spire is not unlike. In regard to the apex I am unable to speak with certainty. A specimen of *Murex tribulus*, which Professor v. Martens most obligingly sent me for examination from the Berlin Museum, turned out to have suffered from the effects of cleaning almost as much as those in the British Museum; so far, however, as the apex was recognisable, it seemed to have fewer whorls, and to be somewhat more conical but more amorphous, and the first regular whorls seem to have only one row of squamous tubercles, as in *Murex ternispina*, Lam.

Murex cabritii, Bernhardi, as compared to the Challenger species, is a much shorter, stouter form, with shorter, stronger spines, and with three rows of ribs between the spinous varices.

7. *Murex (Tribulus) acanthodes*,¹ Watson (Pl. X. fig. 1).

Murex (Tribulus) acanthodes, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 15, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 599.

¹ ἀκανθώδης, prickly.