

none of the hollow squamous spines which ornament the earlier whorls; the embryonic whorls of the apex are a good deal alike; but the cone in *Murex macgillivrayi* is smaller and less regular, its whorls being more rounded and parted by a deeper suture. In these respects the apex resembles *Murex aduncospinosus*, Beck, from which it manifestly differs widely in other ways. In the hollow squamous spines of the earlier whorls it resembles *Murex ternispina*; but the arrangement of these is different, and the embryonic apex of that species is utterly diverse. *Murex cabritii*, Bernardi (Journ. de conch., vol. vii., 1858, p. 301, pl. x. f. 3), has a considerable general resemblance, but is not angularly carinated above, has not a scalar spire, has a shorter and coarser apex, has 4 (*teste* Bernardi, but his figure and Sowerby, in his "Thesaurus," pt. 33, p. 2, pl. cccxciii. f. 137, both in text and figure, say 3) intervarical ribs, and the spirals are much coarser and less sharp.

8. *Murex (Haustellum)*, sp.

Murex (Pteronotus), sp. (*Murex dentifer*, n. sp.?), Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 15, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 601.

Station 194. September 29, 1874. Lat. 4° 34' S., long. 129° 57' 30" E. S.W. of Papua. 200 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

This is a massive full-grown (?) shell, which in my list I have called *Murex dentifer*, as a new species, but which is in too bad condition for detailed description. It certainly is not in the British Museum, nor is it figured so far as I know. It is not unlike in shape to the immature shell of *Murex imperialis*, Swains., from California; but its snout seems to have been long, and was certainly narrow. It has 3, not 5 varices (which are rounded, high, narrow, and continuous from whorl to whorl), with 4 (or on the last segment 6) biggish rounded ribs between the varices; the old mouth-edges on the front of the varices are not like saw-teeth, but smooth and continuous; the mouth is small, oval, not large; the lip is not internally thickened; and the surface is marked with regular strong spiral threads and with fine regular lines of growth, and is not squamously fine-grained. The outer lip is scored with long, sharpish, but fine teeth; the inner lip is closely set with teeth, which are short and strong on the pillar, feeble and a little longer on the body, with a round tubercle at the very top; there is a broad glaze on the body, which separates and stands out as a strong lamina on the pillar, with a deep umbilical cleft behind it. It is very near *Murex haustellum*, Linn., but the ribbing between the varices is different, and the inner lip is toothed on the body.

9. *Murex (Chicoreus) calcar*, Kiener.

Murex calcar, Kiener, Iconog. coq. viv., p. 107, sp. 81, pl. xxxvi. fig. 2.

„ *Senegalensis*, var., Sowerby, Conch. Illust., fig. 61.

„ *calcar*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. iii. pl. xxiv. fig. 100.

„ „ Küster, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 67, sp. 66, pl. xxiv. fig. 7.

„ (*Chicoreus*) *calcar*, Kobelt, Jahrb. d. deutsch. malak. Gesellsch., 1877, vol. iv. p. 152.

„ *calcar*, Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pts. 33, 34, p. 7, sp. 26, pl. cccxxxiii. (iv. Gen.) fig. 36.

„ (*Chicoreus*) *Senegalensis*, var. *calcar*, Tryon, Manual, vol. ii. p. 94, pl. xvii. fig. 169.