

Station 141. December 17, 1873. Lat. $34^{\circ} 41' S.$, long. $18^{\circ} 36' E.$ 25 miles S.S.E. from Cape of Good Hope. 98 fathoms. Green sand. Bottom temperature $49.5^{\circ} F.$

Station 142. December 18, 1873. Lat. $35^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $18^{\circ} 37' E.$ 45 miles S.S.E. from Cape of Good Hope. 150 fathoms. Green sand. Bottom temperature $47^{\circ} F.$

Shell.—Fusiform, thin, with a rather high subscalar spire, a small rounded apex, a very long base, a slightly thickened, reverted, and toothed outer lip, a long, narrowish mouth, a twisted many-toothed pillar, and an expanded inner lip. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the last whorl about 70 riblets or flatly rounded threads following the lines of growth, which last roughly and closely score the whole surface. Spirals—there are from 30 to 40 rather high and broader threads covering the whole surface; those below the suture are slightly stronger than the others; the first in particular is so, and is followed by a deeper furrow; all these in crossing the longitudinals tend to rise into small tubercles: below the suture is a very small flattened shoulder with an outward droop; this on the upper whorls is slightly excavated. The whole surface is fretted with fine microscopic scratches. *Colour* pale ashy brown, glossy. *Spire* subscalar, high, its height being to its breadth in the proportion of 13 to 6. *Apex* small, eroded. *Whorls* 8, flatly convex, very slightly shouldered below the suture. *Suture* very oblique and strongly marked. *Mouth* very small for the genus, long and narrow, with a small open canal in front. *Outer lip* very slightly sinuated and ascending above, narrowly reversed, and a little thickened, with many close-set, equal, short, narrow teeth; at the point it is very slightly sinuated and patulous, but not reversed. *Inner lip* spreads in a broad thin glaze across the body; it is slightly oblique, hardly concave, a little twisted and bent back in front, with (about the middle) 8 to 10 larger or smaller teeth somewhat irregularly distributed. H. 3.8 in. B. 1.5. Penultimate whorl, height 0.6. Mouth, height 2.6, breadth 0.75.

This interesting species has hitherto been known only in the solitary type specimen obtained by Sir E. Belcher in H.M.S. "Samarang," 1843, off the Cape at a depth of 132 fathoms, and described by A. Adams and L. Reeve in the Mollusca of the Expedition. That specimen being a very young shell, a redescription from the specimens of the Challenger was necessary. Of these there are three—one, the largest, described above; the second with $6\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, but with a fully developed outer lip, itself an aftergrowth on an earlier lip-edge still existing within the mouth; the third has 6 whorls, but has the sharp thin edge and undeveloped pillar-teeth of the "Samarang" specimen. The later development of the shell greatly detracts from the "sharply defined pattern of lattice-work," the sculpture becoming much less crisp; the elongation and contraction of the body-whorl diminishes the relative breadth, the increasing obliquity of the whorls elevates the spire, and the subsutural canal ceases to be excavated and becomes merely a small oblique shelf. All these changes modify considerably the relations of this Volute to the Eocene species referred to by Adams and Reeve, and also by Mr Edwards in his "Eocene Mollusca" (Palæont. Soc.), pp. 146, 155, and in