

3. *Actæon globulinus* (?) (Forbes).

*Tornatella globulina*, Forbes, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1843, Ægean Inverteb., p. 191.

*Actæon globulinus*, Monterosato, Enumerazione, p. 50.

" " Seguenza, Formaz. Terz. Calabria, p. 251.

Station 78. July 10, 1873. Lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W. Off San Miguel, Azores. 1000 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

*Habitat*.—Ægean Sea, 0 to 95 fathoms (Forbes); Mediterranean, 92 fathoms (Monterosato).

*Fossil*.—Middle Pliocene, Calabria (Seguenza).

The specimen obtained from this station is only a fragment, and cannot, therefore, be considered as quite satisfactorily determined, the more so that the peculiar spiral sculpture is never a very constant feature. Forbes describes the shell as with whorls "simplicibus." This is not strictly true, the whorls being minutely stippled, though in some cases the stippling is very faint. In the Challenger specimen, which includes the whole body-whorl and mouth, the stippling is exceptionally strong, but I believe the fragment belongs to this species.

4. *Actæon pusillus* (?) (Forbes).

*Tornatella pusilla*, Forbes, Brit. Assoc. Report, 1843, Ægean Inverteb., p. 191.

*Actæon pusillus*, Gwyn Jeffreys, Medit. Moll., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870, ser. 4, vol. vi. p. 84.

" " Gwyn Jeffreys, Brit. Assoc. Presid. Address, 1877, p. 5 (separate impression).

" " Gwyn Jeffreys, Italian Exped. Medit. Moll., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., July 1882, ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 34.

" " Monterosato, Enumerazione, p. 50.

" " Seguenza, Formaz. Terz. Calabria, p. 251.

Station 23. March 15, 1873. Lat. 18° 24' N., long. 63° 28' W. Off Sombrero Island, West Indies. 450 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

*Habitat*.—Ægean Sea, 0 to 100 fathoms (Forbes); Mediterranean, 40 to 1456 fathoms (Jeffreys); Palermo and San Vito, 90 to 210 fathoms (Monterosato); Madeira, 20 to 50 fathoms (Watson).

*Fossil*.—Middle Pliocene, Calabria (Seguenza).

The solitary specimen got by the Challenger is a mere fragment, and cannot be considered as very certainly identified. Compared with the types in the British Museum, it has the spirals much more numerous, and the apex is depressed. Dr Gwyn Jeffreys assures me that the species is probably the *Tornatella depressa*, Libassi, and is certainly = *Actæon novæ* (J. Sow.). This opinion I have at present no means of examining; if it be correct, of course Sowerby's name, which dates from 1822, has priority.