

of the outer lip and also at the junction of the pillar-lip to the body; pearly within. *Outer lip* very slightly descending at its insertion, then in its sweep rising a little: it is scarcely angulated at the lower carina and at the point of the pillar, but it is a little sinuated at that part; it is thin on the edge, but is thickened within by a pretty strong pearly callus and outside by a slight rounded marginal varix. *Pillar-lip* is hollowed back into the pillar in a sinus, and is sharply reverted, so as to leave a minute but deep furrow behind it; this reversion ceases just before it reaches the umbilical thread, and forms a minute tooth at that point. *Umbilicus* wide and pervious, but narrowed within; its slope is scored with minute sharp curved laminæ, the remains of the old edges of the pillar-lip sinus. H. 0·18 in. B. 0·27, least 0·17. Penultimate whorl. 0·04. Mouth, height 0·1, breadth 0·1.

In general aspect this is very like *Trochus (Margarita) gemmulosa*, A. Ad., but that species has the spire lower, the suture distinctly depressed, the sutural furrow is beset with close radiating striæ, the spiral threads are more numerous and crowded, the pointed tubercles on these are more frequent, and there is no varix on the outer lip. This last is a feature which gives a great peculiarity to this species; but the thickening and the patulousness of the lip are not sufficient to connect it with *Gaza*. The distinct umbilicus and the absence of a tooth narrowing the mouth separate it obviously from *Craspedotus*.

53. *Trochus (Margarita) azorensis* Watson (Pl. V. fig. 12).

*Trochus (Margarita) azorensis*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 4, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 710.

Station 75. July 2, 1873. Lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' 30" W. Fayal, Azores. 450 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

*Animal*.—Dark in colour. *Operculum* rather strong, dark horn-colour, of very many narrow whorls, which on the outside are flanged with a thin, narrow, overlying border.

*Shell*.—Small, strong, but not thick, conoidal, high, with rounded contours, slightly angulated, scalar, sculptured, whitish, with a slightly flattened base and a small umbilicus. Sculpture: Spirals—there are very many close, unequal, irregular small furrows, which are feebler on the base and strongest near the suture, which is margined below by a narrow smooth line round the top of the whorls. In the centre of the base is an umbilical depression with spiral threads in the bottom, and within this is a strong white porcellanous spiral cord, which almost closes the umbilicus. Longitudinals—the top of the whorls is gathered into broad rounded oblique puckers, which die out before reaching the suture or the base. Besides these, the whole surface, spiral furrows and all, is sharply scratched