

the whorls, which on the last is slight; this angulation is marked on the earlier whorls by a spiral thread, which rises into a little knob on the ribs; on the last whorl the whole surface (except just below the suture) is covered with close-set, equal, irregular, rounded threads, on which the longitudinal lamellæ rise into vaulted scales; the point of the snout is a twisted cord scored with the old canal-scars. *Colour* yellowish dead-white, with a ruddy chestnut tip. *Spire* rather high, conical, subscalar. *Apex* chestnut, turbinated, small, blunt-pointed, consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rounded polished whorls, which end with a distinct, prominent, reverted, and sinuated edge. *Whorls* 8 to 9 in all; they are conical and shouldered above, angulated about the middle, below which they are cylindrical; the last is scarcely angulated, rather small, rounded, with a short contracted base produced into a small equal-sided snout, which is nicked at the point. *Suture* very slight, linear. *Mouth* oblong, pointed and channelled above, and still more below, where there is a rather broad, open, oblique canal. *Outer lip* scarcely patulous, well arched, thin on the edge; there is a slight varix within, and 5 very insignificant tubercles for teeth. *Inner lip* forms a continuous curve across the body and down the pillar, which is obliquely cut off in front; the labial callus is a little thickened at the top, and is narrow, with a well-defined edge; there are one or two feeble tubercles on it in front; behind the callus at the point is a very slight and superficial umbilical depression. H. 0.46 in. B. 0.25. Penultimate whorl, height 0.09. Mouth, height 0.26, breadth 0.11.

This is an inconspicuous little shell, somewhat more angular and conical than *Murex aciculatus*, Lam. The spire is not unlike that of *Murex edwardsii*, Payr.; but the last whorl is much smaller than in that species, and the whole sculpture is different and much more delicate.

I am indebted to Dr Gwyn Jeffreys for correcting my determination of this shell, which I had considered new. I have long had it from Madeira, and never having seen Brocchi's species, failed to recognise it in his figure, which is stumpy in form, and high and angularly shouldered; differing in this respect nearly as much from Dr Gwyn Jeffreys' fossil shell, as from my living Madeiran specimens, or the one got by the Challenger at the Azores. Careful examination, however, convinced me that Dr Gwyn Jeffreys' shell is the same as mine, and that they agree very well with Brocchi's description of *Murex fusulus*.

23. *Murex (Pseudomurex) ædonius*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XVII. fig. 5).

Station 135c. October 17, 1873. Lat. 37° 25' 30" S., long. 12° 28' 30" W. Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha. 100 to 150 fathoms.

Shell.—Strong, biconical, scalar, with a high spire, a small apex, and a short wedge-shaped, twisted, barely emarginated snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl about 8 broad, coarse, hunchy ribs, which extend from suture to suture, and whose

¹ *ἄηδόνος*, belonging to a nightingale.