Station 113a. September 2, 1873. Lat. $3^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$ S., long. $32^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime \prime}$ W. Anchorage, Fernando-Noronha. 7 to 25 fathoms. Volcanic sand and gravel.

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat. $9^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$ S. to $9^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ S., long. $34^{\circ} 49^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. to $34^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ W. Pernambuco. 350 fathoms. Red mud.

Habitat.—Mediterranean (Linne) ; Madeira (Watson); Canaries (M‘Andrew); West Africa (Weinkauff), West Indies; (d’Orbigny).
9. Cyprea teres, Gmelin.

Cypraa teres, Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 3405.
" " Dillwyn, vol. i. p. 445, sp. 17.
Cypraa tabescens, Gray, Zool. Journ., vol. i. p. 381, No. 44.
" teres, Sowerby, Conch. Ill., p. 7, No. 72, fig. 56.
" " Kiener, Iconog., p. 91, sp. 80, pl. xxxix. fig. 3.
" " Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. iii. pl. xviii. fig. 93.
" "Sowerby, Thes. Conch., pts. 26-28, p. 9, pl. ccexviii. (xxvii. Gen.) figs. 259, 260.
September 1875. Tahiti, near the reefs.

## Habitat.-(?)

In thas identifying the Challenger shell referred to above, I only mean that it agrees with shells thus named in the British Museum. Weinkauff, though he excludes for his species some of the authorities quoted above, would probably class it under his Cypreca subtercs. I have seen no specimens of that species, but neither the figure nor the description, nor the remarks on the description (see Conch. Cab., ed. Küster, p. 27, pl. viii. fig. 4, pl. xiii. figs. 1-4) give the impression that the species is well defined. If, however, there really be two species, which Deshayes (Lam., Anim. s. vert., ed. 2, vol. x. p. 555, No. 81, Cyprea tabescens, Dillwyn) and Gray (Zool. Journ., vol. i. p. 381, No. 44 do.) and Sowerby (Conch. IIl., fig. 14?) have confounded together, then perhaps Weinkauff has done the best thing possible in cutting the knot, and giving a new name to the second, retaining Gmelin's name for the species which Schröter (Einleitung, vol. i. p. 161, pl. i. fig. 7) had figured and described; only it would have been better, if possible, had the existing names of teres and tabescens been disentangled and fitted to their respective species without the introduction of this aggressive third name.

## 10. Cyprcea vitellus, Linne.

Cyproea vitellus, Linne, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), p. 1176, No. 341.
Martini, Conch. Cab., vol. i. p. 327, pl. xxiii. figs. 228, 229.
Dillwyn, vol. i. p. 448, sp. 21.
Wood, Ind.'Tost., p. 88, pl. xvii. fig. 21.
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Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., vol. vii. p. 385, and (ed. Desh.) vol. x. p. 507, sp. 20.
Deshayes, Encycl. méthod., vers, vol. iii. p. 822, sp. 18, pl. cccliv. fig. 6.
Quoy and Gaimard, "Astrolabe," Zool., vol. iii. p. 39, pl. xlviii. figs. 8, 9.
Krauss, Suidafrik. Moll, p. 127, sp. 2.
Gray, Zool. Journ., vol. i. p. 150, pl. iv. Gg. 74, No. 25.
Hanley, Ipsa Linn. Conch., pp. 186, 498.
" " $\quad$ Kiener, p. 12, sp. 7, pl. xix. fig. 1.
n " Reeve, Conch. Íon., vol. iii. pl. v. fig. 14.

