

pl. xi. fig. 3 belongs, is *Natica variabilis*, Recl., the type of which, figured by Reeve, is in the British Museum. Adams' *Natica marmorata* is also the same species, for he says that McAndrew dredged it at the Canaries, and his description and figure agree perfectly with the *Natica variabilis*, Recluz, found there. H. Adams' name of *Natica marmorata* has indeed been associated with a Philippine Island species, and in the McAndrew Collection, British Museum, this name is attached to a specimen derived (*teste* McAndrew's own hand) from the Red Sea, but that species, though extremely like, is, I think, distinct (see *Natica pseustes*, Wats., at p. 445).

The Messrs Adams (Genera, vol. i. p. 207) put *Natica variabilis* into their group *Lunatia*, which they ascribe to Lamarck, but which was really proposed by Gray in his List of Genera, p. 149, 1847; for some reason, however, he does not reproduce it in his Guide, 1857. The present species does not belong to that group, for its umbilicus is not "wide" nor "pervious," and is "funiculate," and the operculum is not "simple, cartilaginous," but is calcareous, with a border on the right of three narrow flat raised ribs (of which the exterior one is often split into two), parted by very narrow shallow sharp-cut furrows. Parallel to these six or eight flat elongated tubercles score the left edge of the operculum towards its apex.

Dr Gwyn Jeffreys (*loc. cit.*) says that *Natica prietoi*, figured by Hidalgo (Mol. Mar. de España, pl. xx.B. figs. 2, 3), is this species, "*ex typo*." I have not seen Dr Hidalgo's type, but should not, from the figure, have taken it for Recluz's species.

8. *Natica radiata*, Watson (Pl. XXVII. fig. 5).

Natica radiata, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 7, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 258.

North Atlantic, April or May 1873. Over 1000 fathoms.

Station 33. April 4, 1873. Lat. 32° 21' 30" N., long. 64° 35' 55" W. Bermuda. 435 fathoms. Coral-mud.

Shell.—Strong, conically globose, with a high scalar spire, laterally compressed, so that its outline is peculiarly square; mouth small; umbilicus open, deep, and funiculate. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are many unequal but generally fine lines of growth, which are strong above, and there radiate like curved spokes from the suture; they are sharpest and highest on the earlier whorls; on the base they are again stronger, and on the edge of the umbilicus they are sharply bent back, and form there an indistinct carina. Spirals—the whole surface is covered with very faint and narrow obsolete lines and furrows, over which is a minute system of sharp microscopic scratches. *Colour* polished porcelainous white, with an indistinct and indefinite staining of buff below the shoulder and round the outside of the umbilicus. *Epidermis*: within the umbilicus are remains of a rather strong, thinnish, smooth, but puckered, blackish-yellow membrane. *Spire* high, scalar. *Apex* large, tumid, but with the extreme tip a very little bent down. *Whorls* 5, of which 1½ are embryonic and glossy, rounded and rising high, each above the preceding one; they are laterally compressed so as to give a peculiar character to the shell, which is angulately shouldered below the suture, and tumid and broad at the base. *Suture* oblique,