

cut off somewhat across the shell, supplies the anal orifice. L. 1.52 in., of young specimens from Station 218; B. at mouth 0.12, at apex 0.026. L. 1.14, of old and broken specimen, Station 246; B. at mouth 0.23, at apex 0.14.

Compared with *Dentalium leptoskeles*, Wats., this is more curved, more conical, and thus not nearly so attenuated. Compared with *Dentalium agile*, Sars, also, this is more curved, rather more conical, and very much more delicate. It is likewise, when full-grown, apparently larger than either. Than *Dentalium lubricatum*, G. B. Sow., this broadens more rapidly, is more brilliant, the circular striæ are stronger, the longitudinal are finer, closer, and sharper. It is also straighter than that species. Than *Dentalium pretiosum*, Nuttall, this broadens faster and is much more brilliant. *Dentalium perlongum*, Dall, lacks the faint longitudinal striæ; is much straighter, and is more slender: thus if one chooses a point where the breadth in the two species is equal, then within about an inch *Dentalium perlongum*, Dall, is not so much as two-thirds of the breadth of *Dentalium acutissimum*. Contrary to Mr. Dall's statement, however, the two species agree in having the anal fissure on the convex side.

In reference to the form of the apex, it may be observed that the separation of the *Dentalia* by the absence (*Dentalium*) or presence (*Entalis*) of the cleft process cannot be maintained. In *Dentalium abyssorum*, Sars, there are some with a fissured process, some with a fissure without any process, some with neither fissure nor process. There are cases in which the fissure is very regularly formed, in others it looks as if it had been gnawed, in others it resembles a break; sometimes it is on the convex curve, as is the general case, sometimes on the concave, as in *Dentalium inversum*, Desh., and in *Dentalium subterfissum*, Jeffr.; sometimes it is irregularly lateral, as occasionally in *Dentalium agile*, Sars.

10. *Dentalium longitrorsum*, Reeve.

Dentalium longitrorsum, Reeve, Conch. Syst.

" " Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. xviii. pl. ii. fig. 9.

" " Sowerby, Thes. Conch., part 20, vol. iii. p. 98, sp. 10., pl. ccxxv. (*Generis* iii.), fig. 59, 60.

Station 189. September 11, 1874. Lat. 9° 36' S., long. 137° 50' E. West of Cape York, S.W. of Papua. 25 fathoms. Green mud.

Habitat.—(British Museum) Zanzibar and China.

In Reeve's *Conchologia Iconica* this species is given as = *Dentalium politum*, Desh. (*nec* Linn.), and = *Dentalium lamarckii*, Chenu.

11. *Dentalium compressum*, Watson (Pl. I. fig. 9).

Dentalium compressum, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 2, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv., 1879, p. 516.

" " Dall, "Blake" Exped. Prelim. Report, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Camb. Mass., vol. ix. (1880), p. 38.

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W. N. of Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.