

*Shell*.—Extremely attenuated, very slightly curved, a little flattened laterally, and that chiefly toward the convex curve, so that the form is slightly trigonal, porcellanous, pure white, brilliant. *Sculpture*: Very fine; irregular scratches run round the shell, the surface of which is not perfectly uniform; there are very faint indications of longitudinal texture, and there is in the substance of the shell a certain transverse flocculence. Towards the mouth the shell is extremely thin as usual; but towards the apex it becomes thick from the smallness of the bore, which lies not in the centre, but nearer the convex curve of the shell. L. 1.08 in. B. 0.6; at apex 0.04.

This measurement is taken from the largest of six fragments, none of which preserve the apex of the shell.

14. *Dentalium yokohamense*, Watson (Pl. II. fig. 1).

*Dentalium yokohamense*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 2, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 517.

Station 233. May 17, 1875. Lat. 34° 39' N., long. 135° 14' E. Yokohama, Japan. 8 fathoms. Mud.

*Shell*.—Much curved when young, becoming nearly straight with later growth, little conical, rather strong, opaque, yellowish white, quite dull, but not chalky. *Sculpture*: Irregular, slightly elliptical, lines of growth, a little puckered, generally slight, but sometimes sharp and even; towards the mouth faintly imbricated; occasionally marked by a deep furrow-like constriction of the shell. The *longitudinal ribs* are eight to nine in number, equal, rounded, rather strong, but not very prominent. These are parted by furrows, round and open, very shallow, and of very unequal breadth. In these furrows, one, two, or even three thread-like riblets appear, and in the whole texture the lens shows a tendency to a longitudinal or rod-like structure. At the apex the shell is squarely truncate, and in the young shell there is, on the convex slope, a slight ragged fissure. L. 1.2 in. B. at mouth 0.15; at apex 0.003.

The ribs here are much less sharp than they are in *Dentalium dentalis*, Linn., and there is no trace of the exquisite longitudinal fretted striæ which cover the furrows in that species. The sharp intercostal striæ of *Dentalium octogonum* are quite absent here; and in that species, which is much more bent, the ribs are much wider apart and more equally parted.

15. *Dentalium dentalis*, Linne.

*Dentalium dentalis*, Linne, Syst. Nat., p. 1263, No. 785.

- ” ” Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., vol. v. p. 344, and (ed. Desh.) vol. v. p. 595, sp. 10.
- ” ” Deshayes, Mem. soc. hist. nat., vol. ii. p. 353, pl. xvi. fig. 9, 10, sep. imp., p. 33, pl. ii. fig. 9, 10.
- ” ” Deshayes, Encyclop. méthod., vers. vol. ii. (part 2), p. 75, sp. 8.
- ” ” Wood, Ind. Test., p. 191, pl. xxxviii. fig. 5.
- ” ” Hanley, Ipsa Linn. Conch., pp. 436, 548.