

very slight compression between the back and the belly of the shell. It is thin, brilliant, scarcely opaque, white. *Sculpture*: There is none, except perhaps some very faint microscopic traces of longitudinal texture. *Mouth* rather small, very oblique; edge thin, but not chipped. *Apical opening* small, straight across the shell, thin, chipped. L. 0.12 in. B. at mouth 0.01; at swelling 0.02; at apex 0.009.

This differs from *Cadulus rastridens*, Wats., in being less bent, less swollen, the swelling more central, more apparent on the convex curve; the shell is less attenuated posteriorly, and more so anteriorly; there is no transverse sculpture; the mouth here is oblique, the shell at the anal opening is not thickened, and both ends are narrower. Than *Cadulus gracilis*, Jeffr., this is much smaller, more attenuated, has a gibbous swelling, and not a mere equable enlargement, and has both openings much smaller.

From *Cadulus jeffreysi*, Monter., it differs still more strongly in these very respects, except that in size it is nearer.

Dall ("Blake" Expedition, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Camb. Mass., 1880, p. 36) quotes this species from three stations in the Gulf of Mexico; but from examination of a specimen of his species, which he kindly forwarded to me, I am able to say with confidence that it is not *Cadulus sauridens*.

5. *Cadulus gracilis*, Jeffreys (Pl. III. fig. 5).

Cadulus gracilis, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, "Valorous" Moll., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xix., 1877, p. 157.

" " J. Gwyn Jeffreys, "Lightning" and "Porcupine" Moll., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 664, sp. 3, pl. xlix, fig. 7.

Station 75. July 2, 1873. Lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' 30" W. 450 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Station 78. July 10, 1873. Lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W. Off San Miguel, Azores. 1000 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Station 85. July 19, 1873. Lat. 28° 42' N., long. 18° 6' W. Canaries. 1125 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Dr Jeffreys got one specimen in the "Valorous" at Station 13, 690 fathoms. He was good enough to verify my determination of this species. It is very like *Cadulus jeffreysi*, Monter., but is larger and a little compressed (in the proportion of $\frac{1}{15}$) between the convex and concave curves as compared to its breadth, which is not the case in *Cadulus jeffreysi*. It is not so swollen, and the posterior opening is larger than in that species.

6. *Cadulus simillimus*, Watson (Pl. III. fig. 6).

Cadulus simillimus, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 2, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 526.

Station 185B. August 31, 1874. Lat. 11° 38' 15" S., long. 143° 59' 38" E. Raine Island, Cape York, N.E. Australia. 155 fathoms. Coral sand.