

pendicular. *Outer lip* thin and sharp, not patulous, not descending, with an open not deep angular sinus near the suture, from which the line of the edge runs outwards uninterrupted across the second spiral, and forms a round projecting point, retreating again so as to form a second sinus, smaller and sharper, in the line of the basal carina, from which it again runs outwards into a rounded point in the exterior basal furrow, and from this again retreats, sharply changing its direction on the fifth spiral, and then again retreating, as before, to the sixth spiral, where it forms a third, open, obtuse-angled sinus, and then passes in regularly to the centre. *Pillar-lip* twisted, with a deep rounded sinus above, a strong twisted tooth at about two-thirds of its length, another narrower rounded sinus below, and a sharp tooth at the point. The pillar is strengthened by a pad, which is spread out on the base so as to cover the seventh (counting from the suture) spiral, and envelops the pillar so as to leave a minute furrow behind it, but ceases at the pillar-tooth. *Umbilicus* completely closed (but in some young specimens presenting a minute hole, see var. *lineata*, Wats.) H. 0·2 in. B. 0·14, least 0·12. Penultimate whorl, 0·04. Mouth, height 0·07, breadth 0·06.

Dr Gwyn Jeffreys says that the operculum of this species "is ear-shaped, very thin, paucispiral (having only two whorls); the spire very small, excentric, and placed on the columellar side, thus resembling somewhat that of *Solarium* and *Adcorbis*." This form, according to Quoy and Gaimard, is shared by *Euchelus*, Philippi's subgenus of *Trochus*. In one rather young specimen of the species from Station 24, the dried-up remains of the animal are preserved, but I could not persuade myself to break the shell so as to secure the operculum.

To the young specimens from Pernambuco, var. *lineata*, Wats., I have put a query; for though I cannot separate them, still the longitudinal sculpture is stronger, and there is an umbilicus.

Some further and very recent observations on this species are given by Professor Verrill in his *Mollusca of the New England Coast*, p. 187, where he says, "Jaws thin, brown, irregularly ovate, the outer half covered with small tessellated elevations, becoming more prominent, blunt, or spatulate at the margin. Odontophore very small and slender; median tooth minute, thin, with the tip bent forward and ending in a minute central denticle; inner laterals with the tip small, curved forward, flat, unarmed, almost half as wide as the median; outer laterals long, slender, very acute, strongly curved."

2. *Sequenzia ionica*, Watson¹ (Pl. VII. fig. 3).

Sequenzia ionica, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 3, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1878, vol. xiv. p. 589.

" " Dall, "Blake" Moll., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Camb., U.S.A., 1881, vol. ix. p. 48.

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

Station 73. June 30, 1873. Lat. 38° 30' N., long. 31° 14' W. West of Azores. 1000 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

Habitat.—Gulf of Mexico.

¹ So called from its resemblance to the volute of the Ionic capital.