

of the pillar, straight, rounded, and very much expanded on the pillar, with an angulated and very patulous junction to the outer lip in front: there is a small umbilical furrow and chink half hidden behind it. L. 0·082 in. B. 0·08. Mouth, length 0·049, breadth 0·048.

This species extremely resembles *Scissurella eximia*, Seg. (see Form. Terz., p. 272, pl. xvi. fig. 32), both in form and sculpture, but the base is more tumid, the whole shell more compressed, and the apex is a little larger and more exerted. In its strong radiating ribs it is like *Scissurella staminea*, A. Ad., from Japan, but is much larger and higher.

3. *Scissurella aëdonia*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 3).

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W. Off Pernambuco. 350 fathoms. Red mud.

Station 135c. October 17, 1873. Lat. 37° 25' 30" S., long. 12° 28' 30" W. Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha. 100 to 150 fathoms.

Shell.—Depressedly globose, strongly sculptured, with a rather high scalar spire, exerted whorls, a very sharp and expressed carina, a minute tabulated apex, a strong and impressed suture, a tumid base, and a large pervious but half-covered umbilicus. *Sculpture*: the radiating ribs are pretty strong, sharp, and equal above and below the canal. *Spirals*—the whole surface is closely, sharply, and regularly scored with fine threads, which are a little stronger (but not quite so sharp) on the base than above. *Colour* white. *Spire* high, scalar, each whorl rising and expanding above the suture. *Apex* very small and tabulated. *Whorls* 5; they slope down flatly (barely convex) from the suture, are very sharply carinated at the canal, the under edge of which in particular is prominent and expressed; below the canal they contract into the suture; the base is tumid. *Suture* strongly impressed and very distinct. *Mouth* quite round. *Outer lip* thin, regularly arched. *Inner lip* on the body thin, and very short, regularly curved throughout, on the pillar thin and patulous. *Umbilicus* large and pervious, but partly covered by the pillar-lip. L. 0·099 in. B. 0·09. Mouth, length 0·05, breadth 0·051.

This species has the strong lamellæ of *Scissurella lamellata*, A. Ad., from Japan, but these are here still stronger, with a high spire and tumid base. It has some resemblance to *Scissurella umbilicata*, Jeffr., but the spire is much higher, the whorls more exerted and contracted below the canal, and the sculpture is quite different.

4. *Scissurella coronata*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 4).

September 28, 1875. Tahiti harbour, near the reefs. 20 fathoms.

Shell.—Obliquely discoidal, strongly ribbed and spiralled, flattened above, with the apex rising like a coronet above the flat upper surface of the whorls, a largish very oblique

¹ ἀηδόνης, belonging to a nightingale.