

oblique; from the body it retreats at once to form the rather deep, rounded, open-mouthed sinus, from which it advances on a very straight line to the edge of the canal in front, where it bends slowly and slightly backwards; it is throughout open, but not patulous, except at the point of the canal. *Inner lip* spreads as a narrow porcellanous glaze on the body and pillar; it is slightly hollowed out on the body, is straight on the pillar, toward the front of which it is cut off with a narrow, rounded, and very slightly oblique edge. H. 0.34 in. B. 0.09. Penultimate whorl, height 0.05. Mouth, height 0.14, breadth 0.05.

This species is very like *Pleurotoma emendata*, Monterosato (= *Pleurotoma renieri*, Phil., but not really that of Scacchi), but is much narrower, has much finer and differently arranged spirals, which are minutely tubercled, the curved cusps of the old sinuses are much feebler, and the longitudinals between the threads are far less distinct. The apical whorls are much less depressed.

7. *Pleurotoma spicea*, Watson (Pl. XXII. fig. 4).

Pleurotoma spicea, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 419.

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

Shell.—Short and broad, biconical, scalar, angulated, without ribs, but with tubercles at the angle, and feeble spiral threads¹ on the base; the snout is small and lop-sided. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are none but very fine, unequal, hair-like lines of growth. Spirals—immediately below the suture is a minute collar of very small, high, round, remote tubercles, whose sutural surface at right angles to the axis is perfectly flat; this collar is strongest on the earlier whorls; below this is a sloping, flat, or slightly concave shoulder. A little above the middle of the whorls is a rectangular angulation beset with small, remote, slightly elongated, sharpish tubercles, which give the appearance of a sharply expressed keel; of these tubercles there are about twenty-seven on the last whorl; but they diminish rapidly up the spire. The base of the last whorl is defined by a small rounded thread, which forms a feeble keel; it lies quite below the origin of the outer lip. A little remotely below it lie two or three others, rather weaker, but prominent, widely parted, rounded threads, with four or five similar ones on the snout, of which the last one or two are stronger than the others. *Colour* polished porcellanous white. *Spire* scalar and stumpily conical, with its profile-lines much interrupted by the constriction of the sutures. *Apex* consists of two embryonic whorls; it is large and dome-shaped, having the extreme tip quite immersed and the suture almost suppressed. *Whorls* 5½ in all (but the specimen is immature); they are short and broad, of rather rapid increase, with a broad horizontal shoulder and a sharp carinated angle, below which they are cylindrical, with a slight contraction to the lower suture; the last is broadest at the keel, a little con-

¹ These are not shown in the figure.