

32. *Pleurotoma (Drillia) latisinuata*, E. A. Smith (Pl. XVIII. fig. 6).

Pleurotoma (Drillia) latisinuata, E. A. Smith, New Pleurotomidæ, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xix., June 1877, p. 494.

Station 203. October 31, 1874. Lat. $11^{\circ} 6' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 9' W.$ Philippines. 20 fathoms. Mud.

Habitat.—China (Smith).

33. *Pleurotoma (Drillia) metcalfei*, Angas.

Drillia metcalfei, Angas, Port Jackson Moll., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 113, pl. xiii. fig. 16, and p. 202, No. 102.

„ *sinensis*, Tryon, Manual, vol. vi. p. 201, pl. xi. fig. 5.

April 23, 1874. Port Jackson, Sydney. 6 to 15 fathoms.

Habitat.—Port Jackson, deep water (Angas).

34. *Pleurotoma (Drillia) quoyi*, Desmoulins.

Pleurotoma monile (not of Brocchi), Kiener, Iconog., p. 52, pl. xv. fig. 2.

„ *quoyi*, Desmoulins, Revue des Pleurotomes, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, 1842, p. 61.

„ „ Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. i. pl. xvi. fig. 137.

„ (*Surgula*) *quoyi*, Weinkauff, Conch. Cab. (ed Küster), p. 101, pl. xxii. fig. 2.

„ (*Surcula*) *quoyi*, Tryon, Manual, vol. vi. p. 242, pl. vii. fig. 95.

Station 162. April 2, 1874. Lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30'' S.$, long. $146^{\circ} 37' E.$ Off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait. 38 to 40 fathoms. Sand and shells.

Habitat.—Australia (Kiener) and Tasmania (British Museum).

35. *Pleurotoma (Drillia) incilis*, Watson (Pl. XXIV. fig. 5).

Pleurotoma (Drillia) incilis, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 425.

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. $18^{\circ} 38' 30'' N.$, long. $65^{\circ} 5' 30'' W.$ North of Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

Shell.—Fusiform, narrow, finely ribbed and spiralled, with a high, conical, subscalar, fine-pointed spire; a short conical base produced into a small, narrow, triangular snout. *Sculpture*: There are fine sharpish riblets parted by furrows of twice their breadth, which run pretty continuously with a slight twist to the left from whorl to whorl; there are about eighteen or twenty on the last whorl, and fewer on each preceding whorl; they are a little oblique, and sinuous on the base; they originate below the sinus-area and run down to the inferior suture; on the base they become finer and more crowded, and gradually die out without reaching the snout; the lines of growth are shown by fine close-set scratches. *Spirals*—immediately below the suture there is a broadish depressed band constituting the