

otherwise scarcely convex. The last is small, contracting from the top of the ribs, slightly constricted on the base, with a largish conical snout, which is slightly bent to the left, and is very unequal-sided; the point is scarcely reverted. *Suture* linear, lying in a very slight groove, but strongly defined by the marginal swelling below, and by the contraction of the profile-lines above. *Mouth* buff and white-coloured within, rather small, pear-shaped, angulated at the upper point, and prolonged into the rather wide and open canal below. *Outer lip* is very slightly concave above, freely convex in the middle, and straight at the canal. It is hardly patulous; the line of its edge advances straight at first, then retreats, forming a rather large, shallow, open, rounded sinus, from which it runs out rather slowly into a projecting curve, scarcely retreating till it reaches the end of the canal. It is thin throughout. *Inner lip* is smoothly excavated in the thickness of the shell and is rather broad; in its direction it is shortly and slightly concave above, scarcely oblique and quite straight on the pillar, the point of which is obliquely truncated with a sharp twisted edge. H. 1.2 in. B. 0.45. Penultimate whorl, height 0.19. Mouth, height 0.5, breadth 0.21.

This species belongs to that large and variable group which gather round the *Pleurotoma griffithii*, Gray, the synonymy and individual species of which alike require revision. When the group obtains this revision, it is very possible that the Challenger species, and not a few others, will be reckoned as mere varieties. In the meantime I cannot unite it to any species I know. It has a much smaller body-whorl than *Pleurotoma griffithii*, Gray. Compared with *Pleurotoma zonata*, Gray, the sculpture and the proportion of height to breadth throughout the whorls are very different, the growth is shorter, and the pillar has not the twisted band at the point. It is much smaller than *Pleurotoma kaderleyi*, Lischke, from Japan, is also narrower in proportion, and is differently banded. Than *Pleurotoma lanceolata*, Reeve, which is also a Japanese species, *Pleurotoma pyrrrha* is much stumpier; it has spirals on the whole surface, not excepting the ribs (a characteristic feature on which v. Martens dwells in his admirable figure and description of Reeve's species in the *Conch. Mitt.*, vol. i. p. 39, pl. viii. fig. 4); it has a much larger and proportionally much shorter mouth. Of course if it prove to be a young shell, some of these differences would be accounted for.

It has some resemblance to *Pleurotoma paretoi*, Mayer (*Journ. de conch.*, 1868, p. 110, pl. iii. fig. 2), an Upper Tertiary fossil from Piedmont, but is much thinner, somewhat stumpier, with a smaller apex and more tumid body-whorl.

48. *Pleurotoma (Typhlomangelia) paupera*, Watson (Pl. XXV. fig. 3).

*Pleurotoma (Drillia) paupera*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 8, *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xv. p. 411.

Station 191. September 23, 1874. Lat. 5° 41' S., long. 134° 4' 30" E. Arrou Islands. 800 fathoms. Green mud. Bottom temperature 39°·5.

*Shell*.—Fusiform, biconical, shortly sometimes feebly ribbed, smoothish, with a slightly constricted suture, of a yellowish-buff colour. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—above the