

somewhat of an intermediate place. Than *Pleurotoma sclysi* it is stumper in the spire, shorter in the pillar, and, especially in the upper whorls, more angulated. Than *Pleurotoma nodulosa* it is much larger, each whorl is much higher, the body-whorl is much longer and narrower, and, especially in the young shell, is much more contracted in the base.

49. *Pleurotoma (Typhlomangelia) fluctuosa*, Watson (Pl. XXV. fig. 4).

Pleurotoma (Drillia) fluctuosa, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 416.

Station 151. February 7, 1874. Lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E. Heard Island. 75 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Var. *cariosa*, Watson.

Station 149D. January 20, 1874. Lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 13' E. Royal Sound, Kerguelen. 28 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Shell.—High, broadish, conical, with a shortish conical base, a slight angulation near the top of the whorls, very oblique ribs, rather thin, white. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—below the sinus-area narrow, close-set ribs make their appearance so abruptly as almost to count for tubercles; they bend very obliquely¹ to the left, and correspond with the lines of growth with which the surface is closely puckered; on the base they coalesce and become faint, disappearing wholly on the snout. There are twenty-three on the last whorl; in number, but hardly in size, they diminish up the spire rapidly; the hollows between them are about as broad as the ribs. Spirals—in the sinus-area, and between the ribs where the epidermis is preserved, there are fine, sharp, close-set, minute, hair-like threads, somewhat fretted by the lines of growth; on the summit of the ribs these also appear, reticulating the surface, but are less distinct; below the sinus-area there is an angulation arising almost entirely from the prominence of the rib-ends. *Colour* dull porcellanous white below the pale yellowish-grey epidermis, which is easily rubbed off all the prominent parts of the shell. *Spire* conical, but with its profile-lines much broken by the contraction at the sutures; its upper part is small and rather cylindrical. *Apex* globose, round, comprising two embryonic whorls, the extreme tip of which is somewhat obliquely flattened down. *Whorls* 8 to 9, rather short, the last a little ventricose; between the suture and the angulation they are a little hollowed; below the angulation the profile-line is convex with a slight contraction into the suture, so that the breadth at the angulation and at the suture is equal. The last whorl contracts rather rapidly on the slightly convex base into a short conical snout, which on the right is so obliquely truncated that it hardly projects, the curve of the outer lip passing on almost without interruption to the point of the pillar. *Suture* distinct, both from the curve of the whorls and from being itself a little impressed. *Mouth* obliquely oval, pointed above, and with a short broad canal

¹ This does not appear in the figure: