

ribs, and these continue to the point of the snout. Spirals—there is a blunt angulation about the middle of the whorls; and here the longitudinal ribs take their rise. The whole surface of the shell is covered with rounded threads and furrows: on the shoulder of the whorls these are rather obsolete; on the angle among the tubercles they are strong, but rather crowded; but from this downwards they are very distinct and regular, with a few finer ones interspersed, becoming a little crowded on the snout, and then sparse and stronger at the extreme point. *Colour* alabaster-white, almost translucent from the thinness of the shell. *Spire* conical, with profile-lines a little interrupted by the contraction of the sutures. *Apex* slightly eroded, but evidently small and rounded; the embryonic whorls seem to be about two. *Whorls* 8 in all, of rapid increase, but that rather in breadth than height; the last is extremely large and tumid; they have a long and gently sloping shoulder above, and are cylindrical below the blunt angulation which bisects them; the last contracts slowly from the angle, and is tumidly convex on the base, the curve of which sweeps on, on the right side, uninterruptedly to the point, while on the left side it passes by a rather deep concave curve into the lop-sided, triangular-shaped, small-pointed snout, which, however, projects very much in the line of the axis. *Suture* strong, a little channelled from the overlap of the calcareous surface of the inferior whorl, well defined from the angulation made by the meeting of the whorls. *Mouth* large, long, angularly pear-shaped, and oblique to the axis. *Outer lip* very thin; it is a high arched curve, straight and steep on the shoulder, and regular from the angulation downwards: the edge retreats on leaving the body, and forms a wide, deep, elliptically rounded sinus occupying the whole shoulder, having above it a short triangular shelf, and below, the high elbow formed here by the prominent sweep of the lip-curve, which does not retreat till near the end of the snout. *Inner lip* is shallowly excavated in the substance of the shell, which rises beyond it with a slight edge; it is broad, and winds round the pillar; the line of it is slightly convex on the body and concave at the junction with the pillar, which is short and conical, obliquely cut off to a point, with a long, fine, rounded, and slightly twisted edge. H. 0.95 in. B. 0.57. Penultimate whorl, height 0.15. Mouth, height 0.62, breadth 0.35.

This is a very peculiar and beautiful species. The animal is so much unlike other *Pleurotomas* as to make the classification of the species very doubtful.

66. *Pleurotoma (Pleurotomella) pruina*, Watson (Pl. XXIV. fig. 4).

*Pleurotoma (Thesbia) pruina*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 453.

Station 78. July 10, 1873. Lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W. San Miguel, Azores. 1000 fathoms. Volcanic mud.