

Shell.—High, narrow, and conical, with very short whorls, of which there are 6; the last whorl exceptionally small, with a short conical base and very small snout; the suture very slight, but extremely oblique; the apex blunt and rounded; there are narrow, high, rounded, curved, and very oblique ribs, which run continuously from the apex to the point of the base, but not to the snout; there are obsolete spiral striæ, which become stronger on the point of the pillar. H. 0·19 in. B. 0·067. Penultimate whorl, height 0·033. Mouth, height 0·078, breadth 0·033.

The specimen of this very marked species is in too bad condition for more minute description. It is very like *Pleurotoma (Drillia) exilis*, Pease, but is much more attenuated, and the last whorl is much shorter.

73. *Pleurotoma (Mangelia) acanthodes*,¹ Watson (Pl. XXIII. fig. 3).

Pleurotoma (Mangelia) acanthodes, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 433.

Station 56. May 29, 1873. Lat. 32° 8' 45" N., long. 64° 59' 35" W. Off Bermuda. 1075 fathoms. Coral mud. Bottom temperature 38°·2.

(?) Station 75. July 2, 1873. Lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' 30" W. Fayal, Azores. 450 to 500 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Shell.—High and narrow, biconical, ribbed and spiralled, of a frosted-white colour, with subscalar, blunt but small-pointed spire, a small body-whorl and mouth, and rather contracted base. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—on the last whorl there are 14, on the penultimate 10, and on the first regular whorl 9 ribs: they arise very feebly at the suture, gain height in the sinus-area, and add on a little breadth below; they are high, narrow, and rounded; toward the mouth they are crowded, but in general are parted by rounded furrows of two or three times their width; they extend to the extreme point of the base, but not to the snout. The whole surface is likewise fretted with minute sharp lines of growth. Spirals—on the embryonic whorls there is one, on the other whorls two, fine spiral threads; the upper and stronger lies below the sinus-area about one-third down the whorl, and forms, with help of an angulation at that point, a rather sharp keel, rising into small sharp tubercles at the intersections of the ribs; between this keel and the root of the snout there are on the last whorl six weaker threads, which all rise into tubercles as they cross the ribs. On the snout are three or four weaker threads without tubercles: the interstices of these spirals are from twice to four times their width. The whole surface of the shell, except the embryonic whorls, is scored with very fine, sharp, close-set spirals, which, at crossing the lines of growth, are beset with microscopic blunt prickles which give the frosted aspect to the shell. *Colour* white; only the tip is smooth. *Spire*

¹ ἀκανθώδης, prickly.