

distinct),¹ suggested by Dr Gwyn Jeffreys, I was enabled to obtain through the kindness of the Marquis de Monterosato. *Pleurotoma (Mangelia) corallina* resembles that other in the minute blunt prickles which are found on many corals, and which ornament the spirals; but the Challenger species is far smaller and narrower, the last whorl in particular is very much shorter and less tumid, the whorls are always more angular, the spirals are fewer, the longitudinal ribs are both fewer and stronger, and the apex is utterly different both in form and sculpture.

75. *Pleurotoma (Mangelia) macra*,² Watson (Pl. XXIII. fig. 6).

Pleurotoma (Mangelia) macra, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 437.

Station 73. June 30, 1873. Lat. 38° 30' N., long. 31° 14' W. West of the Azores. 1000 fathoms. Pteropod ooze. Bottom temperature 39°·4.

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

Shell.—High, narrow, biconical, fragile, translucent white, glossy, feebly ribbed and spiralled, with a stumpy subscalar spire, ending in a large, conical, sculptured, sharp-tipped dome, and with a small body-whorl, contracted base, and produced snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the last whorl about 20 flexuous oblique threads; they rise at the suture, retreat very much in the sinus-area, but at the angulation below this they curve forward and die out on the base; the flat intervals which part them are three times their breadth; the system of longitudinal ribs on the embryonic whorls is very much like that of the shell, but is really different: the lines of growth are very fine, and are quite independent of the ribs. Spirals—below the sinus-area there is a blunt angulation strengthened by a row of small tubercles on the ribs. The surface is covered with very obsolete broadish threads, which are crowded on the body, but on the base are stronger, more regular, and wider apart; on the snout they are finer and more crowded. The suture is marginated below by a flat thread. *Colour* almost papyraceous white. *Spire* is subscalar, narrow, and would be high but for the abruptness with which it is crowned by the apex, consisting of four yellow conically globose whorls, of which the last is large and dome-shaped, and the first minute, prominent, but at the very tip slightly bent down; the first two are smooth; the last two are sparsely crossed by minute cusp-like threads or riblets. *Whorls* 7 to 8 in all, rather high, with a drooping shoulder in the sinus-area, which is defined by the angulation below; below this the upper whorls are nearly cylindrical, while the body-whorl is barely convex: this whorl is small; on the base

¹ The minute ornamentation of the surface in these two species is very similar, and is apt to mislead; but the form of the whorls and the details, both of longitudinals and spirals, are different. The embryonic whorls, too, are distinct, being in *Pleurotoma (Rhapitoma) nuperrima*, Tib., broader and more pressed down; the sculpture is diverse also, the longitudinal ribs being the prominent feature in *Pleurotoma nuperrima*, Tib., while in *Pleurotoma hispidula*, Jan., it is the spirals

² μακρός, long.