

more threads of variable strength. *Colour* porcellanous white. *Spire* high, narrow, conical, subscalar. *Apex* a little bluntly conical, consisting of 4 to 5 whorls, of which the upper ones are small and smooth; the last two are ornamented with minute ribs or elongated bosses. *Whorls* about 10 in all, high and narrow, of very slow and regular increase, slightly convex, with a sloping shoulder, rather cylindrical in the middle, and slightly contracted below; the last whorl is small, very slightly tumid, with a very contracted base and a small subcylindrical snout, the point of which is slightly reverted and nicked. *Suture* very minute and concealed, in spite of the contractions of the whorls and the inferior margination. *Mouth* short, small, and pear-shaped, not narrow, triangularly pointed above, and ending below in the short, rather open canal. *Outer lip* a pretty regular curve; its edge is prominent below with a low shoulder above, leaving a wide funnel-shaped opening for the rather shallow rounded sinus. *Inner lip* very narrow, thin, and short, dying out early on the narrow twisted oblique edge of the pillar, which is slightly reverted along the side of the canal so as to produce a small twisted furrow. The line of junction of the pillar and the body is very concave. H. 0.32 in. B. 0.11. Penultimate whorl, height 0.07. Mouth, height 0.12, breadth 0.06.

The specimen of this species from Station 56 has the spiral threads very much finer than that from Station 24. The species has a strong superficial likeness to *Pleurotoma emendata*, Monterosato = *Pleurotoma renieri*, Phil., nec Scac.; but that is a broader and larger shell, has a more tumid body-whorl and a longer base; its whorls are not so high-shouldered, are more convex, are not so strongly keeled, are not so deeply and strongly parted by the square impressed suture; and the apex is of the large blunt dome type, consists of only two whorls, and is simply carinated.

2. *Clathurella*, Carpenter, 1856.

Millet's earlier name (1826) of *Defrancia*, which has been largely adopted, is preoccupied by Bronn (1825) for a genus of Polyzoa, which had indeed previously been named *Pelagia* by Lamouroux (1821), but that name having been preoccupied by Péron in 1809 for a genus of the Acalephæ, the *Defrancia* of Bronn must come into use. The *Defrancia* of Millet must, therefore, unfortunately be dropped, and Carpenter's name, *Clathurella*, adopted.

Species.

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| 1. <i>Clathurella crispata</i> , Jan. | 11. <i>Clathurella circumvoluta</i> , Wats. |
| 2. <i>Clathurella formosa</i> , Jeffr. | 12. <i>Clathurella chyta</i> , Wats. |
| 3. <i>Clathurella leufroyi</i> , Mich. | 13. <i>Clathurella perpauzilla</i> , Wats. |
| 4. <i>Clathurella reticulata</i> , Renier. | 14. <i>Clathurella perparva</i> , Wats. |
| 5. <i>Clathurella hormophora</i> , Wats. | 15. <i>Clathurella kala</i> , n. sp. |
| 6. <i>Clathurella chariessa</i> , Wats. | 16. <i>Clathurella homæotata</i> , n. sp. |
| 7. <i>Clathurella pachia</i> , Wats. | 17. <i>Clathurella porcellana</i> , n. sp. |
| 8. <i>Clathurella pudens</i> , Wats. | 18. <i>Clathurella phyzanor</i> , n. sp. |
| 9. <i>Clathurella araneosa</i> , Wats. | 19. <i>Clathurella (Daphnella?) monoceros</i> , Wats. |
| 10. <i>Clathurella streptophora</i> , Wats. | 20. <i>Clathurella (Daphnella) compta</i> , Wats. |
| | 21. <i>Clathurella (Daphnella) autæcoessa</i> , Wats. |