

others, stronger and wider apart, occupy the base, and about 4 more the snout; here and there a much finer thread occurs in the intervals. *Colour* white. *Spire* high, subscalar, conical. *Apex* small, high, conical, with tumid whorls; the sculpture is typical, *i.e.*, with straight bars above and obliquely reticulated ones below; the two or three of the very tip are broken. *Whorls* 6 to 7, exclusive of those which form the apex, of regular increase, with a drooping concave shoulder, keeled, and below the keel almost cylindrical, but with a very slight contraction to the lower suture; the last whorl is short, tumid, with a rounded base produced into a short, broad, triangular, one-sided snout. *Suture* very slightly impressed and extremely small, as the inferior whorl laps up on the one above it. *Mouth* angularly oval, pointed above, broad in the middle, and obliquely prolonged below into the short canal. *Outer lip* concave in the sinus-area and angulated at the keel; it forms from this point a very regular curve to the front: the edge, which sweeps far out below, forms rather a low shoulder above, between which and the body lies the deep, rather narrow, open-mouthed, rounded sinus. *Inner lip* is excavated, has a slight raised border outside of it, is rather broad, and continues to the extreme point of the short narrowish pillar, which is rather obliquely cut off with a rounded twisted edge, and whose junction with the body is deeply concave. H. 0.54 in. B. 0.24. Penultimate whorl, height 0.1. Mouth, height 0.24, breadth 0.13.

This species has some resemblance to *Clathurella formosa*, Jeffr., and to another Challenger species from Station 73, for which I had chosen the name *Clathurella smileuta*, unfortunately a young specimen. The distinction between the present species and these others is expressed by the name *chyta*;¹ while *Clathurella smileuta*² is like a thing blocked out of the solid. *Clathurella formosa*, Jeffr., again resembles something on which superficial ornament has been laid and attached by melting. In all three cases there is resemblance in the forms and sculpture; but under that resemblance there is the strongest difference.

13. *Clathurella perpauvilla* (Watson), (Pl. XXII. fig. 7).

Pleurotoma (Defrancia) perpauvilla, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 10, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 468.

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W. North of Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

Shell.—Very small, high and narrow, white, ribbed and spiralled, with convex whorls, a small elongated regular body, impressed suture, a high, conical, small-tipped spire, a rounded base, and a small, longish, triangular one-sided snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the latter whorls about 9 biggish flatly rounded ribs, parted by equally broad open rounded furrows; in the upper whorls they barely reach the lower suture; on the last they hardly extend to the base; they originate at a shoulder below

¹ χυτός, cast.

² αμιλιουτός, chipped out.