

originate somewhat prominently in an angle of the whorls below the sinus-area, and run down to the point of the base, but do not extend to the snout; they are parted by rounded furrows of nearly three times their width: close below the sinus is a crowded row of very short, small, curved bars—the old sinus-scars. The whole surface is closely, very regularly, and rather sharply scored with lines of growth. Spirals—the earlier whorls are keeled by three equal, equally prominent, and equally parted rounded threads; on the last whorl others, weaker, appear between these; the lowest of the three loses in importance, and about seven others, not all quite equal nor quite equally parted, occupy the base, while four or five more somewhat similar cover the snout. *Colour* probably white, but stained with mud in which the specimens have lain. *Apex*: there are four embryonic whorls, which form a high cone with a slightly impressed suture; the extreme tip has evidently been small, but is broken: the sculpture is not typical, but consists of a series of straight bars ornamented with rough and projecting tubercles; these cross the whorls, but at the top and bottom of the whorls another set of short little bars occur between the larger ones. *Whorls*: these are 9 in all, of regular increase, rather short; above they are slightly concavely horizontal, at the three keels cylindrical, and below this contracted into the inferior suture; the last whorl is very short, a very little swollen, with a very short rounded base and a small snout. *Suture* impressed, but open. *Mouth* small, oval, rounded above, and drawn out into a canal below. *Outer lip* straight in the sinus-area, high-arched in the middle, concave in front, and straight along the canal: the edge forms a high shoulder above, between which and the body is the open, deep, rounded sinus. *Inner lip* thinly excavated, very early cut off at the sharp oblique edge of the pillar. H. 0·23 in. B. 0·09. Penultimate whorl, height 0·045. Mouth, height 0·09, breadth 0·05.

This species is classed under *Clathurella* only provisionally with a mark of interrogation, in consequence of the departure of the embryonic whorls from the typical sculpture. That sculpture and form of apex may probably serve as the safest basis of classification in the whole group.

15. *Clathurella cala*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 11).

Station 335. March 16, 1876. Lat. 32° 24' S., long. 13° 5' W. South-east Atlantic. 1425 fathoms. Pteropod ooze. Bottom temperature 37°.

Shell.—Thin, delicate white, angulated, obliquely plicate, spiralled, scalar, with a conical spire, a chestnut tip, a deep suture, short body-whorl, very contracted base, and a short, small, straight snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the last whorl about 15 (the number slowly decreases up the spire) narrow pinched-up oblique ribs which take their origin below the sinus-scar and die out on the base; they form a high hunchy shoulder to the whorls; on the upper whorls they extend to the lower suture;

¹ κάλος, beautiful.