

long-drawn, oblique, slowly narrowing, sharp, twisted edge. H. (of remaining whorls) 1.03 in. B. 0.35. Penultimate whorl, height 0.21. Mouth, height 0.49, breadth 0.18.

This very remarkable form, suggestive of the Narwhal's horn, has unfortunately lost its whole apex. If, therefore, I have put it in this group, it is that the whole style of the shell rather suggests this companionship; and at least I prefer to put it here than anywhere else I can think of. It has in form some features of resemblance to *Pleurotoma aureola*, Reeve, from the Philippines; but, apart from colour, it has a deeper suture and rounder whorls than that. In the shape and style of the shell in a general way it is extremely like *Genea bonellii*, Gené (in Bellardi, Moll. Terr. Terz. Piemonte, vol. i. p. 205, pl. xi. fig. 10, a very poor copy of which will be found in Tryon, vol. iii. p. 227, pl. lxxxv. fig. 582).

20. *Clathurella (Daphnella) compsa*,¹ Watson (Pl. XIX. fig. 9).

Pleurotoma (Daphnella) compsa, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 10, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 470.

Station 174D. August 3, 1874. Lat. 19° 5' 50" S., long. 178° 16' 20" E. Kandavu, Fiji. 210 fathoms. Coral mud.

Shell.—High, narrow, fusiform, white, with pale irregular ruddy-brown spots near the suture and at the apex, which is small and sharp; the whorls are rounded and reticulately ribbed, the last narrow and drawn out at the base; it has a high subscalar spire; the mouth is long and rather narrow, the outer lip thickened within and without, with a small sinus above and a distinct canal in front. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—on the earlier whorls there are sharp, narrow, prominent, slightly oblique, remote ribs; these increase in number and diminish in distinctness, till on the last whorl they are very numerous, crowded, and insignificant; this arises from intermediate riblets, which are almost invisible on the earlier whorls, reaching on the last a prominence equal to that of the others; these are best seen in the sinus-area. Behind the lip is a strong and broad varix, scored with the riblets, and bevelled off to a thin prominent edge. Spirals—the whole surface is covered with fine sharp raised spirals, very often alternating with finer ones in the intervals; they are separated by shallow square furrows of about the same breadth as the spirals; at their intersections with the longitudinals they are slightly nodose; in the sinus-area there are only fine crowded spirals, whilst on the snout these are strong and remote. *Colour* dead porcellanous white, with a few faint ruddy-brown blotches near the top of the whorls and toward the outer lip. *Spire* high, conical, scalar. *Apex* small, sharp, conical, consisting of 3 to 4 ruddy rounded embryonic whorls, the sculpture of which is that of the typical *Clathurella* group, i.e., the upper half of the whorls is scored longitudinally by very numerous minute, sharp, raised, curved bars, which split into two and cover the lower half of the whorls with exquisite little square-shaped reticu-

¹ κομψός, neat.