

tubercles, of which there are about 11 on the first ordinary and 16 on the last whorl; on the earlier whorls they are feebly prolonged downwards as riblets, but become weaker on the last whorls. The whole surface is closely scratched with hair-like and somewhat irregular lines of growth. Spirals—an exceedingly slight pad forms a faint inferior margination to the suture: between this and the line of tubercles the profile is oblique and straight, not concave: below the keel formed by the tubercles are a few very faint and sparse spiral threads. *Colour* pale flinty, whence the name. *Spire* conical, with interrupted profile-lines. *Apex* consists of two glossy, tumid, rounded whorls of nearly equal size, and with a very slight suture. *Whorls* 8 in all, of slow and regular increase; they are shouldered above and almost cylindrical below the keel; the last is small, contracts from the keel, and has a short, conical, hardly tumid base prolonged into a short small snout. *Suture* very slightly impressed, rather oblique. *Mouth* small, narrow, pear-shaped, angulated above, and drawn out into a short open canal in front. *Outer lip* steeply curved above, a little flatly prolonged forward; its edge, which retreats at the canal, is prominently rounded in the middle, and forms a high shoulder above, between which and the body is the rather deep, narrow, rounded sinus. *Inner lip*: there is a thinnish glaze on the body and pillar, whose union is very slightly concave; at that point occurs the generic fold, which is somewhat remote within the mouth, and is a rather strong thread; the front of the pillar is rather oblique, sharpish, and twisted. H. 0.41 in. B. 0.15. Penultimate whorl, height 0.06. Mouth, height 0.09, breadth 0.07.

This species differs from the preceding (which it very much resembles) in that the shell is smaller, the whorls more sharply keeled (the carination, too, higher), the contraction of their lower part less marked, the tubercles are rounder and tend less to be drawn out into riblets, the form of the shell is narrower, and the apex is much smaller.

#### 4. *Clionella*, Gray, 1847.

##### Species.

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| 1. <i>Clionella quadruplex</i> , Wats. | 4. <i>Clionella ambliæ</i> , Wats.      |
| 2. <i>Clionella exsculpta</i> , Wats.  | 5. <i>Clionella aglaophanes</i> , Wats. |
| 3. <i>Clionella tholoïdes</i> , Wats.  | 6. <i>Clionella lophoëssa</i> , Wats.   |

##### 1. *Clionella quadruplex*, Watson (Pl. XIX. fig. 7).

*Pleurotoma (Clionella) quadruplex*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 11, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvi. p. 253.

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

*Shell*.—Very high and narrow, conical, scalar, ribbed, bluntly keeled, with a very short conical base. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—below the suture is a double collar of