

5. *Dunkeria*, Carpenter, 1857.

*Dunkeria falcifera*, Watson (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 5).

*Dunkeria falcifera*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 7, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 251.

Station 56. May 29, 1873. Lat. 32° 8' 45" N., long. 64° 59' 35" W. Bermudas. Bottom temperature 38°·2. 1000 to 1075 fathoms. Coral mud.

*Shell*.—Small, high, conical, tapering a little abruptly to a fine point, longitudinally and spirally ribbed, with rounded whorls and base. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—in the last two whorls there are 14 to 15 rather narrow and sharpish ribs; they slowly increase in number as one follows them up the spire; on the two subembryonic whorls they suddenly increase to about 30. At the top of each whorl they are small, sharp, and strongly convex; lower down on the whorl they are straight; they are parted by flattish furrows two to three times their breadth; on the last whorl they are oblique and somewhat irregular in form and arrangement, on the base they disappear. Besides these the whole surface of ribs and furrows is scored with microscopic rounded and very distinct threads. *Spirals*—on each whorl there are five small rounded spiral threads; the highest and strongest lies at about two-fifths of the whorl's breadth below the suture, and forms an angular shoulder on the whorl, whose chief projection is at this point; the rest are pretty equally distributed on the whorl; the fourth is weaker than the two above it, and the fifth, which is still smaller, lies exactly at the suture. All of these, but especially the first, rise into little sharpish knots as they cross the ribs; on the subembryonic whorls they disappear. *Colour* glossy, translucent white. *Spire* high and conical, but the upper fourth of the shell tapers a little abruptly to a very fine point; its outlines are broken by the strong sutural constriction. *Apex*: the extreme tip is broken. *Whorls*: there are 8 below the missing embryonic one, of rapid growth in height and breadth; they have a sloping shoulder below the suture down to their point of chief breadth at the carination; from this to the third spiral, where is also a slight carination, they have a straightish outline; below this they contract on an equable curve into the suture; the base is roundly conical. *Suture*: its place is strongly defined by the constriction at the top and bottom of each whorl and by the lowest spiral, which forms its upper edge, but it is much interrupted and obscured by the curved points of the ribs, which bend round convergingly into it. *Mouth* gibbously oval, being almost semicircular to the right and obliquely straight on the body and pillar. *Outer lip* thin, advancing strongly at its junction with the body, from which point it retreats with a rapid open curve, which produces the sickle-like form of the ribs from which the species is named; across the base it is slightly flattened and patulous, with a faint open canaliculation towards the point of the pillar. *Pillar*, with a minute but distinct twist, is very oblique in both its planes; the