

flattening down of the extreme point of the first whorl, merely sufficient to prevent its being prominent. *Whorls* 15 to 16, of very gradual and regular increase, rounded, but the equal curve is slightly flattened for the first two-fifths of the whorl's height; the base is flatly rounded and rather produced. *Suture* linear, regular, impressed. *Mouth* rather small, rhomboidal, having an acute angle above and at the point of the pillar, and an obtuse angle at the corner of the base and at the top of the pillar. *Outer lip* very thin and sharp; it joins the body just at the circumbasal angulation, and springs at once very much forward, so as to form with the body a small, shallow, but acute-angled sinus; with a slight and regular forward curve it thus advances to the angulation of the base, from which it runs straight, flat, and slightly patulous to the point of the pillar, which it joins at a bluntly-acute angle, forming a slight but not at all incised canal. *Pillar* is not at all oblique, but is very slightly concave. *Inner lip* is entirely discontinuous across the body, and first makes its appearance in a small and slight porcellanous pad, which closely encircles the base of the pillar; its sharp-edged, narrow, and slightly patulous face forms the entire pillar. *Umbilicus* lies behind the thin pillar-lip, and is a distinct, little, pervious, funnel-shaped pore, sharply defined by the intrabasal carination. H. 0.62 in. B. 0.2. Penultimate whorl, height 0.083. Mouth, height 0.12, breadth 0.088.

I doubt very much whether this species really belongs to this genus. From Sars' *Hemiaclis* it seems, judging from his diagnosis and excellent drawings, to be distinguished by the thinness of the spire and by the minuteness of the apex, the size of the umbilicus, and the smallness of the mouth; in doubt, therefore, I accept Dr Gwyn Jeffrey's advice, and classify it as an *Aclis*, a convenient, because somewhat vague group. I have said that the shell is broadly subulate. The measurements show very plainly that it is so only relatively to its fellows in the genus.

2. *Aclis hyalina*, Watson (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 2).

Aclis hyalina, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 7, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 246.

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W. Off Pernambuco. 350 fathoms. Red mud.

Shell.—Broadly subulate, high, conical, umbilicate, ribless or very faintly ribbed on the earlier whorls, thin, glassy. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are very many, close-set, faint, irregular angulations of the surface, which, besides, is covered with very fine hair-like striæ; these under a lens look very sharp and regular, but under the microscope are seen to be rounded and irregular, made up of little inconstant curves, with changing swellings and depressions. Spirals—the surface is faintly malleated in a somewhat orderly fashion; but besides the larger system of malleations there is a second system a good deal smaller and more irregular, and the raised edges of these very slight depressions run in very numerous irregular and variable spiral lines, which are so slight as only to be visible in a changing light. On the base the longi-