

11. *Bittium gemmatum*, Watson (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 2).

*Cerithium (Bittium) gemmatum*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 5, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 113, sp. 14. (Not *Cerithium gemmatum*, Hinds, "Sulphur" Exped., p. 47, pl. xi. figs. 5, 6.)

*Cerithium Watsoni*,<sup>1</sup> Gwyn Jeffreys, "Lightning" and "Porcupine" Moll., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, p. 56, sp. 8, pl. vi. fig. 6.

Station II. January 13, 1873. Lat. 38° 10' N., long. 9° 14' W. Setubal. 470 fathoms. Green mud.

*Habitat.*—Off the Southern Spanish coast at various of the "Porcupine" Stations, in from 27 to 994 fathoms (Jeffr.)

*Shell.*—High, conical, not narrow for the genus, blunt, with straight outlines, distinct suture, rounded base, tubercled, thin, translucent white. *Sculpture:* Longitudinals—the whorls are crossed by oblique, curved, and tubercled ribs, of which there are on the last whorl 17, on the preceding 14, and they diminish rapidly in number. They are quite obsolete near the mouth, and die out on the base; they are parted by open longitudinal furrows fully wider than themselves. The furrows and ribs run down the spire from whorl to whorl without a twist, but with a strong sinistral obliquity. There are a very great many fine irregular and unequal lines of growth. Spirals—each whorl is carinated by two strongish rounded spiral threads, which rise into largish tubercles on the longitudinal ribs; the upper is rather the stronger and more prominent; near the mouth they both become feebler: the tubercles on the upper thread are smaller, while on the lower they disappear. These spirals are parted by a flat shallow furrow about twice as wide as themselves. Below the under spiral the whorls contract into the suture, above which is a very narrow flat thread, which on the base forms the strongish marginal border. Above the upper spiral the whorls also contract, and immediately below the suture there is a very small and feebly tubercled spiral. On the base, within the marginal thread, is another. The centre of the base is plain and a little impressed; here there are two fine threads, while a third, very minute, twists round the pillar itself. The whole surface is fretted with minute microscopic spiral scratches. *Colour* translucent white. *Spire* is high, and has straight outlines. *Apex*, which is blunt and perfectly rounded and glossy, has two whorls. *Whorls* 12 in all, of regular increase, convex, being constricted above and below. *Suture* linear, but well marked. *Mouth* oval, scarcely pointed above, and with an open shallow canal in front, resembling that in *Bittium reticulatum*. *Outer lip* very thin, very slightly ascending where it joins the body, forming an equable, nearly semicircular curve to the edge of the canal. *Pillar* very short and little projecting, with a distinct twist; at the point small, rounded, and narrow-edged. *Inner lip* forming a continuous curve across the body and up the pillar; on the body it is a thin glaze, but its edge on the

<sup>1</sup> This change is unnecessary, as Hind's species is not a *Bittium*.