on the upper part of the spire; round the base of each whorl is a suffused pale tint of brown, which is more or less the colour of the base of the shell; the point of the pillar is white. *Spire* high, narrow, and conical, slightly slewed to the left; so that while the left slope is straight, almost concave, the right slope is just perceptibly convex. *Whorls* probably 22, but of these the three or four apical ones are broken off; they are of very slow increase, flat, constricted on their upper part, flatly prominent in the middle, and contracted at the lower part; the base of the shell is flatly conical. *Suture* strongly defined by the depression in which it lies, but itself linear and projecting, being minutely marginated both above and below. *Mouth* squarely oval, pointed above, and at the front of the pillar by the canal, which is small. *Outer lip* broken. *Pillar* short, small, straight, scarcely excavated or twisted, at the point sharp and slightly advancing outwards. *Inner lip:* a very thin layer of glaze is carried across the body, and turns round the pillar in a few microscopic lines, by which alone it can be traced. H. 0·6 in. B. 0·12. Penultimate whorl, height 0·072. Mouth, height 0·08, breadth 0·06.

This has a good deal the proportions of *Bittium* (*Lovenella*) *metula* (Lovén), with a narrower base. It slightly resembles the *Triforis pfeifferi*, Crosse, and (apparently, for the British Museum tablet has more than one species on it) the *Triforis scitula*, A. Adams, both from South Australia; but these have only one series of gemmules, the upper row being very much smaller, and in both the whole shell is very much smaller and slenderer. *Triforis gigas*, Hinds, is a much thinner and less strongly tubercled and sutured shell. *Triforis angustissima*, Desh. (Moll. de Bourbon), is larger, broader in proportion, has the lower (in his description "supérieure," as he reverses the shell) row of tubercles larger, and lacks the infrasutural flat constriction with its small and finely tubercled spiral. *Triforis aspera*, Jeffr., is a smaller shell, with outlines more straight, smaller tubercles, a less impressed suture, and a more conical base.

4. *Triforis hebes*, Watson (Pl. XLIII. fig. 7).

Cerithium (*Triforis*) *hebes*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 5, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 103, sp. 3.

Station 135c. October 17, 1873. Lat. 37° 25′ 30″ S., long. 12° 28′ 30″ W. Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha Islands, South Atlantic. 100 to 150 fathoms. Rock, shells.

Shell.—Cylindrically conical, blunt, uncontracted towards the base, strong, translucent, hardly glossy. *Sculpture:* Longitudinals—on the last whorl there are about 20 longitudinal rows of rounded tubercles, parted by depressions of much the same breadth and form as themselves; they run more or less continuously and straight up the spire from whorl to whorl. There are indistinct lines of growth. Spirals—on each whorl the tubercles are arranged in three spiral rows, parted by rather deep but narrow squarish furrows. The highest row is rather smaller and less prominent than the others. The base of each whorl is sharply but not deeply constricted; the edge of this constriction appears on the margin of the base as a rounded thread, defined by a slight furrow, which,