

Philippi's generic diagnosis of *Fossarus* (Archiv. f. Naturgesch., 1841, vol. i. p. 42) gives an edentulate inner lip as a characteristic feature, yet in *Fossarus ambiguus* (Linne), which is the original type of the genus, there is a blunt tooth and a slight sinus or groove on the front of the pillar. As to the large umbilicus which is constantly attributed to *Fossarus ambiguus*, it is often a mere chink, and occasionally is quite absent. Of an epidermis, I confess I have never seen a trace.

5. *Iphitus*, Jeffreys, 1883.

*Iphitus tuberculatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. fig. 5).

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W. Off Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

*Shell*.—Triangular, carinated, conical, strong, tubercled, glossy: with a stiliform but slightly tumid tip, a short flat-sided spire, a linear suture, a flat short conical base, a strongly varixed lip, and a small circular marginated mouth. *Sculpture*: there are on each whorl two broad and strongly tubercled spiral threads; on the body-whorl there are two more of these, one just at or below the periphery, the other near the middle, and continuous with the strong labral varix; on the stiliform process these are absent. *Colour* glossy white. *Spire* conical, with a very slight convexity. *Apex*: the stiliform process consists of three cylindrical whorls, of which the second is a little tumid; the first two are smooth, the third is scored with about six rounded spiral threads. *Whorls* 7½ to 8 in all, of very slow increase, the last is strongly angulated round the base. *Suture* slightly impressed, scarcely oblique. *Mouth* very small, very obliquely cut off from above downwards and backwards, round as in *Scalaria*, with a strong, prominent, continuous margin all round. *Outer lip* a little descending, enormously thick, having a strong varix and a double interior margin. *Inner lip* prominent on the body, where there is a sharp deep little cleft between the lip and the body-whorl; on the very short pillar the second margin of the mouth becomes prominent, and rises into a cord, with a minute furrow between it and the second basal spiral, which is continuous with the varix. H. 0·07 in. B. 0·049. Mouth, externally 0·027 each way, internally 0·017 each way.

This is an interesting addition, and of a more fully grown specimen to Dr Gwyn Jeffreys' curious little genus (see Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 113, *Iphitus tuberculatus*, p. 114, pl. xx, fig. 12). The form of the mouth in his specimen was suggestive of a young shell, and this view the Challenger species seems to confirm. The absence of longitudinal striæ on the stiliform process indicates that this feature is specific, not generic.