

crowded, on the second and first they are absent. There are besides these very numerous, close-set, rounded, microscopic threads on the lines of growth; these, as usual, are most distinct on the base. Spirals—there are on each whorl three very narrow rather prominent threads, which rise into tubercles in crossing the longitudinal ribs. The highest, which is the strongest, is about two-fifths of the whorl's height below the suture, the costal tubercles on it are sharp and prominent, and it forms a distinct though not strong carina; on the last whorl the edge of the basal tabulation, which exactly meets the outer lip, forms a fourth thread, and between all the spirals there is a faint trace of one intermediate, like a shadow; on the tabulation of the base there are three or four very feeble and faint rounded threads. *Colour* glossy, transparent white. *Spire* very high and narrow, perfectly conical, but having its outlines broken by the strong sutural contractions which constrict the top and bottom of each whorl. *Apex* small and regularly attenuated, but blunt and quite round, the extreme tip being slightly turned in. *Whorls*  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , of very gradual and regular increase; with a sloping shoulder below the suture, they bulge roundly and contract slightly into the suture below; the projection of the spiral threads gives the curve of the whorls a slight angulation, which is strongest at the carinal or highest of the three threads; the base is rounded and scarcely at all projecting. *Suture* lies in the bottom of a deep and broad angular constriction, and is well marked above by a minute round thread. *Mouth* small, gibbously oval, slightly pointed above and in front of the pillar. *Outer lip* thin, advancing very little at its junction with the body, and there a little contracted, slightly patulous in all the rest of its sweep. *Pillar* very perpendicular, concave and narrow. *Inner lip* is carried across the body as a thin glaze; it spreads out a very little just at the top of the pillar, down which it advances with a very narrow and slightly angulated, but not at all reverted edge. H. 0.36 in. B. 0.1. Penultimate whorl, height 0.05. Mouth, height 0.05, breadth 0.048.

This is a little shell of remarkable beauty. Its generic place has been very difficult to determine. Its outer lip is a little chipped, which has added to the difficulty. There are none of the microscopic spirals which characterise *Turritella*. There is no such siphonal canal as would justify its being classed as a *Cerithium*. The longitudinal sculpture separates it from *Mesalia*. Mr Edgar A. Smith recommended *Fenella*, where it is now placed, because nothing more satisfactory suggests itself. Mr A. Adams' diagnosis of the genus (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1864, vol. xiii. p. 40; *Journ. de conch.*, 1868, p. 47, pl. iv. fig. 5) “. . . labro simplici, acuto, non reflexo, incrassato aut varicoso,” implies that the outer lip is not reflected, but is *either* thickened *or* varicose. In none of the species described is this feature mentioned; and Mr E. A. Smith writes to me that among the *Fenellas* of the British Museum, “of which we have several species and many specimens, I do not find any thickening or varix on the labrum.” It seems probable, therefore, that Mr Adams' thought was “non reflexo, incrassato nec varicoso,” and that “aut” slipped in by accident and transformed his meaning. Still, a slight difficulty remains, since the aperture is not quite “*integra antice*,” as the old lines of growth indicate, in spite of the chipped lip; but the indication of an “*emargination*” is too slight, as is said above, to allow the shell being placed under *Cerithium*.