

disease. In this species the general form of the shell, and especially that of the body-whorl, is even liker a *Bulla* than is the case with *Scaphander puncto-striatus* (Migh.); but the apex is not perforated. As in that species, one, looking up the pillar, can only see a single complete whorl. The minute stippling of the spirals resembles, on a still smaller scale, that feature in *Scaphander lignarius* (Linne). Compared to *Scaphander mundus*, Watson, this is a much more tumid form, and the sculpture is markedly different.

4. *Scaphander gracilis*, Watson (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 4).

*Scaphander gracilis*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 20, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvii. p. 345.

Station 73. June 30, 1873. Lat. 38° 30' N., long. 31° 14' W. West of Azores. 1000 fathoms. Pteropod ooze. Bottom temperature 39°·4 F.

Station 78. July 10, 1873. Lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W. Off San Miguel, Azores. 1000 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

*Shell*.—Thinnish, oblong, slightly flattened, a little narrowed upward, obliquely truncate at the top, where the outer lip rises like a tooth on the right; in front it is a little oblique toward the right, very little expanded, rounded towards the point. The mouth is pear-shaped and small for the genus. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—the lines of growth are very slight. Spirals—the whole surface is dotted over with fine remote stipplings somewhat variable in size and shape, running in rather oblique spiral lines, which are a little crowded above and distant in front, where, however, an additional finer line of minute stipplings is often intercalated. *Epidermis* membranaceous, pale lemon-yellow. *Colour* dead white, with occasional translucent longitudinal bands. *Crown* consists of the bluntly rounded edge of a small shallow round pit, which is partly or wholly choked up with the labial callus: the line across the crown is very oblique. *Mouth* rather small, pear-shaped, and nearly straight. *Outer lip* slightly thickened and reflected on the crown of the shell, from which it rises upwards and projects forwards like a tooth: from this point it advances almost straight with a patulous and scarcely convex edge to the beginning of the base, whence it sweeps round, retreating and very patulous to the point of the pillar. *Inner lip* very slightly convex above, almost straight in its oblique course across the base; on all this part a thickish well-defined glaze is spread on the front of the body; as the mouth begins to widen, this glaze is pressed out into a blunt angulation, almost a tooth, which is prolonged to the left in the narrow-edged, flat-fronted, truncated, twisted, concave pillar: here the reverted callus, which dies out at the point of the pillar, has behind it a small shallow flat furrow leading up into a pore-shaped umbilicus. Looking up the axis of the shell, though the opening is rather narrow, two whorls can be distinguished. H. 0·62 in. B. 0·34. Greatest breadth of mouth, 0·24.

This is a long and narrow shell with little of the generic peculiarity of shape, though the anterior splay form is recognisable. The singular thickening of the pillar seems to increase with