Shell.—Small, short, truncately conical, with straightish outlines, a perforated crown, and a small papillary apex, rounded and tumid in front. Sculpture: Longitudinals—the lines of growth are very slight; but round the top of the shell is a coronal of delicate folds forming ridges and furrows of about equal strength; these extend over the top and into the perforation of the crown. Spirals—round the top is a slight but marked constriction; above this the top converges, and is finely scored with small close-set furrows; the rest of the shell is superficially scratched with delicate, sharp-cut, fretted, remote furrows parted by flat surfaces: on the base the furrows are closer and coarser, and the intervals rounded. Colour translucent white. Mouth the entire length of the shell, being considerably produced posteriorly, where it is enlarged; in the middle it is narrow and slightly bent, in front it is large and oval. Whorls 3 to 4; the apex is papillary, but very small, and so deeply immersed as to be doubtfully visible. Suture very difficult to distinguish, but apparently impressed. Outer lip rises from the inner side of the perforation and bends in over it, so as partially to cover it: it arches freely round and is not at all emarginate; it runs pretty straight forward for about three-fifths of its length, at this point it is slightly constricted and contracted, but immediately bends to the right and curves very regularly round the base, where it is patulous. Top contracted, rounded, oblique, harshly radiatingly striate, and deeply narrowly impressed. Inner lip convex, tumid in front, oblique and slightly concave on the pillar, which is feebly toothed, and has a very narrow, scarcely patulous, prominent edge, with a minute furrow behind it. H. 0.1 in. B. 0.047. Mouth, breadth at same place 0.024.

This species exceedingly resembles the young of *Utriculus famelicus*, Watson, but is very much broader in proportion to its length. *Cylichna fijiensis*, E. A. Smith, is much larger and slimmer.

## 12. Utriculus (Tornatina) canaliculatus (Say).

Volvaria canaliculata, Say, Journ. Philadelph. Acad. Nat. Science, vol. v. p. 211.

Bullina canaliculata, Say, Amer. Conch., pl. xix., and (ed. Binney) p. 193, pl. xxxix.

Bulla canaliculata, Gould, Invert. of Massachusetts, p. 166, fig. 97.

Utriculus canalicalutus, Binney's Gould, Invert. of Massachusetts, p. 219, fig. 510.

Bulla (Tornatina) canaliculata, A. Adams in Sowerby's Thes. Conch., vol. ii. pt. 11, p. 566, sp. 12, pl. cxxi. fig. 25 (pessime).

Utriculus canaliculatus, Tryon, Mar. Moll. United States, p. 103, sp. 2, pl. xiii. fig. 212.

Station 113A. September 2, 1873. Lat. 3° 47′ S., long. 32° 24′ 30″ W. Anchorage off Fernando-Noronha. 7 to 25 fathoms. Volcanic sand and gravel.

Habitat.—South Carolina, United States (Say); Massachusetts (Gould).

I identified this species from specimens in the British Museum, which are in poor condition Some doubt having arisen of the correctness of the identification, I asked Mr Edgar A. Smith to reexamine the species for me. He writes: "Yours is a smaller shell, and (I believe) with a deeper