

*Shell.*—Small, oval, broadest below the middle, narrowing to both ends, but especially upwards, thin, transparent, and glossy, rather strongly and remotely striate spirally above and below, the narrow mouth is longer than the body, the top is conically depressed, the straight, slightly oblique, scarcely toothed pillar has behind it a minute furrow and chink. *Sculpture:* Longitudinals—there are fine hair-like lines of growth. Spirals—the middle of the shell is smooth; in front there are about eight strongish remote crimped furrows: these become rather crowded on the base; above there are about four similar furrows. *Colour* hyaline white. *Mouth* long, narrow, curved throughout its whole length. *Outer lip* rises very slightly above the body, is rounded, with a very slight angulation at the outer corner, from which point to the corner of the base it is a little flatly curved; on the base the curve is rapid, and the shell is there slightly emarginate. *Top* is small, oblique, and has a conical depression in the middle behind the lip. *Inner lip* flatly curved on the body; the pillar is almost quite straight but a little oblique in its direction. There is a very faint appearance of a tooth on it in front, and behind it is a small furrow and chink. H. 0·07 in. B. 0·04. Mouth, breadth at same place, 0·01.

This may very possibly be a young shell, but among the Bullidæ it is impossible to judge whether a solitary specimen is full-grown or not. Compared with the young of *Bulla semilævis*, Seg., this is much slimmer in form, with a longer and smaller body, it is more narrowed and pointed at both ends, and is much more strongly and definitely striate. Compared with the young of *Bulla hydatis*, Linne, besides these same points of distinction, there is the strong curve of the line of the mouth, which in that species is nearly straight. *Atys speciosa*, A. Adams, is in form very like, but is shorter and broader, and more contracted posteriorly; and this Challenger species is not an *Atys*. Something without colour between *Cylichna marmorata*, A. Adams, and *Cylichna bizona*, A. Adams, would be very near. *Cylichna luticola*, C. B. Adams, is much more cylindrical.

10. *Cylichna reticulata*, Watson (Pl. L. fig. 2).

*Cylichna reticulata*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 19, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvii. p. 323.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E. Wednesday Island, off Cape York. 8 fathoms. Coral mud.

Station 187. September 9, 1874. Lat. 10° 36' S., long. 141° 55' E. Near Cape York, North Australia. 6 fathoms. Coral mud.

*Shell.*—Small, oblong to subcylindrical, harshly reticulated, white, with a narrow scarcely curved mouth, a lip produced posteriorly, an oblique perforated top, a subpatulous direct and oblique pillar lip reverted on a narrow umbilicus. *Sculpture:* Longitudinals—the whole surface is scored with strong rounded furrows, which follow the lines of growth and are parted by interstices about once and a half their width. Spirals—similar to the longitudinals, but rather stronger and further apart, are spiral furrows, the intersection of