2. *Strebloceras*, Carpenter, 1858.

Strebloceras subannulatum, de Folin (CÆCIDÆ, Pl. I. figs. 2, 3).

Strebloceras subannulatum, de Folin, Cæcidæ of the Challenger Expedition, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 807.

July 1875. Reefs off Honolulu. 40 fathoms. Three specimens.

Testa minuta, bicurvata, vitrea, diaphana, nitida, nucleo spirali, obliquo, anfractibus duobus; postea testa tubularis, latitudine accrescens, curvam duplicem sequens, transversim subannulata, annulis latis, minutissime expressis, subacutis, late separatis. Apertura obliqua.

Length, 0·12 in. Breadth, 0·02 in.

These three specimens are the first living representatives of the genus; and that they really belong to it is obvious, since the nucleus exhibits two or two-and-a-half whorls and is placed at the side, not in the central plane of the shell—the position occupied by the nucleus in *Cæcum* with as many whorls, and in *Parastrophia* with only half-a-whorl; and this is a distinction of great importance. Below the nucleus the shell increases steadily in breadth, and as it lengthens takes a curve in two planes. The shell is vitreous, translucent, glossy, and thin, ornamented by broad, remote, transverse, slightly sharp undulations, which can hardly be reckoned rings, being so faint as only to be visible under the microscope. This ornamentation, slight as it is, is very characteristic. The mouth is oblique, with the obliquity turned towards the plane of the apex of the nucleus. This is a feature of some importance in the family of Cæcidæ, the direction of the oblique mouth being constant in the well-known genera *Cæcum*, Flem., and *Meioceras*, Carp.; and the same may be affirmed of *Parastrophia*.

3. *Watsonia*, de Folin, 1879.

Testa probabiliter primum nucleosa, postea tubularis, decollata, vix bicurvata, conica. Apertura orbicularis, valde obliqua, valide circumdata.

The three specimens here under consideration have all the appearances of belonging to the family of the Cæcidæ. Their form is very peculiar: obviously they have lost the embryonic shell, and the opening thus made has been closed by a septum; but, unlike the case in *Cæcum*, only a single decollation has taken place here, leaving the shell acutely conical. On this feature the new genus is founded, which I have dedicated to the Rev. Robert Boog Watson.

Watsonia elegans, de Folin (CÆCIDÆ, Pl. I. figs. 4–6).

Watsonia elegans, de Folin, Cæcidæ of the Challenger Expedition, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 808.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30′ S., long. 142° 18′ E. Wednesday Island, Cape York. 8 fathoms. Coral mud. Surface temperature 77°·2 F. Three specimens.