

2. *Cæcum attenuatum*, de Folin (CÆCIDÆ, Pl. II. figs. 9–11).

*Cæcum attenuatum*, de Folin, Cæcidæ of the Challenger Expedition, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 809.

September 8, 1874. Flinders Passage, Cape York. 7 fathoms. Nine specimens.

Testa, quoad genus, mediocris, conica, arcuata, elongata, alba, parum nitida, subopaca, annulis numerosis crebris haud seu vix expressis cincta, aperturam versus paululo latior vel dilatata. Apertura vix obliqua, haud marginata, parum contracta. Septo valido mamillato-ungulato, margine laterali bicurvato, dorsali gibboso.

Length, 0·07 in. Breadth, 0·016 in.

A very curious species, very small, conical, curved, long in proportion to its breadth, slightly glossy, opaque. It looks smooth; but under a lens it appears ornamented with numerous close-set, scarcely projecting rings. Towards the mouth the shell broadens a little and then contracts, thus forming a peristome which is slightly oblique and has no ledge. The septum is enormous, and in form is at once mamillated and unguled. Its dorsal protuberance or hump, when looked at from behind, rises in an equable curve from either side.

3. *Cæcum sepimentum*, de Folin.

*Cæcum sepimentum*, de Folin, Les Fonds de la Mer, vol. i. p. 84, pl. vi. fig. 7.

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

Var. *arcuata*, De Folin.

Station 172. July 22, 1874. Lat. 20° 58' S., long. 175° 9' W. Tongatabu. 18 fathoms. Coral mud. Surface temperature 75° F. One specimen.

September 28, 1875. Tahiti Harbour. 20 fathoms. Two specimens.

This is a species originally described from specimens dredged at Mauritius. The numerous specimens from Honolulu are quite of the typical form. The var. *arcuata* is shorter and more bent. The specimen from Tongatabu is somewhat broader and has thicker rings than those from Tahiti.

4. *Cæcum*, n. sp. (CÆCIDÆ, Pl. II. fig. 12).

July 1875. Reefs off Honolulu. 40 fathoms. One broken specimen.

Probably a third of the shell is broken away. It is ornamented with strong and pretty regular rounded transverse rings, which are parted by hollows as broad and as rounded as the rings. The septum is regularly and hemispherically mamillated with a coarsely tubercled surface. It seems to be a new species.