

<i>Fissurisepta</i> ,	{	Fissure a round hole at the tip, whole apex removed, shell glassy with minute white tubercles, internal septum a straight slightly oblique lamina.
Seguenza.		
<i>Rimula</i> ,	{	Fissure a long cleft between top and front edge, apex persistent, sculpture reticulated, no internal septum.
Defrance.		
<i>Semperia</i> ,	{	Fissure a long cleft near the front edge, apex persistent, sculpture reticulated, no internal septum.
Crosse.		

This last genus is founded merely on the young shell of *Emarginula fissura*, Linn. = *reticulata*, Sow., which very soon loses the distinctive feature referred to above, but often in maturity has the front edges of the fissure very close together, and sometimes overlapping though separate. It is *Emarginula emendata*, Sow., the *Semperia paivana*, Crosse.

As regards the previous genus *Rimula*, it was created by Defrance for some Middle Eocene fossils from the North of France. These unfortunately I did not see in the magnificent collection of the École des Mines at Paris, and the Jurassic *Rimulas* which I examined there are so choked with the hard limestone matrix in which they are preserved, that the inside of the shell is invisible. Morris and Lycett in their "Gasteropoda of the Great Oolite" (Pal. Soc. Lond., pp. 86 and 87) give no information as to the interior of the species they describe. Pictet in his Palæontologie (2d ed., vol. iii. p. 283), while giving no help in his text, figures (see pl. lxxviii. fig. 20) *Rimula blainvillei*, Defr., and shows the interior certainly without any septum, which agrees exactly with Defrance's silence regarding any such feature. *Rimula* is therefore a genus without a septum. That is how Adams understood it when he classed under it his five little species from the Pacific. If, therefore, the presence of a septum should be established in Defrance's type species, no choice would remain but either to suppress the genus *Rimula* altogether, or, which would be better, to preserve the name and attribute the genus to A. Adams.

1. *Puncturella clathrata*, Jeffreys.

Puncturella clathrata, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, "Lightning" and "Porcupine" Moll., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., Nov. 14, 1882, p. 676, pl. 1. fig. 11.

„ *pecta*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 16, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvii. p. 34, sp. 6.

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W. Off Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

Habitat.—North Atlantic.

Shell.—Small, porcellanous, oblong, scarcely perceptibly broader in front; its slopes are conical and straight till close to the top, which projects backwards but little; there are strongish ribs and still stronger concentric threads; the slit is short and broad. *Sculpture*: There are about 35 strongish rounded riblets with feebler ones between, bringing up the total number to 60 or 70; overlying these, and forming minute knots at the crossings, are rather stronger, concentric, rounded threads, giving to the surface a wattled appearance. *Colour* faintly brownish grey. *Apex* rather coarse, curled in, but very little reverted or flattened; there are just two whorls in all. *Slit* oblong, being short and