

embryonic, and are very finely, microscopically, reticulately scratched. *Whorls* 4, of not very rapid increase, convex above, rounded at the periphery, and a little excavated on the base by the large-mouthed umbilicus. *Mouth* large, very oblique, and round, but a considerable section of the circle is cut off by the irregular and twisted pillar. *Outer lip* descending, well arched all round; beyond the point of the pillar it sweeps on with a sharp, prominent edge, enclosing the umbilicus, up into which it plunges direct. *Inner lip* strong and defined, but excessively short and retiring on the body, being cut quite away so as completely to expose the umbilicus, deeply but widely sinuated at the top of the pillar, which is slightly twisted, has an oblique, sharp, rounded, but not at all patulous edge; is bluntly toothed, and slightly truncate at the point, which does not run out to the edge of the outer lip, but dies out gradually just within it. *Puncture* consists of a single most minute oval pore, which opens in a slight bulge of the exterior a little way back from the lip-edge, and has a very slightly thickened margin inside; from it a slight straight furrow runs forwards along the inner surface of the shell; the surface longitudinals bend sharply backwards at the hole, and a little way before the opening is reached, as if preparation were being made for the formation of the opening before it was accomplished. L. 0.053 in. B. 0.078. Mouth, length 0.043, breadth 0.044.

The peculiarity of the outer lip in its relation to the umbilicus in this and the preceding species, a feature which often occurs also in the fossil genus (*Trochotoma*), will probably offer a sub-generic, or even generic distinction, for those who love to multiply our difficulties of nomenclature.

3. *Schismope carinata*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 6).

April 23, 1874. Port Jackson, Sydney, Australia. 6-15 fathoms.

Station 185B. August 31, 1874. Lat. 11° 38' 15" S., long. 143° 59' 38" E. Raine Island, Cape York, North-Eastern Australia. 155 fathoms. Coral sand.

*Shell*.—Tumid, but depressed, finely ribbed and strongly keeled, with a flattened but scalar spire, convex whorls, a minute apex, a tumid base, and a large funnel-shaped, shallow, carinated umbilicus. *Sculpture*: there are both above and below sharp, little, distant, curved, radiating riblets, between which the whole surface is exquisitely scratched with microscopic lines. *Spirals*: there is a strong, rounded, expressed double keel, formed by the two edges of the canal scar, which encircles rather more than the whole of the last whorl (except near the mouth); this canal is sunken and is strongly scored. Above the canal the surface is smooth, but a few microscopic spiral threads exist; below and remote from this canal there are on the base three, strong, round to square threads, of which the highest is the strongest, and tends to become flattened and expanded into a great spiral fold of the shell rather than a mere thread; besides these another similar but weaker encircles the umbilicus. *Colour* hyaline, but hardly glossy. *Spire* slightly exerted, the whorls