

sinus-area, only marked by the lines of growth and microscopic spirals; this band at the top of each whorl gives the scalar appearance to the spire; below this is a slight raised border, where the longitudinal ribs arise; and here there is an angulation of the whorl, which is sharp and median on the upper whorls, but is less so on the last. Close below the border of the sinus-area is the first spiral thread, a series of which, fine, rounded, little raised, cover the rest of the shell, rising into small knots on the riblets; of these threads there are about two on the earlier whorls, four on the penultimate, and about nine or ten on the last, exclusive of those on the snout, of which there are about nine: of these the highest are a little stronger, and the following ones a little more crowded than the others. The whole surface of the shell is microscopically granulated. *Colour* dead white. *Spire* high, narrow, conical, subscalar. *Apex* consists of four conical embryonic whorls rising to a minute rounded point a little bent over to one side; they have a sharp expressed keel and a broad, slightly impressed suture. *Whorls* 11, rather short, of very regular increase; they have a sloping, slightly sunken shoulder, below which they have a slight angulation, which is made prominent by the swelling of the riblets and the spiral thread which connects these; from this point, which lies rather above the middle, the whorls contract gradually downwards till just at the lower suture, where there is a very slight sudden constriction. The last whorl is small, contracting from the keel, with a pinch in toward the point at the base, which is produced into a narrow, slightly elongated, triangular snout. *Suture*: there is a small narrow depression in the bottom of the open constriction of the whorls. *Mouth* oblique, narrow, pear-shaped, slightly angulated above, and produced below into a narrow canal. *Outer lip* thin and sharp, but strengthened by a remote, rather prominent though narrow labral varix: it is only slightly curved on the profile of the shell; but the lip-edge advances in a very high prominent shoulder, between which and the body lies the narrow, rounded, gutter-like sinus, with a prominent reverted outer edge all round. *Inner lip* slightly thickened and feebly tubercled above; it is thin on the body, but is thicker again on the pillar, on which it advances very directly, with a slightly raised edge, but does not reach the point of the shell, the pillar being cut off with a long, oblique, narrow, barely twisted edge, which advances along the side of the canal beyond the thin callus of the pillar. H. 0·57 in. B. 0·21. Penultimate whorl, height 0·09. Mouth, height 0·25, breadth 0·08.

This species considerably resembles *Pleurotoma amœna*, E. A. Sm., from New Zealand; but that species has not so scalar a spire, its base and canal are longer, and its apex is blunt. The name of the species is derived from the sculpture.

36. *Pleurotoma (Drillia) sterrha*,¹ Watson (Pl. XXI. fig. 3).

Pleurotoma (Drillia) sterrha, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 426.

September 8, 1874. Flinders Passage, off Cape York, Torres Strait. 7 fathoms.

September 8, 1874. Cape York, off Albany Island. 3 to 12 fathoms.

¹ σπιρῆς, solid.