

42. *Pleurotoma (Crassispira) owenii*, Gray.

Pleurotoma (Genota) owenii, Gray, MS., Brit. Museum.

Clavatula striata, Gray, Appendix to King's Australia, p. 485 (teste E. A. Smith).

(?) *Pleurotoma owenii*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. i. pl. ix. fig. 70.

Drillia (Crassispira) owenii, Angas, Port Jackson Moll., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 202, No. 99.

Pleurotoma (Surgula) owenii, Weinkauff, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 98, sp. 117, pl. xxi. fig. 5.

Surcula owenii, Tryon, Manual, vol. vi. p. 242, pl. vii. fig. 91.

April 17 and 18, 1874. Port-Jackson, Sydney. 2 to 10 fathoms.

Habitat.—East coast of Africa (Reeve), Sydney, and Tonga Islands (British Museum).

Reeve's figure and description of this species and the locality assigned to it suggest something quite different from the type preserved in the British Museum.

43. *Pleurotoma (Bela) ula*,¹ Watson (Pl. XXII. fig. 1).

Pleurotoma (Drillia) ula, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 420.

Station 169. July 10, 1874. Lat. 37° 34' S., long. 179° 22' E. North-east from New Zealand. 700 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 40°.

Shell.—Rather short, fusiform, biconical, scalar, angulated, obsoletely ribbed, with rather strong spiral threads. The snout is rather short, broadish, and lop-sided. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the last whorl about 18 very oblique, curved, narrow, rather obsolete, irregularly arranged riblets parted by wider shallow furrows; they originate faintly at the suture, are strongest and somewhat mucronate at the angulation, extend to the lower suture, and appear on the base, but not on the snout; they are much stronger on the earlier whorls than on the last one. There are very many fine hair-like lines of growth. Spirals—there are a great many remote hair-like threads; on the shoulder below the suture these are fine and closer-set than on the body and base; the carinal one at the angulation and that next below this, especially the first, are strong; they are ornamented with close-set, round, minute granules, which swell into small prominent tubercles in crossing the riblets; those on the carinal spiral in particular are high, sharp, and horizontally elongated. In the interstices of the ribs and spirals the whole surface is microscopically granulated: it is this granulated surface which gives the peculiar crisp aspect to the texture of the shell, from which its name is taken. *Colour* semi-transparent flinty, white, with a crisp or slightly frosted aspect. *Spire* scalar, rather stumpy conical, with its profile-lines much interrupted by the constriction of the sutures. *Apex*: there are two globose embryonic whorls, of which the first is immersed, but scarcely flattened down on one side; they are rather remotely microscopically regularly striated. *Whorls* 5½ in

¹ οὐλας, crisp.