

Station 149D. January 20, 1874. Lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 13' E. Kerguelen Island, Royal Sound. 28 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Habitat.—Kerguelen in 120 fathoms, on a rocky bottom (Studer).

Professor v. Martens, whose admirable figure is reproduced here, has confirmed my identification of the species and also of a variety of it obtained by the Challenger. In both of these, particularly on the base, a few faint and irregular spiral threads exist besides those referred to by him in the sinus-area; though somewhat faint, they are also to be found on his specimens. One of the spirals on the base forms a very slight angulation or keel. The operculum, which Professor v. Martens does not mention, like that of many of these frigid Pleurotomas, is pale yellow, thin, oval, slightly pointed below, where, on the outside face, as often, is the minute slightly elevated nucleus in shape like a finger-nail; from this the numerous fine lines of growth returning upon themselves form oval loops. These lines, as usual, are a little stronger and more crowded on the pillar edge.

53. *Pleurotoma (Spirotropis) aganactica*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 8).

Station 133. October 11, 1873. Lat. 35° 41' S., long. 20° 55' W. Mid-Atlantic. 1900 fathoms. Globigerina ooze. Bottom temperature 35°·4.

Shell.—Thin, long, narrow, white, feebly double-keeled, spiralled, with a short rounded base, broad, short, lop-sided snout, high conical spire, and slightly angularly impressed suture. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—nothing but lines of growth in slight puckerings. Spirals—with the exception of the subsutural area, the surface is scored with slight broadish threads with feeble furrows. Two of the threads stronger than the rest, and about $\frac{1}{10}$ in. apart, lie at the periphery, and form a blunt double-keel on the whorls; under the lower one and within the contraction of the base is another thread not quite so strong as either of these two. *Colour* white, but the shell is very much weathered. *Spire* tall and conical. *Apex*: all the upper whorls of the spire are gone. *Whorls*: only $3\frac{1}{2}$ remain; the last is small, but is a little tumid, with a short rounded base and a very short lop-sided snout. *Suture* rather oblique, well marked by the angulation of the whorls and by a slight contraction of the whorl just above. *Mouth* elongately oval, rather small. *Outer lip* thin, well arched; the sinus is strong, but very open; it lies near the suture with a triangular shelf above it. *Inner lip* spreads with a broad thin glaze on the body; its line is concave; the pillar is short, slightly oblique, and is shortly cut off, with a slight twist at the point. H. 1 in. B. 0·48. Penultimate whorl, height 0·22. Breadth of first remaining whorl, 0·18. Mouth, height 0·48, breadth 0·29.

The solitary specimen of this species has been grievously fretted by an *Actinia*, and is indeed but a fragment, not less than 5 or 6 whorls having perished, and the surface of the shell being much destroyed.

¹ *αγανακτικώς*, easily fretted, as weak and thin.