

tudinal striæ are rather stronger, and the spiral system feebler than on the spire. The edge of the base is rounded, but there is a change of direction at that part which produces a very slight angulation. The lip of the small umbilicus is thickened and angulated. *Colour* glossy on the surface; the shell is milkily transparent, glassy, and thin. *Spire* conical, with a very slightly concave profile, long and fine. *Apex* small, rounded, but with a very slight contraction and prominence on one side, in consequence of the extreme tip being not entirely suppressed. *Whorls* 12, of gradual and regular increase, convex; the base is rounded, slightly tumid, and produced. *Suture* linear, regular, rather sharply though minutely impressed. *Mouth* small, oval. *Outer lip* leaves the body a little below the contraction of the base; from this point it advances forwards so as to form with the body a small but acute-angled sinus; it sweeps round, not patulous, with a very regular curve to the point of the pillar, which it joins at a bluntly-acute angle, and forms there a slight but not at all incised canal. *Pillar* is very slightly oblique and a little concave. *Inner lip* is entirely discontinuous across the body, and first appears in a minute thin abrupt edge, which surrounds the base of the pillar; its very thin, narrow, and slightly patulous face forms the entire pillar. *Umbilicus* lies behind the thin pillar-lip, and is a minute deep funnel-shaped pore, sharply defined by its angulated and thickened basal lip. H. 0.42 in. B. 0.15. Penultimate whorl, height 0.062. Mouth, height 0.094, breadth 0.064.

This species is very closely related to *Aclis mizon*, Wats., and in any classification they will certainly go together. From that species this differs not only in the ribs, which are probably a very variable feature, but, besides, the shell is proportionally broader, the spire is less attenuated, the base is rounder and more tumid, the suture is more *linearly* impressed and less open, the whorls are more regularly rounded and of more rapid increase, the apex is larger, and the extreme tip is more projecting.

3. *Aclis sarissa*,¹ Watson (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 3).

Aclis sarissa, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 7, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 247.

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W. Off Pernambuco. 350 fathoms. Red mud.

Shell.—Subulate, conical, smooth, white, glossy, with rounded whorls and a somewhat impressed suture. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are a few very minute and faint lines of growth. Spirals—there are a few irregular and very slight transverse angulations, which are connected with a very subdued and almost invisible malleated surface, which may be seen in a changing light. *Colour* white, probably transparent in fresh specimens; the surface, which is glassy, is very smooth. *Spire* conical, but not quite regularly so, being slightly convex in the middle and very faintly concave above and below. *Apex*,

¹ *Sarissa*, a pike.