

This species seems to be somewhat variable in size, one of the five specimens which represent it being a good deal larger than the rest, with the same number of whorls. Another specimen is more dumpily conical.

It has some resemblance in a general way to *Cerithiopsis metaxæ* (Chiaje), but in that the contour lines are more regularly conical, the spire is not at all scalar, the whorls are convexly rounded, there is no deep sutural furrow, the tuberculations are long across the shell, and each whorl has four, not three spirals; the form of the base is a good deal like, but the pillar is shorter, stronger, straighter, rounder, and has not the sharp-flanged edge of that species. From *Cerithiopsis tubercularis*, Mont., which it resembles in sculpture, it differs not only in its slender form, but in the absence of the circumcolumnar thread on the base.

The species it most resembles is *Cerithiopsis barleei*, Jeffr., from which it differs in having a slightly shorter apex, scored with stronger, less superficial, fewer, and less oblique longitudinal ribs. The first $1\frac{1}{2}$ regular whorls have only two spiral threads, and the ribs there are stronger than in *Cerithiopsis barleei*. The suture throughout is less strong and open, the circumbasal thread is stronger and more nearly tubercled, and the base within this thread is slightly depressed; the scar of the old canal is barely traceable.

Dr Gwyn Jeffreys (Moll. "Lightning" and "Porcupine," Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, p. 60) was mistaken in identifying this species with *Cerithiopsis diadema*, Wats. The points of distinction are sufficiently indicated in my paper on N.E. Atlantic *Cerithiopsides* (*loc. cit.*, pp. 92, 93). He was also mistaken in thinking that the Marquis of Monterosato had confused them.

4. *Cerithiopsis ridicula*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 1).

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. $10^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $142^{\circ} 18' E.$ Off Wednesday Island, Cape York, North-east Australia. 8 fathoms. Coral mud.

Shell.—Very small, oval, dark-brown, with three rows of strong tubercles on each of the three later whorls, a deeply furrowed suture, a contracted last whorl, and a high white apical spike. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are rows of raised and rounded threads, parted by rather deep square furrows of nearly the same size as the threads; these rows run continuously down the spire, being only interrupted by their splitting into two here and there as the rows increase in number (to about 20 on the last whorl). Spirals—there are on each of the three regular whorls three threads much like the longitudinals, and parted by similar furrows; these threads, in crossing the longitudinals, are topped by small neat round tubercles, which quite cover the intersection; on the back of the outer lip they are elongated; the highest row of these tubercles is slightly the largest of the three; on the full and produced base there is one spiral thread which is subtubercled, a second, strong but without tubercles, coils round the bottom of the pillar, and the third half-way up the pillar is small, but still rather strong. *Colour* dark transparent brown,

¹ So called from the pretentiousness of its extreme smallness.