

2. *Triforis levukensis*, Watson (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 4).

Cerithium (Triforis) levukense, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 5, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 100, sp. 1.]

July 29, 1874. Levuka, Fiji. 12 fathoms.

Shell.—Sinistral, sharply conical, with a narrow and produced base, solid, yellowish white, glossy. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are (on the last whorl) about 20 longitudinal rows of round tubercles, which rows form a small rib across the whorl, and are more or less continuous up the spire; these continue on the base as strongly as on the upper part of the whorls. These rows are parted by shallow rounded depressions. Spirals—the longitudinal rows are cut by narrow little rounded grooves, whose intersection with them forms the tubercles. On the upper whorls there is only one such spiral groove, so that there are only two tubercled spirals, but the groove gradually widens, and there appears in the bottom of it a minute additional spiral, which finally becomes as large as the other two; on the base are three equally divided tubercled spiral threads, of which the inmost is the smallest, and it ceases at the siphonal tube. *Colour*: the apical whorls are amber, the rest of the shell yellowish white, with a narrow amber-coloured thread within the contraction of the base of each whorl; this spiral thread is not continuous, being interrupted by each of the longitudinal rows of tubercles. *Spire* high, sharply conical, with a very slight convexity in its lines of profile, which are not perfectly alike. *Apex* a narrow and perfect cone, ending in a small rounded point. It consists of 6 small rather elongated narrow whorls, of which the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ have about ten rows of minute tubercles faintly connected by spirals; the next $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls are crossed by about 24 longitudinal sharp little ribs, rising into points at the carina, which is a continuous spiral thread. This carina on the first of these whorls is near the base, but later it rises so as to encircle the upper part of the whorl. The minute spiral rows of tubercles, which alone appear on the first whorl and half, cover the whole surface (both ribs and interstices) on the later apical whorls. The regular sculpture does not begin abruptly and at once, but a tongue of this new sculpture breaks across the top of the whorl, while the lower part retains the earlier ornamentation. *Whorls* 17, of very regular increase, flat on the side; the whole last whorl is contracted and a little elongated; the base is narrow and flat. *Suture* sharply impressed, and broader than the spiral grooves, being margined on its upper side by a minute flat surface, which runs round the base of the superior whorl. *Mouth* almost more than perpendicular, square, with a largish auricle at its upper corner, and a small and very transverse rift at the pillar. *Outer lip* sharp, thin, straight, perpendicular, angulated at the basal corner, flat across the base, turned in towards the mouth and pinched in at the pillar, where it joins the pillar lip, closing in the side of the small siphonal canal, whose edge is sharp and straight, or a very little contracted all round. *Pillar* straight, then in front very much bent back, so that its posterior line