

rounded thread occupying the extreme upper edge of the subjacent whorl. This thread is undulated rather than tubercled where it crosses the longitudinal rows; on the spireward side this thread is defined by a minute deep square-bottomed trench, while on the basal side it lies close in upon the foot of the upper spiral row of tubercles. Round the edge of the base is a slight sharp narrow keel, which the succeeding whorl as it grows buries in the spiral thread mentioned above. At 0·004 from the edge, and there forming a ledge, the whole centre of the base is slightly projected; with this exception, the flat and scarcely conical base has no ornamentation beyond the radiating lines of growth and the microscopic spirals, which, though visible on the rest of the shell, are, as usual, more distinct on the base. *Colour* dull translucent white. *Spire* high, narrow, and conical. *Apex* blunt and inflated. The two embryonic whorls are larger, but otherwise very much like those of *Bittium metula* (Lovén), being turban-shaped and projecting beyond the succeeding whorls; they are glossy and quite smooth, but for some very faint microscopic longitudinal and spiral lines. *Whorls* 13 in all, of very gradual increase, flat on the sides; the base, too, is flat, and very little conical. *Suture* linear, almost hidden by the overlap of the subjacent whorl. *Mouth* very small and square, with a minute, round, very short canal in front, whose edges are reverted all round. *Outer lip* broken. *Pillar* very small, extremely short, straight, but reverted at the point. *Inner lip* not fully formed. H. 0·2 in. B. 0·06. Penultimate whorl, height 0·02. Mouth, height 0·028, breadth 0·025.

This species, which in shape resembles *Triforis suturalis*, Adams and Reeve, may be easily distinguished from that species by the absence of the deep suture, and by the inflated apex. From *Triforis hebes*, Watson, its sculpture and its apex distinguish it at once.

6. *Triforis dolicha*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XLII. fig. 1).

Station 188. September 10, 1874. Lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E. West of Cape York, North-east Australia. 28 fathoms. Green mud.

Shell.—Long and narrow, conical, pale, spotted with brown, with three rows of fine tubercles on the later whorls and two on the earlier, a furrowed suture, a small regularly tapering apex, and a square barely produced base. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl about 16 riblets, which originate at the upper row of tubercles, and swell down to the lower; they are parted from each other by little shallow pits, and they but feebly and doubtfully run down the spire, being not quite coincident in the adjoining whorls, and being parted by the sutural furrow; near the outer lip the riblets subside into continuous bars, which are prolonged to the base. Spirals—on the last four whorls there are three, on the earlier two, rows of tubercles set upon the longitudinals, and slightly connected in each row by a fine thread; round the angle of the base runs a sharp rounded

¹ δολιχός, long. So called from its narrow form.