

*Scaphander nobilis*, Verrill, is a good deal like, but there the proportion of the body-whorl to the size of the mouth is greater, and the outer lip rises higher and bends more to the left at the top of the shell; the whole shell, too, is narrower.

3. *Scaphander niveus*, Watson (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 3).

*Scaphander niveus*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 20, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvii. p. 343.

Station 214. February 10, 1875. Lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E. South-east of the Philippines. 500 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 41°·8.

*Shell*.—Thinnish, obliquely oval, slightly narrowed and rounded above, where the outer lip rises on the right like a tooth; in front it is rounded with a very blunt angulation at the point of the pillar; ivory-white, glossy, striate, but scarcely stippled. The body is rather tumid, and shaped like a *Bulla*. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are exceedingly faint hair-like lines of growth, of which, at frequent intervals, one more distinct produces a slight undulation of the surface. Spirals—the whole shell presents the microscopic and very superficial crimpings of the genus, which become rather strong on the base; there are also some very superficial and extremely obsolete bandings or furrows and ridges, which are scarcely appreciable. Besides these, the upper half of the shell and the point of the base are scratched with fine square-cut striæ, which, with a little difficulty, can be recognised as formed of minute contiguous stippings: these are very remote in the middle of the shell, but towards either extremity they become crowded. *Epidermis* membranaceous. *Colour* white, with a faint ivory tinge. *Crown* consists only of the flatly rounded margin of a very small pit-like depression in front of the origin of the outer lip, which rises abruptly above the top of the shell. *Mouth* curved, rather club than pear shaped, being gibbously enlarged in front and elongate and rather narrow behind. *Outer lip* thickened, reflected, and sinuated above, where, curving forwards, it rises in a tooth-like form above the crown; from this point it sweeps very equably round to the point of the pillar, the curve being very slightly flattened above, and somewhat full on the base: it is patulous throughout: the very thin edge is nowhere very prominent. *Inner lip* roundly convex on the body, bluntly angulated at the top of the short scarcely curved and barely truncate pillar. A thickish and rather prominent glaze joins the two extremities of the outer lip: near its edge on the upper part of the body this glaze has a few irregular rounded tubercles: on the base, where it is thickened to a pad, these tubercles increase in size and number, while the reverted pillar-lip is harshly covered with them. The pillar-lip is not quite closely appressed, having an overhanging edge and a closed chink behind it. H. 1·15. B. 0·8. Greatest breadth of mouth, 0·56.

Only one specimen of this species having been found, it is impossible to say whether the roughening of the labial glaze is a specific feature, as in some of the *Volutes*, or the result of