

*Shell*.—Strong, cylindrical with a very slight upward taper, rounded at either end, with an oblique flat apex and a minute perforation round which the edge of the penultimate whorl is visible, and in the middle the sunken apex; the mouth is small and narrow, and in front abruptly truncate, with a short truncate very bluntly toothed pillar. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are slight unequal furrows on the lines of growth. Spirals—the whole surface is most faintly and doubtfully marked with very feeble furrows both narrow and superficial, parted by broadish flat interstices. *Colour* translucent white, with a faint brownish tinge, glossy. *Mouth* long, narrow, shorter than the shell, straight, with parallel sides, the enlargement in front sudden, but very short. *Outer lip* straight, rounded above, where it springs from the callus of the inner lip; it does not rise so high as the opposite side of the apex, which consequently is rather oblique; its edge line is slightly produced in the middle, but not bent in; in front the lip, in common with the whole shell, is very abruptly truncate, and here it sweeps round with a strong, sharp, bevelled edge to join the pillar lip. *Top* roundly flattened down and slightly bent in, round the small apical perforation—round which  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 whorl edges are visible. *Inner lip*: across the body runs a strongish callus, whose edge is parallel to the edge of the outer lip; in front it is flatly and broadly appressed on the very stumpy pillar, round which twists a strongish but very blunt tooth. H. 0.25 in. B. 0.11. Breadth of mouth at same place, 0.03.

This species is very like *Cylichna alba*<sup>1</sup> (Brown), but it is squarer both above and below, the obliquity of the line of the top is exactly the opposite of that in *Cylichna alba*, where from the outer lip rising above the top of the shell, the greatest height is at the mouth; while in *Utriculus leucus*, the top is highest on the side away from the mouth.

*Utriculus vortex*, Dall, appears to present several points of resemblance; but that species seems to taper much more toward the tip, to be differently and much more strongly sculptured, to have no pillar-tooth, and to be very much broader in proportion to height. H. 0.3 in. B. 0.17.

The *Tornatina eximia*, Baird, has a more perfectly cylindrical form, a higher spire, and a much wider mouth.

6. *Utriculus complanatus*, Watson (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 9).

*Utriculus complanatus*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 20, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvii. p. 335.

Station 188. September 10, 1874. Lat.  $9^{\circ} 59'$  S., long.  $139^{\circ} 42'$  E. West of Cape York, off south-west point of Papua. 28 fathoms. Green mud.

*Shell*.—Minute, cylindrical, truncated and flat on the top, very much and obliquely truncated in front, with whorls angulated above and furrowed longitudinally and spirally, a papillary apex, a longish pillar, and a club-shaped mouth. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—the furrows on the lines of growth are strong and curved. Spirals—the whole surface is scored with sharp irregular furrows parted by flat intervals of about three times their

<sup>1</sup> The similarity, indeed, suggested the name.