II. Deposit shells.

Station 23, March 15, 1873; off Sombrero Island; lat. 18° 24' N., long. 63° 28' W.; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

Station 24, March 25, 1873; off Culebra Island; lat. 18° 38′ 30″ N., long. 65° 5′ 30″ W.; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

Station 33, April 4, 1873; off Bermuda; lat. 32° 21′ 30″ N., long. 64° 35′ 55″ W.; depth, 435 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

Station 35c, April 22, 1873; off Bermuda; lat. 32° 15′ N., long. 65° 8′ W.; depth, 1950 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze.

Station 85, July 19, 1873; off Palma Island (Canaries); lat. 28° 42′ N., long. 18° 6′ W.; depth, 1125 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 120, September 9, 1873; off the coast of South America, between Pernambuco and Bahia; lat. 8° 37′ S., long. 34° 28′ W.; depth, 675 fathoms; bottom, red mud.

Station 122, September 10, 1873; off the coast of South America, between Pernambuco and Bahia; lat. 9° 5′ S., long. 34° 50′ W.; depth, 350 fathoms; bottom, red mud.

Station 185, August 31, 1874; off Raine Island; lat. 11° 35′ 25″ S., long. 144° 2′ 0″ E.; depth, 135 fathoms; bottom, coral sand.

Station 219, March 10, 1875; Admiralty Islands to Yokohama; lat. 1° 54′ 0″ S., long. 146° 39′ 40″ E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

NOTE.

According to Boas, the three preceding species are really identical. Little desirous as I am to multiply the number of species, I cannot admit the accuracy of this identification.

Clio acicula is distinguished from the two other species, not only by some characters of the shell (posterior portion whitish, opaque, instead of being transparent and dark brown), but also by some structural features, and especially by the nature of the liver, which is represented by a much reduced mass of acini, while the pyloric cæcum attains very conspicuous development.

It must be allowed that the other two species (Clio virgula and Clio acicula) are nearer neighbours, but the diagnostic characters which have been noted above make a union of the two species impossible.

4. Clio (Creseis) chierchiæ (Boas).

1886. Cleodora chierchiæ, Boas, Spolia atlantica, p. 62, pl. iii. fig. 39ter.

Characters and Description.—This minute species (2.5 mm. in length) is very distinctly characterised and is readily distinguished from all the other members of the group by the fact that the shell, over about two-thirds of its length, is covered with