Scissurella crispata, Searles Wood, Crag. Moll. (Pal. Soc.), vol. i. p. 163, pl. xv. fig. 13.

,,	"	Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. iii. p. 283, pl. vii. fig. 2, and vol. v. p. 201, pl. lx. fig. 3.
,,	"	Weinkauff, Conch. Mittelm., vol. ii. p. 385, sp. 3.
,,	"	Monterosato, Enumerazione, p. 19.
"	,,	G. O. Sars, Moll. Reg. Arct. Norv., p. 126, pl. viii. fig. 7.
		Seguenza, Form. Terz. Calabria, pp. 272, 320.
" "	." "	Verrill, Additions to New England Mar. Moll., Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. v.
,,	"	р. 533.
"	"	Jeffreys, Moll. "Lightning" and "Porcupine," Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 88, sp. 1.

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W. Off Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

Station 145. December 27, 1873. Lat. 46° 43' S., long. 38° 4' 30" E. Between Marion Island and Prince Edward Island. 140 fathoms. Volcanic sand.

Habitat.—From Greenland to New England and from Spitzbergen to the Mediterranean, from 4 to 790 fathoms (Jeffreys), from 60 to 300 fathoms (G. O. Sars), 268 to 365 fathoms (Verrill).

Fossil.—In later glacial beds, Norway (M. Sars). Middle and Upper Pliocene, Calabria (Seguenza). Coralline crag, England (S. Wood).

2. Scissurella alta, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 1).

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38' 30" N., long. 65° 5' 30" W. Off Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

Station 75. July 2, 1873. Lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' 30" W. Off Fayal, Azores, 450 fathoms. Volcanic mud.

Shell.—Globose, thin, transparent, strongly sculptured, with a tumid base, a small umbilical chink, a short subscalar spire (on which the old canal slit forms the edge of the successive whorls), and a smallish somewhat prominent rounded tip. Sculpture: Longitudinals—frequent, strongish, rounded, curved riblets radiate out from the suture; they are of much the same strength on the base as above. Spirals—at about one-third of its height from the suture the last whorl is carinated somewhat feebly by the old canal scar, which is depressed and finely scored across between the narrow slightly projecting lipedges: on the upper surface a few very obsolete spirals may be seen; the whole base is reticulated by spiral threads, which^a are closer set, but almost as strong as the radiating riblets. Colour white. Spire rather depressed, conical, rising regularly to the extreme tip. Apex round and prominent. Whorls 5, flat and sloping above, carinated; below the carina towards the mouth slightly openly constricted and then tumid on the base. Suture impressed. Mouth round. Outer lip freely curved. Inner lip thin, concave at the base