

long and narrow, with parallel sides. *Outer lip* forms a right angle almost close up to the body, and just at this point forms a very slight shallow open sinus; below this it advances straight to the extreme point of the shell. *Inner lip* is very slightly concave; a thin layer of glaze crosses the body, but becomes thicker, with a prominent edge, down the pillar, which at its point is twisted, but is hardly oblique. H. 0·38 in. B. 0·13. Penultimate whorl, height 0·05. Mouth, height 0·2, breadth, 0·04.

The destruction of the apex in this specimen is unfortunate; but the form of the shell suggests a tip blunt, rounded, and short, as in *Mangelia*. The Messrs Adams have defined their subgenus *Genota* as having a deep posterior sinus, a feature which should exclude this species from the group; but since the only two species, *Pleurotoma mitraformis*, Wood, and *Pleurotoma papalis*, Reeve (if they be two), which they quote as types of the subgenus, have both a very slight sinus remote from the suture, the present species may be put along with these.

28. *Pleurotoma (Genota) engonia*, Watson¹ (Pl. XX. fig. 7).

Pleurotoma (Genota) engonia, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 8, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 405.

(?) Station 169. July 10, 1874. Lat. 37° 34' S., long. 179° 22' E. North-east from New Zealand. 700 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 40°.

Station 232. May 12, 1875. Lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E. Off Inosima, Japan. 345 fathoms. Green mud. Bottom temperature 41·1°.

Shell.—Fusiform, biconical, with an expressed rounded keel angulating the whorls, and a broad, prominent, lop-sided snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are no ribs. The lines of growth are strong, hair-like, unequal, and close-set; on the keel which marks the line of the old sinuses they are exceptionally strong, prominent, regular, and a little remote, as they also are at the top of the whorls in the suture; still they are throughout rounded, not sharp. Spirals—the whorls are angulated about the middle, and project in a rather narrow, prominent, rounded keel, which is almost crenulated by the lines of growth. The whole surface is also covered by small, broadish, rounded, close-set spiral threads, which on the base are somewhat granulated. On the left side of the point of the snout they tend to become obsolete, as they also do on the earlier regular whorls. *Colour* porcellanous white. *Epidermis*: only one minute fragment remains, which seems thin, yellowish, and membranaceous. *Spire* high, subscalar, typically conical, the profile-lines being very little interrupted by the carinal projection. *Apex* blunt, rounded, consisting of two smooth globular whorls. *Whorls* 8, short, broad, of regular increase, the last rather large; they have a sloping, slightly concave shoulder; their profile below the keel is straight and scarcely contracted. At the top of each whorl there is a slight collar, which gives the effect of a very slight canaliculation to the suture.

¹ ἰγγώνιος, angular.