

The specimens are young, and both ends are chipped.

It is straighter and more tumid than *Siphodentalium minutum*, H. Ad. (Gulf of Suez, MacAndrew), and not contracted at the mouth. It is also straighter and more tumid than *Dentalium flum*, Sow. (in part), = *Dentalium gracile*, Jeffr., Journ. de Conch., 1872, p. 140, pl. v. fig. 5, but more curved and broader than the young of *Dentalium capillosum*, Jeffr. It is much larger, more tumid, and straighter for the same length than *Siphodentalium lofotense*, Sars.

4. *Siphodentalium dichelum*,¹ Watson (Pl. II. fig. 7).

Siphodentalium dichelum, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 2, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 521.

July 29, 1874. Levuka, Fiji. 12 fathoms.

Shell.—Long, slightly swollen at about three-fifths of its length; the swelling bulges on the concave curve, but the convex curve is uninterrupted; between these two curves it is compressed by one-sixth of its breadth, a little contracted in front, bent and attenuated toward the apex; thin, brilliant white, almost hyaline, with a few minute, transverse, curdy streaks, but weathering to opaque. There is an opaque band round the apex. *Sculpture*: Most faint and delicate microscopic scratches on the lines of growth, with a minute transverse flocculence and some vague indication of longitudinal texture in the substance of the shell. The *mouth* is large, very oblique, with a smoothly rounded edge, which is sharp on the inner margin; both it and the posterior opening are oval. The *apex*, which is small, is split on either side by a deep, narrow, slightly widening, smooth, clean-cut, but not perfectly regular cleft, which is evidently carried down the shell as the growth of the animal demands, for it cuts across the transverse striæ, as Mr Searles Wood remarks is the case with *Siphodentalium (Dischides) bifissum*. Within the opening a short, minute, longitudinal, rib-like process projects along the middle of the posterior (*i.e.*, convex curve) wall; a little farther in, a thin, narrow, circular callus runs round the opening. L. 0.35 in. B. at mouth 0.032; broadest 0.055; apex 0.022.

This is much larger than *Siphodentalium tetraschistum*, Wats., and much less cylindrical, being much more contracted towards the mouth. The posterior internal rib is a curious feature. It shows *through* the shell like a crack or depression, but is a true internal rib.

5. *Siphodentalium tetraschistum*,² Watson (Pl. II. fig. 8).

Siphodentalium tetraschistum, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 2, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv. p. 521.

Station 113A. September 1, 1873. Lat. 3° 47' S., long. 32° 24' 30" W. Anchorage off Fernando Noronha. 25 fathoms. Volcanic sand and gravel.

Shell.—Cylindrical, tapering, bent and attenuated from about the middle to the apex; toward the mouth very slightly contracted. It is rather strong, and has the dull gloss

¹ διχῆλος, cloven.

² τετρασχιστος, split into four.