

20. *Pleurotoma (Surcula) plebeia*, Watson (Pl. XXV. fig. 2).

*Pleurotoma (Surcula) plebeia*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 8, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 395.

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W. Off Pernambuco. 350 fathoms. Red mud.

*Shell*.—High, narrow, fusiform, subscalar, angulated and tubercled on the angle, strong, rough, yellowish white. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—the upper whorls are nearly bisected by a bluntish angulation, which is made more marked by about 20 small, oblique, longitudinally elongated knobs, of which scarcely a trace appears below or above the keel; they become fewer up the spire and die out on the last whorl; there are very many, rough, very unequal, curved lines of growth. The whole surface is covered by coarse, unequal, and very irregular threads, varying in their direction, and interrupted by the longitudinal lines of growth; these threads are most equal in the infra-sutural tract, where the line of the old sinus-markings lie; below the keel they occur alternately as stronger and finer; on the base and snout they are coarse, but almost disappear on the point; they and the suture are exceptionally independent of one another. *Colour* yellowish porcellanous white. *Spire* high, narrow, conical, and slopingly subscalar. *Apex* broken. *Whorls* probably 9–10, rather narrow, somewhat hollowed on the shoulder below the suture; below the keel their profile-line is straight, but contracted to the suture below. The base (whose upper limit is defined by a very slight angulation) is conical, drawn out pretty much in the axial line into a long, narrowish, cylindrical, strong, and slightly reverted snout. *Suture* a rather minute, sharp, somewhat irregular line, which does not at all follow the spiral markings, but crosses these up and down in an unusually irregular manner; it is well defined by the concave hollow formed by the contraction of the whorls above and below it. *Mouth* club-shaped, being somewhat angularly ovate above (with a sharpish point at the top and an angulation at the keel), and prolonged below into the somewhat oblique open canal, which is kept open by the oblique cutting away of the pillar. *Outer lip* sharp, but strong; it leaves the body at an acute angle and retreats towards the right to form the sinus, which is open and near but not immediately at the body: from the sinus the lip-edge advances with a strong forward convexity to the point of the canal; laterally it is also rather convex, but is contracted into the snout, along the edge of which it is pretty straight with a somewhat oblique direction towards the left, and here it is patulous. *Inner lip* porcellanous, smooth, narrow, cut off, and slightly twisted in front, and running out at the point to a sharp edge along the canal, the point of which is then rounded and patulous. H. 1.5 in. B. 0.5. Penultimate whorl, height 0.23. Mouth, total length 0.7, breadth 0.23.

In this species the generic sinus lies high and is open, which reduces to rather small dimensions the little testaceous shelf which forms its upper edge and separates it from the body-whorl; but the