

65. *Pleurotoma (Pleurotomella) brychia*,¹ Watson (Pl. XIX. fig. 4).

Pleurotoma (Pleurotomella) brychia, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 451.

Station 106. August 26, 1873. Lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W. Mid-Atlantic. 1850 fathoms. Globigerina ooze. Bottom temperature 36°·6.

Animal.—In colour pale buff, with a greenish liver. The mantle is prominent, thin, made up of separate, but connected, threads like a fringe, with a denticulated margin. From within it to the left a great fold of flesh projects, whose drawn-together edges form the anterior siphon; this fold is an extension of the inner side of the mantle close within its edge, which edge expands into a flap to enclose this siphon. On the right the mantle is drawn back and expanded, so as to form an imperfect open channel corresponding to the sinus of the outer lip. The body is rather small, cylindrical, protracted into a strong, rounded, abruptly truncate snout, which is probably long when not contracted by the spirit. On either side of the snout, and rather below the middle of its horizontal line, project the tentacles, which are short, cylindrical, and blunt, and have no eyes at any part, either of their base or on their length. The foot is large, being broad and flat, but not high; in front it is broad and square, with projecting rounded corners; behind it is long and pointed. There is no branchial plume; but on the under surface of the mantle is a strong central line with long pectinated fringes extending from it on either side. The cloacal duct does not open in the body, but runs out on the right side in the mantle to a large, longish, thickened nipple, which corresponds with the sinus of the shell. This duct was full of hard oval green pellets. Mr John Murray, Director of the Challenger Commission, kindly examined these for me, and writes:—"In the little pellets I find Coccoliths, small Globigerinas, Pulvinulinas, and their broken fragments, Diatoms, Polycistinas, Challengerias, fragments of a Crustacean, and setæ of an Annelid." *Operculum* none.

Shell.—Very short and broad, biconical, subscalar, angulated, very thin, obsoletely ribbed, with spiral threads, and having a longish, lop-sided, small-pointed snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—on the penultimate whorl there are about 20 short, scarcely oblique, small, rounded, little prominent ribs, with shallow rounded furrows between of a like breadth; they only occupy the lower half of the whorls, extending to the inferior suture, but not at all to the shoulder; they diminish rapidly in number up the spire. On the body-whorl they appear only as oblique and slightly elongated tubercles, which coincide entirely in direction with the lines of growth. These are fine, close-set, and hair-like: below the suture they are straight and irregular, forming on the upper whorls infrasutural crenulations; on the body-whorl they rise into slight undulations in prolongation of the

¹ βρύχια, from the depths.