conical, scalar, in consequence of the drooping projecting shoulder at the top of each whorl. *Apex* consists of 3½ embryonic whorls, which are conically globose, smooth, keeled, closely, roundedly ribbed, with a deepish suture, and rise to a minute point (crushed). *Whorls* 8½ in all, a little hunchy and disorderly; they have a long slightly drooping shoulder defined by the keel, below which they are cylindrical, with a slight contraction into the lower suture; the last whorl is small, with a contracting scarcely convex base, prolonged into a small, but distinct, and somewhat cylindrical snout. *Suture* small, slightly impressed. *Mouth* small, narrow, slightly pear-shaped, oblique, triangular above, prolonged into the small canal below. *Outer lip* flat at the shoulder, angulated at the keel, slightly convex below this; the edge projects thinly beyond the last longitudinal rib, which serves as a varix: it presents a flattened, but regular curve from the point of the shell to the keel, where the edge forms a little shoulder, between which and the body lies the narrow round small sinus, with its flanged border. *Inner lip* straight, with a very thin narrow glaze which early runs out to the rim, being cut off by the slightly oblique and twisted edge, which continues with a slight patulous margin to the point of the shell. H. 0·34 in. B. 0·12. Penultimate whorl, height 0·07. Mouth, height 0·15, breadth 0·04.

The specimen from Station 75 is somewhat broken and rubbed, and is therefore attributed to this species with a doubt; the identity, so far as means of comparison exist, is close, only the individual whorls are a little broader and shorter. *Pleurotoma* (*Mangelia*) *corallina*, Watson, is so similar, that I classed this at first as a variety of that other under the name *elongata*; but I am now persuaded of their distinctness. In *Pleurotoma acanthodes* the embryonic apex is narrower, higher, and sharper, with an indefinite junction to the regular whorls; in *Pleurotoma corallina* it is much more compact, with the whorls more sunken or immersed, broader, and lower, and its junction is very distinctly defined. In *Pleurotoma acanthodes* there are 3½ embryonic whorls, which are contracted, also minutely tubercled on the keel; and the lower part of the whorls is nearly smooth. In *Pleurotoma corallina* there are 4 embryonic whorls, which are not keeled and are scarcely angulated, with a very slight contraction into the lower suture; the riblets are stronger, and extend from the upper almost to the lower suture. *Pleurotoma corallina* is a larger, sharper-cut shell, squarer in its lines; four whorls in it are as long as five in the other, the body-whorl especially being longer and in the base much more elongated and fuller, and the snout is broader.

### 74. *Pleurotoma* (*Mangelia*) *corallina*, Watson (Pl. XXIII. fig. 1).

*Pleurotoma* (*Mangelia*) *corallina*, Watson, Prelim. Report., pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 435.

Station 24. March 25, 1873. Lat. 18° 38′ 30″ N., long. 65° 5′ 30″ W. North of Culebra Island, West Indies. 390 fathoms. Pteropod ooze.

*Shell.*—High, narrow, with squarish lines, biconical, ribbed and spiralled, of a frosted-white colour and coral-like texture, with a scalar, blunt, but small-pointed spire, a smallish