

above, with a deeply impressed papillary apex, rounded and slightly tumid in front, harshly striate above and delicately so below. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—the lines of growth are very slight, but round the top of the shell is a coronal of folds forming ridges and furrows of about equal strength; these extend over the top and into the hollow crown. Spirals—round the top, harshly scoring the coronal, are four or five deep, but not broad, sharp-cut furrows, parted by flat surfaces of about twice their breadth; below these, to a fourth of the length, there are distant furrows so obsolete as to be almost invisible; below this the whole surface is superficially scratched with delicate sharp-cut fretted furrows parted by broadish flat intervals. *Colour* translucent white. *Mouth* the entire length of the shell, being considerably produced posteriorly, where it is slightly enlarged; in the middle it is narrow, the two sides being almost perfectly parallel, in front it is elongately oval; in its entire shape it resembles a spoon. *Whorls* 4, but the earlier ones are so deeply sunken, and the hole in the crown (where alone they are visible) is so small, that it is difficult to count them; the apex is papillary. *Suture* slight. *Outer lip* rises straight from the crown, with a slight inclination in towards the centre, is narrowly rounded above, and advances straight for about two-thirds of the shell's length, at which point it is slightly expanded, and then becomes somewhat patulous; it sweeps rather freely round to join the pillar. *Top* small, oblique, harshly radiatingly striate and deeply narrowly impressed. *Inner lip* long and straight, slightly convex in front, oblique and slightly concave on the pillar, which is bluntly toothed in front, and has a very narrow scarce patulous prominent edge with a minute furrow behind it. H. 0·18 in. B. 0·06. Mouth, breadth at same place, 0·019.

This species, whose thin and famished look suggested the name chosen, belongs to the group of which the Mediterranean *Utriculus striatula* (Forbes), may be taken as a type, though in that species the features attributed to the subgenus *Sao* (of *Cylichna*) are much more strongly developed. Compared to this species of the Challenger, *Cylichna fijiensis*, E. A. Smith, is broader, not squarely truncate above, and not so plicate round the top of the body. *Utriculus phiala*, A. Adams, from Japan, is not nearly so long and narrow, and is more cylindrical. *Cylichna decussata*, A. Adams, which is like in sculpture, is shorter, less cylindrical, and the outer lip rises much higher behind. *Cylichna pyramidata*, A. Adams, which is puckered above, is much less cylindrical and is smooth in the body.

11. *Utriculus simillimus*,¹ Watson (Pl. XLIX. fig. 2).

Utriculus simillimus, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 20, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xvii. p. 340.

September 7, 1874. Torres Straits, North of Australia. 3 to 11 fathoms.

September 8, 1874. Flinders Passage, Cape York, North Australia. 7 fathoms.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E. Wednesday Island, Cape York, North Australia. 8 fathoms. Coral mud.

¹ So called from its resemblance to the young of *Utriculus famelicus*, Watson.