

Station 188. September 10, 1874. Lat. $9^{\circ} 59' S.$, long. $139^{\circ} 42' E.$ West of Cape York, off S.W. point of Papua. 28 fathoms. Green mud.

Shell.—Thinnish, ashy white, globose, with a short scalar spire, spinous whorls, a largish smooth waxy irregularly tipped apex (which is quite overtopped by the spines from the outer lip upward), an oval mouth, deeply crenulated outer lip, short rounded base, and a very fine produced, almost straight, long-spined snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl three narrow corresponding varices, scarcely visible on the earlier whorls, and chiefly marked on the last by the series of long thin front-furrowed spines which adorn them; of these spines there are 6 (or 7?) on the last varix, 6 on the penultimate, and 5 on the preceding one; the highest is very little bent, and rises on each whorl high above the apex, being almost parallel to the axis of the shell; the others, which are alternately short and long, are more or less bent, and incline upwards: there is only one spine on each varix of the spire; these varices are prolonged down the snout, and each is armed with about six, long, thin, horizontally straight but forward-bending, front-furrowed, nearly equal spines, between each pair of which in front is a small, fine, procumbent thorn; the system of triple varices begins in the course of the second regular whorl: above this point the shell is scored across by from 10 to 16 scars of old mouth-edges, which at the top and bottom of the whorl project into little tubes, hollow, and in front open; the lower row of these tubes is only visible on the first regular whorl, and is gradually buried by the overlap of the suture: between the varices there are no ribs, but only fine, discontinuous undulations, with superficial regular puckerings and lines of growth, which behind the lip exhibit fine crowded laminae. Spirals—there are on the last whorl 3 strongish depressed rounded threads corresponding to the 3 largest spines; corresponding to the smaller spines are smaller threads; between all of these are one or more fine threads parted by shallow furrows wider than they: besides all these the whole surface is scored with very minute, rather distant, and somewhat irregular threadlets; the highest thread, connecting the series of largest spines, forms a strongly angulated shoulder-edge on the upper whorls. *Colour* ashy white with a rufous tinge, which is strongest on the spines and the point of the snout; the apex is waxy and subrufous; the mouth-edge all round is porcellanous white, with one or two chestnut specks on the outer lip, the largest and brightest being just at the top of the mouth. *Spire* rather low, conical, scalar. *Apex* consists of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rounded, more or less depressedly globose whorls, of which the earliest is always deformed as if crushed; the others are smooth, and are parted by an impressed suture; they terminate abruptly in a patulous and prominent mouth-edge, which has a small sinus at the top. *Whorls* 7, angularly carinated above, and with a sloping shoulder between the suture and the keel; the upper whorls are subcylindrically conical, the last tumid and rounded, with a very contracted convex base produced into a very long sub-conical snout, which is flexuous in front, where an old snout-end stands off like a splinter.