

The base of the shell is somewhat swollen, and prolonged into the shortish, broad, and very unequal-sided snout, which lies quite on one side of the base. *Suture* strong and slightly canaliculated. *Mouth* large, almost rhomboidally pear-shaped, sharply angled above, and with a broad open canal below. *Outer lip*, very regularly curved throughout; its edge, which is thin and sharp, retreats at once on leaving the body, forming an open V-shaped sinus, which is rounded at the angle; below this it sweeps downwards and very little forwards, forming a very low-shouldered wing; towards the lower part of the mouth it curves very regularly backwards to the point of the pillar. *Inner lip*, which is polished and porcellanous, is rather broadly excavated in the substance of the shell; it is scarcely convex on the body, very slightly concave at the junction with the pillar, which is narrow and short, being very obliquely truncate in front, with a fine, but strong, sharpish twisted edge. H. 1.26 in. B. 0.52. Penultimate whorl, height 0.23. Mouth, height 0.6, breadth 0.34.

I have marked the specimen from Station 169 with a query. It is very much rubbed; but the sculpture of the shell, and even of the sinus scars, is perfectly preserved. This and the proportion and form of the successive whorls are similar, though the line of keel lies a little higher; the shoulder is squarer and shorter, while the line from the keel to the suture is longer. Were the localities of the two less distant and dissimilar, I would not hesitate. Still the depth at which they live may secure similar conditions for the species even from 35° N. to 37° S.; and in any case I do not feel able to part the specimens.

In its expressed keel this very remarkable shell recalls the young of *Pleurotoma tornata*, Dillw., or of *Pleurotoma circinata*, Dall. In form it is slightly like *Pleurotoma spirata*, Lam., or *Pleurotoma obesa*, Reeve. The resemblance most striking of all, however, both in form and sculpture, is one to which my attention was kindly drawn by Dr H. Woodward—that, viz., to *Pleurotoma cataphracta*, Brocchi, a fossil from the Upper Miocene of the Vienna basin and Northern Italy (Brocchi, vol. ii. p. 221, No. 52, vol. viii. p. 16; Lam., Anim. s. vert., vol. ix. p. 367; and Philippi, Enum. Moll. Sicil., vol. i. p. 199, vol. ii. p. 171). Compared with that species, this New Zealand form is slimmer, the angulation of the whorls is less, but the keel on the angulation is more prominent though less nodulous and much lower placed, and the sinus is more remote from the suture and is sharper.

This and the following species are classed under *Genota*, in accordance with what is seemingly the principle indicated by the arrangement adopted in the British Museum, though I doubt whether that accords with Adams' idea of their genus. *Cryptoconus* might perhaps offer a better place for them, but I do not know the shells of that group well enough, not understanding its diagnosis sufficiently, to judge.

29. *Pleurotoma (Genota) atractoïdes*,¹ Watson (Pl. XX. fig. 8).

Pleurotoma (Genota) atractoïdes, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 8, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 407.

Station 210. January 25, 1875. Lat. 9° 26' N., long. 123° 45' E. Philippines. 375 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 54.1°.

¹ ἀτρακτοειδής, spindle-shaped.