

irregularly semicircular, angulated above, and ending in a distinct open canal below. *Outer lip* excessively thin, slightly patulous below, but not at all above; it leaves the body at a right angle, and advances across the sinus-area in a perfectly straight line; it is angulated at the keel, from which point it curves very regularly, till towards the edge of the canal it becomes concave and finally straight; round the front of the canal it is not in the least patulous: its edge forms a semicircular curve with a high shoulder, between which and the body lies the large, broad, open, rounded sinus. *Inner lip*, which, though very narrow, is continued to the point of the pillar, is cut into the substance of the shell, and is defined by a slight raised margin beyond it; the line across the body is very short, and joins the pillar at a very obtuse angle. The *pillar* is very long and straight, and is cut off in front with a very gradually oblique, thin, twisted edge. H. 1.04 in. B. 0.52. Penultimate whorl, height 0.2. Mouth, height 0.59, breadth 0.3.

This is a species of the most singular beauty and delicacy, like nothing known to me.

68. *Pleurotoma (Mangelia) nitens*, Hinds.

*Clavatula nitens*, Hinds, Voy. "Sulphur," p. 20, No. 67, pl. vi. fig. 17.

*Pleurotoma nitens*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. i. pl. xxii. fig. 189.

*Drillia (Clavatula) nitens*, Brazier, "Chevert" Exped. Shells, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, vol. i. p. 154.

*Mangilia nitens*, Tryon, Manual, vol. vi. p. 253, pl. xx. fig. 2.

July 29, 1874. Levuka, Fiji. 12 fathoms.

*Habitat*.—New Guinea, Straits of Macassar and Malacca, from 7 to 22 fathoms (Hinds), North-east Australia and Torres Strait (Brazier).

69. *Pleurotoma (Mangelia) subtilis*, Watson (Pl. XXIII. fig. 4).

*Pleurotoma (Mangelia) subtilis*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 9, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 430.

Station 122. September 10, 1873. Lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W. Off Pernambuco. 350 fathoms. Red mud.

*Shell*.—Very small, conical, sharp-tipped, with a lop-sided base, subscalar, ribbed, and with spiral threads; there is a strong labral varix, with a small, deep, round sinus. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on the last whorl about thirteen rounded, rather weak, slightly oblique longitudinal ribs, which extend to the snout; on the fifth and sixth whorls they are fewer, but rather stronger; on the fourth whorl they are lamellar; they are parted by shallow open furrows of fully two-thirds their breadth. The whole surface is covered with microscopic but coarse hair-like lines of growth. Spirals—there are 25 to 30 close-set, flatly rounded, alternately stronger and weaker spiral threads, of which those on the shoulder and base of the last whorl are the weakest; those (twelve in