

more crowded and parted by rounded threads of the same strength and form as themselves; the angle of the whorls occurs about the middle of each, and is sharp above, but feeble and blunt on the body-whorl. *Colour* porcellanous white, under a straw-coloured membranaceous epidermis. *Spire* high, conical, subscalar. *Apex* is very small and (apparently, for the tip is broken) sharp; two whorls remain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 have been broken; they are russet-yellow, the last ends in a sinuated lip; the upper part of each is scored, with short straight bars above and cancellations below. *Whorls* $6\frac{1}{2}$ besides those of the apex; above they have a sloping, just appreciably concave shoulder, about the middle each is obtusely carinated; this keel is sharp above, but very feeble on the elongated rounded body-whorl; the base is drawn out into a longish triangular snout, which is squarely truncated in front. *Suture* oblique, fine, but distinct. *Mouth* elongately pear-shaped, angulated above, and broadly, obliquely channelled below. *Outer lip* thin, well but flatly curved; it has a very deep, open sinus, which lies close up to the suture; below this the lip-edge sweeps very far forward, and again retreats towards the point of the shell. *Inner lip*: a barely appreciable glaze lies on the body: the line of the lip is concave, the pillar is fine, a good deal narrowed, and cut off in front by a long-drawn, twisted, rounded edge. H. 0.88 in. B. 0.33. Penultimate whorl, height 0.17. Mouth, height 0.42, breadth 0.17.

18. *Clathurella phyxanor*,¹ n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 14).

Station 106. August 25, 1874. Lat. $1^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $24^{\circ} 26' W.$ Mid-Atlantic. 1850 fathoms. Globigerina ooze. Bottom temperature $36^{\circ}.6$.

Shell.—Thin, tumid, subequally biconical, white, subangulated, cancellated, with longitudinal and spiral threads, subscalar, with a squat, conical, small, yellow-tipped spire, an impressed suture, a tumid body-whorl, a short rounded base, and a triangular, small-pointed, longish, one-sided snout. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—below the suture the whorls are closely scored with little concave bars, the cusps of the old sinuses; below these bars, above the angle of the shell, there originate oblique threads, which at the angle become nearly perpendicular: on the spire these form little tubercled riblets, of which there are about 25 on the penultimate whorl, but on the body-whorl they become somewhat obsolete; they are parted by broad shallow intervals; besides these there are numerous coarse but feeble lines of growth. Spirals—the upper whorls are angulated below the sinus-area; close to this angulation, both above and below, there are 3 or 4 unequal but rather weak threads; on the side of the whorls are three flat strongish threads, on the body-whorl these all are less distinct, and the whole base and snout are covered with flat, broad threads, and very slight, shallow, squarish furrows; where these threads cross the longitudinals they tend, especially on the upper whorls, to rise into small tubercles.

¹ φυξάνωρ, man-avoiding, so called from the depth and distance of its dwelling.