

lations formed by the crossing of the bars. *Whorls* 9 to 10 in all, of regular, but rather rapid increase; they are at first rather broad, but the penultimate is high and the last rather long and narrow; they rise in steps one above another, being a little flattened above, are well rounded, and have a slight contraction into the lower suture; the last is produced into a very lop-sided, long, and somewhat oblique and obliquely truncated snout. *Suture* is strongly marked by the slight contraction of the whorl above, and a constriction of the shoulder of the whorl below, but is not really deep, for the inferior whorl laps up on that above it. *Mouth* long, narrow, oblong, sharply pointed above, and produced into an open broadish spout-like canal below. *Outer lip* forms a regular flat curve to the canal, where it is slightly concave and then straight; at its junction with the body there is a strongly marked little rounded nick which cuts into the edge, but is bordered by a small encircling pad lying between it and the body-whorl; this nick is the generic sinus, and the scars of it are marked on all the whorls; the extreme edge of the lip is thin and sharp, but there is a strongish white porcellanous pad a little way within; this pad does not extend to the canal, the edge of which at the point is very obliquely cut off from right to left. *Inner lip*: as mentioned, there is a small pad above formed by an extension of the outer lip; this is continued across the body as a porcellanous layer, thinning out and disappearing on the pillar, which is cut off in front with a long obliquity, whose edge is rounded, but hardly twisted. H. 0·8 in. B. 0·27. Penultimate whorl, height 0·14. Mouth, height 0·42, breadth 0·13.

This is a very beautiful species in form and in sculpture. It may perhaps best be compared with *Pleurotoma hyalina*, Reeve, or with *Mangelia cylindrica*, Reeve, or *Mangelia gracilis*, Reeve, or *Mangelia fragilis*, Reeve, but is not very much like any of them. Its apex distinctly connects it with the *Clathurella* group of which *Daphnella*<sup>1</sup> (*fide auctorum nec Hinds*) is a subdivision; and I have accordingly placed it here, though aware that it is not very like some of the species which have been thus named.

21. *Clathurella (Daphnella) aulacoëssa*,<sup>2</sup> Watson (Pl. XXIII. fig. 9).

*Pleurotoma (Daphnella) aulacoëssa*, Watson, Prelim. Report, pt. 10, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xv. p. 472.

Station 188. September 10, 1874. Lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E. West of Cape York, off the south-west point of Papua. 28 fathoms. Green mud.

*Shell*.—High, narrow, fusiform, white; the whorls are convexly cylindrical; the spire high, narrow, subscalar, and conical; the body-whorl is long, narrow, and conical, with a broadish snout; the lip has a thin crimped edge; the sinus is small, but very well defined at the extreme top of the long narrow mouth. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each

<sup>1</sup> Hinds, who is the author of this genus (see Zool. "Sulphur," p. 25), puts it after *Conopleura* and before *Mangelia*, but gives no further indication of its family relations. Its connection with *Clathurella* is therefore with me more a hope than a conviction.

<sup>2</sup> ἀλακίαις, furrowed.