

body, across which, with an oblique course, it runs nearly straight, not truncating the pillar, but narrowing it to a point. H. 0·098 in. B. 0·034. Mouth, height, outside 0·031, inside 0·028; breadth, outside 0·029, inside 0·019.

This is a remarkably elegant species, with none of the contortion of the genus; it has more of the aspect of a *Scalaria* than any of its congeners.

8. *Rissoina triangularis*,<sup>1</sup> n. sp. (Pl. XLVI. fig. 7).

September 8, 1874. Flinders Passage, near Cape York. 7 fathoms.

Station 186. September 8, 1874. Lat. 10° 30' S., long. 142° 18' E. Off Wednesday Island, Cape York, North-east Australia. 8 fathoms. Coral mud.

Station 187. September 9, 1874. Lat. 10° 36' S., long. 141° 55' E. Off Cape York, North-east Australia. 6 fathoms. Coral mud.

*Shell*.—Narrow, long, square in front, white, ribbed and spiralled, with a high spire, a small rounded top, convex whorls, an impressed suture, a contracted base, a very long pillar, a varixed triangular mouth, and very peculiar outer lip. *Sculpture*: Longitudinals—there are on each whorl 12 or 13 rather narrow, little raised, rounded, oblique, widely parted ribs, which are feeble at the suture, and die out on the base; they are parted by wide shallow furrows of from three to four times their breadth. Spirals—the whole surface is scored with fine rounded threads, parted by shallow furrows of about three times their breadth, and also by very minute superficial spiral scratches, which give a frosted look to the shell. *Colour* white, with a slight tinge of ochre. *Spire* high and narrow, conical, with scarcely convex profile-lines. *Apex* is small, but ends rather abruptly in a flatly tabulated top, on which the extreme rounded tip just rises into view; the first three whorls are embryonic, and are quite smooth. *Whorls* 8, convex, short, and narrow, only the last being of any size, and it but small, having a very contracted rounded base. *Suture* rather strongly contracted, and very horizontal. *Mouth* large, having almost the shape of a right-angled triangle, the whole inner lip forming the hypotenuse, and the right angle lying at the outer corner of the base. *Outer lip* runs forward very straight from its insertion to the outer corner of the base, where it turns nearly at a right angle, and runs almost straight across to the point of the pillar; its two parts are nearly equal: this straight long line across the front of the shell is a very peculiar feature; the sinus at either end of the lip is small and shallow, but that at the front of the pillar is extremely angular; the sharp but strong front edge is very sinuous, and on the base especially is very prominent; the external varix is narrow, but well marked. *Inner lip* carried straight by a thin pad from the insertion of the outer lip to the point of the pillar, which, though insignificant in the mouth, projects long and straight from the base. H. 0·15 in. B. 0·055. Mouth, height 0·048, breadth 0·038.

<sup>1</sup> So called from the shape of the mouth.