prominent, projecting and clear-cut revolving keels on penultimate whorl, the uppermost of which is the weaker and forms the outer edge of a flat revolving shelf which is depressed at an angle of about 115° from the vertical axis. The edge of this keel is narrow and rather vertical. Just under it a second shelf commences, having about the same width and angle as the first; it is slightly concave and is limited by the second and stronger keel. Under this is a wider, more strongly concave space with its lower border sloping down at an angle of about 45° to the vertical; the limiting keel to this revolving groove is the strongest and most extended of all. The edge of the shell is now cut strongly back, beginning at an angle of about 90° with last surface and curving down to a very fine keel immediately above the suture or reaching the suture itself. The suture thus comes to lie in the widest and deepest revolving channel of the shell. There are five or six fainter revolving keels on the base but the shell is not depressed between them; the three next to the columella are the nearest together. The lip is broken but appears to have been well rounded and to have been slightly extended over the columella at the base of the outer lip so as to leave a very narrow and slitlike cavity appearing like a nearly covered umbilicus. The revolving keels do not begin to show till the latter part of the second whorl. Very fine and faint transverse striae, about 10 to the millimeter, cross the later whorls, and the edges of the keels are slightly roughened or finely nodular.

Collected by Mr Percy E. Raymond.

Genus STRAPAROLLINA Billings

Straparollina harpa sp. nov.

Plate 5, figures 4, 5

Shell very small, turbinate, spire low, hight 2.5mm, width about 4mm, apical angle about 125°. Whorls three, well rounded, rapidly enlarging, crossed by fine raised, laminate ridges, vertical to the surface and about .2mm apart. Umbilicus deep, about one ninth the width of the shell, the lip at the notch extended and partly reflected over it.