

Several examples of a large and handsome species of the genus *Scalpellum* came up in the trawl, a few still adhering to some singular-looking concretionary masses which they brought up along with them.

*Scalpellum regium* (Fig. 2) is one of the largest of the known living species of the genus. The extreme length of a full-sized specimen of the female is 60 mm., of which 40 mm. are occupied by the capitulum and 20 mm. by the peduncle. The capitulum is much compressed, 25 mm. in width from the occludent margin of the scutum to the back of the carina. The valves are 14 in number; they are thick and strong, with the lines of growth strongly marked, and they fit very closely to one another, in most cases slightly overlapping. When living, the capitulum is covered with a pale-brown epidermis, with scattered hairs of the same color.

The scuta are slightly convex, nearly once and a half as long as broad. The upper angle is considerably prolonged upward, and, as in most fossil species, the centre of calcification is at the upper apex. A defined line runs downward and backward from the apex to the angle between the lateral and basal margins. The occludent margin is almost straight; there is no depression for the adductor muscle, and there is no trace of notches or grooves along the occludent margin for the reception of the males; the interior of the valve is quite smooth. The terga are large, almost elliptical in shape, the centre of calcification at the upper angle. The carina is a handsome plate, very uniformly arched, with the umbo placed at the apex; two lateral ridges and a slight median ridge run from the umbo to the basal margin; the lower part of the valve widens out rapidly, and the whole is deeply concave. The rostrum, as in *Scalpellum vulgare*, is very minute, entirely hidden during life by the investing membrane. The upper latera are triangular, the upper angle curving rather gracefully forward; the umbo of growth is apical.