

The rostral latera are long transverse plates lying beneath the basal margins of the scuta. The carinal latera are large and triangular, with the apex curved forward very much like the upper latera, and the infra-median latera are very small, but in form and direction of growth nearly the same.

The peduncle is round in section and strong, and covered with a felting of light-brown hair. The scales of the peduncle are imbricated and remarkably large, somewhat as in *S. ornatum*, DARWIN. About three, or at most four, scales pass entirely round the peduncle. The base of attachment is very small, the lower part of the peduncle contracting rapidly. Some of the specimens taken were attached to the lumps of clay and manganese concretions, but rather feebly, and several of them were free, and showed no appearance of having been attached. There is no doubt, however, that they had all been more or less securely fixed, and had been pulled from their places of attachment by the trawl. On one lump of clay there were one mature specimen and two or three young ones, some of these only lately attached. The detailed anatomy of this species will be given hereafter, but the structure of the soft parts is much the same as in *Scalpellum vulgare*.

In two specimens dissected there was no trace of a testis or of an intromittent organ, while the ovaries were well developed. I conclude, therefore, that the large attached examples are females, corresponding, in this respect, with the species otherwise also most nearly allied, *S. ornatum*.

In almost all the specimens which were procured by us, several males, in number varying from five to nine, were attached within the occludent margins of the scuta, not imbedded in the chitinous border of the valve, or even in any way in contact with the shell, but in a fold of the body-sac quite free from the valve. They were ranged in rows, sometimes stretching—as in one case where there were seven males on one side—along the whole of the middle two-thirds of the edge of the tergum.