

truncated, almost parallel to the occludent margin. Maxillæ with stronger spines above and slenderer spines beneath the notch, which itself is without spines. Caudal appendages with numerous long bristles on their summits.

*General appearance*—Capitulum rather compressed, in the largest specimen narrower than in the smaller ones. Fig. 8 (Pl. I.) represents one of the smaller ones. Valves white, almost entirely smooth, when seen with a lens there appear fine striæ radiating from the umbones. Peduncle very short.

*Scutum*.—Apex pointed, ridge running to the umbo faint; basal margin very short, carino-tergal margin of a curious concave shape, being hollowed out for the reception of the widened part of the carina; angle formed by the basal and the carino-tergal margins very sharp. A very characteristic swelling is described where the scutum and the carina meet near the basal margin. There is no trace of an internal basal rim, and the teeth near the umbo are not very strong. The convexity of both valves is quite equal.

*Tergum* with the occludent margin straight and the basal angle truncated, almost parallel to the occludent margin.

*Carina* short, strongly curved, upper part much narrower than the lower part; externally carinated, internally—especially in the undermost part—distinctly concave; the basal and broadest part forms a kind of fork, which is not embedded in the membrane of the peduncle (Pl. VII. fig. 6).

*Peduncle* very short, about one-eighth the length of the capitulum, indistinctly ringed.

*Mouth*.—*Labrum* with a row of very small teeth on the crest and palpi, with a tuft of slender hairs internally. *Mandibles* with four teeth and an inferior apex, which, when seen under the microscope, terminates in three very small points. In the only specimen, the mouth of which I have investigated, the mandible of the right side is formed as figured in Pl. I. fig. 9, that of the left side (Pl. VII. fig. 7) having three teeth only, the fourth forming with the inferior apex a single process terminated by several small teeth. *Maxilla* (Pl. I. fig. 10) with three stronger spines on the upper angle; the notch or depression beneath the angle bears no spines; beneath the depression four slender spines are inserted, the inferior upraised part is armed with a double row of longer and stronger spines. The surface of the maxilla towards the side bearing these spines is furnished with numerous slender hairs, of which, as a rule, two, three, or four, stand close to one another.

*Cirri*.—Posterior cirri with segments bearing the same number of cirri as in *Pacilasma kaempferi*, Darwin, viz., five pairs, the lowest pair being very minute; the segments elongated. First cirrus standing not far from the second (Pl. II. fig. 1), rami nearly equal, truncated at the extremity, rather thick. Second cirrus more than twice as long as the first, anterior ramus not thicker, but considerably shorter than the posterior ramus; the difference in the number of segments (18 and 15) being by no means so great as that in the length of the different segments.