

*Tergum* triangular, the occludent margin is only a little longer than the scutal margin. The occludent margin shows the same flattened border as the larger and uppermost part of the scutum; on the contrary (as seen from Pl. VII. fig. 8), the bent-down margin on the occludent side is not represented. As shown by fig. 6 (Pl. II.) such a bent-down margin is very strongly represented along the carinal margin of these valves, where it forms the continuation of the much flattened dorsal margin of the carina. Basal angles pointed. The surface of the terga shows the same striation as that of the scuta. Its lines of growth run parallel to the scutal margin.

*Carina* externally almost entirely resembling the tergum (or the continuation of the two terga). It is broad, especially towards its basal end, and much arched, running up just between the basal ends of the terga. As I have already said, the dorsal margin is much flattened, being broadest towards the upper end and gradually diminishing towards the lower end. This dorsal flattened part is slightly but distinctly furrowed in a longitudinal direction, the furrow forming the continuation of the margin between the two terga. The surface is striated as in the other valves. The base is abruptly truncated. At the inferior side the carina is barely concave, the undermost part being separated from the larger uppermost part by an incomplete partition of a semi-annular form. The latter resembles much the internal structure of the carina of *Pacilasma carinatum* (Pl. VII. figs. 6 and 8).

*Peduncle* very short, totally covered by the capitulum.

*Mouth*.—*Labrum* with a row of teeth beneath the crest, which is bullate, and a pair of slender palps with hairs at the internal surface (Pl. II. fig. 7). *Mandibles* (Pl. II. fig. 8) with four teeth, the first standing a little way apart from the others, the fourth close to the inferior angle, which is very little developed, and terminates in two microscopical points. *Maxillæ* (Pl. VII. fig. 9) with two larger and two smaller spines on the upper angle; notch beneath the upper spines very large, and furnished with two not very long and not very thick spines. Inferior upraised part with a double row of rather long and thin spines. The whole maxilla has a very striking triangular form.

*Cirri*.—First pair (Pl. II. fig. 9) far removed from the second pair, and about half their length. Anterior ramus thicker than the posterior, the latter a little longer. Both rami have eight segments. Numerous spines along both sides of the different segments, and especially at the exterior face of the longest and thinnest ramus.

Second pair with the anterior ramus a little shorter but not thicker than the posterior, the number of segments of the longest ramus being thirteen, of the shortest eleven. On most segments the number of pairs of spines along the margin is five. Of these the first pair is extremely small, the second a little stronger, the three others of normal length and strength. The anterior ramus, moreover, shows transverse rows of about four spines on the lines separating the segments.

Sixth pair with equal rami and both of thirteen segments. The arrangement of the