

In the first place, I separate those species which have imperfectly calcified valves from those with perfectly calcified ones. Whereas the first division of the genus only contains at present five species, the latter numbers forty-seven. These may be subdivided by the aid of the form of the carina, viz.: into species with a carina a portion of which projects freely, into species with an angularly bent carina, and into species with a simply bowed carina. The species with a carina having a portion projecting freely much resemble species of the genus *Pollicipes*, Leach, and perhaps must be considered as forming

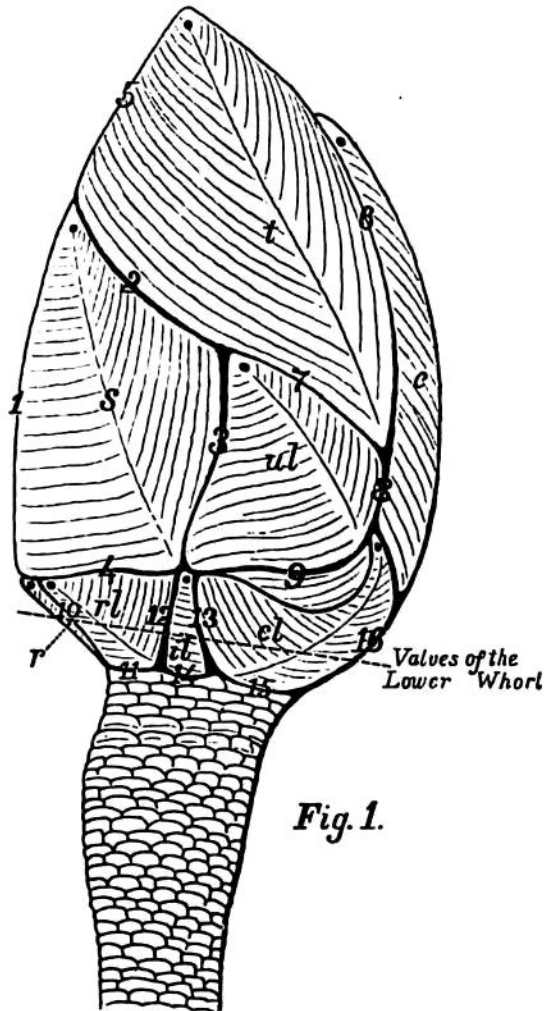


Fig. 1.

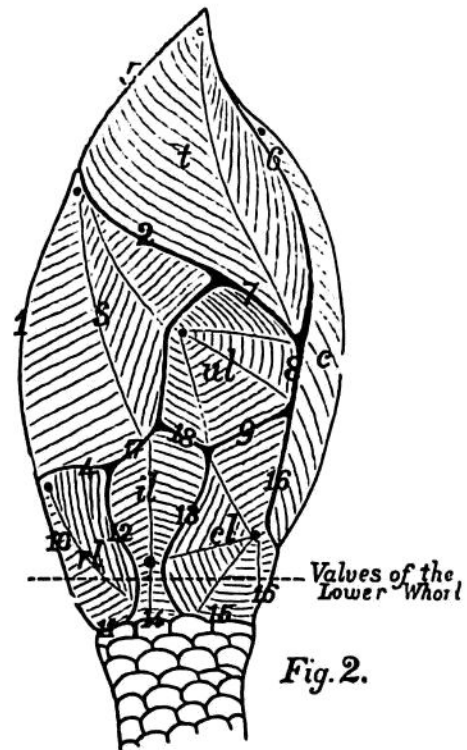


Fig. 2.

In both figures a point indicates the place in each valve where the umbo is situated. *s*, scutum; *t*, tergum; *c*, carina; *ul*, upper latus; *rl*, rostral latus; *il*, infra median latus; *cl*, carinal latus; 1, occludent margin of the scutum; 2, tergal do.; 3, lateral do.; 4, basal do.; 5, occludent margin of the tergum; 6, carinal do.; 7, scutal do.; 6, 8, tergal margin of the carina; 8, scutal margin of the upper latus; 7, tergal do.; 8, carinal do.; 9, basal do.; 10, rostral margin of the rostral latus; 11, basal do.; 12, lateral do.; 4, scutal do.; 12, rostral margin of the infra-median latus; 13, carinal do.; 14, basal do.; 13, lateral margin of the carinal latus; 15, basal do.; 16, carinal do.; 9, upper do.; In fig. 1—*r*, rostrum. In fig. 2 17, scutal margin of the infra-median latus; 18, upper do.

a link between the two genera. Only two species belong to this division. Eight species have an angularly bent carina, so that by far the greatest number (thirty-seven) belong to that division which contains the species with a bowed carina. Only in one of the living species is a sub-carina present. Of the remaining thirty-six, twenty-one have a rostrum and fifteen have no rostrum. Four of those with a rostrum have the rostrum