

taining about six scales. The scales are covered by membrane, their free edges are broad and rather prominent.

This species was taken north of New Guinea, at Station 216, February 16, 1875; lat. $2^{\circ} 56' N.$, long. $134^{\circ} 11' E.$; depth, 2000 fathoms; bottom temperature, $0^{\circ} \cdot 9 C.$; bottom, *Globigerina* ooze.

Observations.—As only a single specimen of this species was taken, I was unable to study the structure of the animal more in detail. I tried in vain to find a complementary male at the place ordinarily occupied by them in the species of this genus.

Scalpellum japonicum, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 9, 10).

Valves fourteen, calcified only in part, those of the lower whorl perfectly calcified, all covered by a chitinous and villous membrane. Carina with a flat roof, latera of the carina distinctly developed in the uppermost part; umbo of the carina at $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the length of the flat roof from the apex. Upper latus of an irregular long oval shape. Peduncle short.

Only one specimen of this species has been collected. In many respects it agrees with *Scalpellum carinatum*, but it may be distinguished at first sight from that species by the valves being incompletely calcified.

Capitulum rather elongated, compressed, the basal part being only slightly thicker. The calcareous parts of the different valves are separated from each other by rather broad chitinous interspaces. Valves incompletely calcified. As far as the valves are concerned, this species stands about in the same relation to the other species of *Scalpellum* as the species of *Dichelaspis* to those of *Lepas*. However, I do not believe that in the present case there can be any question of proposing a generic separation.

Scutum long and narrow, with the umbo at the apex; divided into two segments; the occludent one being large and increasing in width from the upper to the lower part, the other (the tergal one) being very narrow. Occludent margin slightly arched.

Tergum divided into an occludent and a carinal segment, between which there is a triangular chitinous portion. Umbo at the apex, which is distinctly recurved. Occludent margin arched.

Carina with a flat roof much increasing in width from the apex towards the base. The roof is bordered by slightly prominent ridges. Sides of the carina at right angles with the roof, very narrow at the base, broader near the apex, where the two sides meet in front of the umbo. The umbo is situated at about one twelfth of the length of the flat roof from the upper extremity of the valve.

Upper latus of an irregularly oval shape, with the umbo at a short distance from the upper extremity. All round, the upper latus is separated by chitinous interspaces from the other valves. Calcified portion of an elongate shape.

Rostrum extremely small and narrow, hardly visible even with a lens; covered by chitinous membrane.