

*Rostral latus* short, rather broad, convex. Scutal margin straight.

*Infra-median latus* hour-glass-shaped, with the umbo at the constricted part. The part above the umbo is triangular and large, that beneath it is also indistinctly triangular but very small.

*Carinal latus* has much the same shape as in *Scalpellum vulgare*; flat, with the umbo at the base of the carina, where the two carinal latera of the right and left side almost touch each other. The carinal margin is divided into two parts, a superior one which is hollowed out, and a very short and slightly protuberant inferior one. The basal margin is short, the lateral margin arched.

Length of the capitulum, 13.5 mm.

The *peduncle* is short (4.5 mm.), curved, with the scales large and not numerous. There are about eight longitudinal rows, each of which contain about seven scales.

The only specimen of this species was found attached to the shell of an Opisthobranchiate Gasteropod (*Rissoa*, sp. ?), and was collected at Station 235, June 4, 1875; lat. 34° 7' N., long. 138° 0' E.; depth, 565 fathoms; bottom temperature, 3° 3 C.; bottom, mud.

*Observations.*—I failed to observe the complementary male of this species. I have not been able to study the parts of its mouth and its cirri, as I was not at liberty to dissect the only specimen which was collected.

*Scalpellum insigne*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 3, 4).

Valves thirteen, imperfectly calcified, except those of the lower whorl which are perfectly calcified, covered by membrane which is clothed with spines. Carina with a flat roof and the umbo seated at or close to the apex. Calcified portion of the upper latus semi-lunar in shape. Peduncle short.

This species is represented by a single specimen only; in many respects it comes near to *Scalpellum japonicum*.

*Capitulum* consisting of thirteen valves, clothed by a thin chitinous membrane covered with numerous very small hairs. The form of the capitulum is elongate-oval. Extremely characteristic is the imperfect calcification of the valves, and especially of the tergum, scutum, and upper latus. These are separated from each other and from the carina by broad chitinous interspaces.

*Scutum* elongate, almost triangular. Its greatest breadth is near the inferior extremity; its length is only twice this breadth. The umbo is at the apex, which projects over the tergum. The occludent margin is slightly arched. Of the two triangular parts into which the scutum in other species of the genus is divided by a ridge, only one (the occludent one) is calcified, the other is only represented by membrane.

*Tergum* triangular, with the margins almost straight. The calcified part has the form of a fork, and consists of two segments,—an occludent and a carinal segment of nearly equal width, the point of junction being the apex of the valve.