

by Prof. M. Sars, though not very complete, is sufficient for its recognition. In general appearance it much resembles *Scalpellum vulgare*, but it may be distinguished at first sight by the smoothness of its valves.

The *capitulum* is robust, quadrangular; at the base it is a great deal thicker than near the upper extremity, in the middle of the lower whorl its thickness is increased still more by a gibbous lateral excrescence.

The *scutum* is rather small, slightly longer than broad; its apex distinctly projects over the tergum.

The *tergum* is large, triangular, with the occludent margin convex and the apex recurved. The carinal margin is almost straight, the scutal margin also.

The *carina* is boat-shaped, with the umbo at one-fifth of the length of the valve from the apex. The sides are well-developed, the roof in the lower part is almost flat.

The *upper latus* is of a pentagonal shape, the tergal and scutal margins being nearly equal, as also the three other margins.

The *rostrum* is well-developed, cuneiform, narrow at the apex, which projects over the edge of the scutum, and considerably increasing in width towards the base.

The *rostral latus* is trapeziform, the basal and scutal margins being parallel to each other, the first, however, being much shorter than the second.

The *infra-median latus* is quadrangular, its height slightly surpasses its width.

The *carinal latus* has about the same area as the infra-median latus. The basal margin is straight, the carinal margin slightly hollowed out in its superior, and convex in its inferior portion. The lateral margin is also slightly hollowed out. The umbo projects over the hind margin of the capitulum; the umbones of the two carinal latera almost touch each other under the middle of the carina.

Length of the capitulum of the largest specimen 9.75 mm., breadth 5.5 mm.

The *peduncle* is short (3 mm.), cylindrical; eight calcareous scales form together a longitudinal row, of which there are about nine.

*Mouth.*—*Labrum* with the upper part highly bullate (Pl. VII. fig. 12) and the palpi elongate and very narrow, especially at the extremity, where they are furnished with some large bristles. *Mandibles* (fig. 13) with three teeth, equidistant from one another; the third tooth is sharply pointed. The lower edge of the mandible is broad and truncated, both edges of the truncated part bearing three small teeth. *Maxillæ* (fig. 14) rather narrow, with the spinose edge straight; all the spines are of about the same size, with the exception of the two uppermost ones, which are slightly greater. *Outer maxillæ* (Pl. VIII. fig. 5) rounded; the inner margin is sparingly hairy, the summit very hairy. The (so-called) olfactory orifices are placed at the extremity of a tubular process.

Of the *cirri* I wish to point out only that the first pair (Pl. VII. fig. 12) has very