

swollen, and probably functions as a receptaculum seminis (*r.s.*). I think I have observed an opening near *o.*, but I do not feel quite sure.

*Scalpellum carinatum*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 7, 8).

Valves fourteen; surface smooth; valves separated by broad chitinous interspaces. Carina bowed, with a flat roof, the apex of which, however, is not the apex of the valve which, therefore, is angularly bent. Upper latus of an irregular pentagonal shape. Infra-median latus large and wine-glass-shaped.

This species has about the same shape of carina as *Scalpellum japonicum* and *Scalpellum recurvirostrum*. This form stands between the carina with a perfectly flat roof (*e.g.*, *Scalpellum robustum*), and those with a distinct angularly bent carina (*e.g.*, *Scalpellum vulgare*). The species is represented by two specimens, only one of which, however, is full-grown.

The *capitulum* consists of fourteen valves, and is covered by a very thin, transparent chitinous membrane. The valves are separated by distinct interspaces of membrane. The capitulum is coloured dirty white, the interspaces have a yellowish-grey colour.

*Scutum* elongated, twice and a half as long as broad; apex pointed, basal margin oblique, forming a right angle with the occludent margin, but passing with a rounded angle into the lateral margin. This margin is slightly hollowed out, and is separated from the tergal margin by a not very large rectangular projection or shoulder. The occludent margin is very convex, the tergal margin is short and hollowed out. The umbo is at the uppermost point, where the valve shows a distinct triangular and feebly recurved projection.

*Tergum* large, triangular, flat, with the inferior part produced and the apex much recurved. The scutal margin has a small projection near the occludent margin, and this projection is placed behind the triangular projection at the apex of the scutum. The occludent margin is very much arched, the carinal margin is divided by a small projection near the apex into a small superior and a long inferior part, both parts being concave.

The *carina* in the inferior part is simply bowed, with a flat roof, much increasing in width from the upper to the lower end, and bordered on each side by a not very distinct ridge. The umbo is seated at the top of the flat roof and at a small distance from the apex of the valve. The part above the umbo is formed by the upward prolongation of the sides of the valve, which diminishes in size below, so as to terminate in a long point at the base of the carina.

The *upper latus* is irregularly pentagonal, flat; upper half acuminate, lying between the tergal and the scutum, the lower half broad. The umbo is not at, but near, the apex; the valve therefore is added to not only downwards but also a little round the two sides of the apex. These additions do not take place in the early stages of growth, and therefore, they form a depressed rim.