

The *capitulum* is robust, about twice as long as broad, and not very flat. It is covered by a thin membrane, and the different valves are separated by broad chitinous interspaces. A distinct white line divides these interspaces into two equal parts, and marks the area of the different valves. Of these there are fourteen. The lines of growth are not distinct.

The *scutum* is elongate quadrangular; it is somewhat broader near its base than in the upper half. The umbo is at the apex, which slightly projects outwards, and which has a triangular, recurved, and pointed form.

The *tergum* is triangular. The occludent margin is much arched, hence the apex is distinctly recurved. The inferior part is a little produced.

The *carina* is bowed and internally concave; the portion above the umbo is very short, and not more than one-sixth of the total length. Since the roof is slightly convex, the sides of the carina pass over into the portion above the umbo.

The *upper latus* is trapeziform, with the scutal margin slightly hollowed out and not quite twice as long as the carinal margin. The apex is sharply pointed.

The *rostrum* is small, triangular, wedge-shaped.

The *rostral latus* is convex, four-sided, with the scutal and basal margins almost parallel and slightly hollowed out.

The *infra-median latus* is extremely small, triangular, with the umbo at the apex.

The *carinal latus* is flat, four-sided; basal margin nearly straight. Superior portion of the carinal margin slightly hollowed out, inferior portion short, lateral margin straight. The umbo is seated at the base of the carina and projects slightly outwards.

Length of the capitulum 13 mm.

The *peduncle* is cylindrical, and has a length of 7.5 mm. Very small and not numerous calcareous scales are scattered over its surface. At the place of attachment the foot of the peduncle grows wider.

*Mouth*.—*Mandibles* with three teeth, and the inferior angle pectinated, almost as in *Scalpellum intermedium*. *Maxillæ* (Pl. VIII. fig. 9) with a rather deep notch behind the first four spines, and a second less deep notch in front of the inferior angle. The second maxillæ have the so-called olfactory orifices at the end of long processes.

*Cirri*.—First pair with very unequal branches; the anterior and shorter branch has six rather broad segments, the posterior eight longer and more slender segments. The outer surface of the segments is extremely hairy. Of the other cirri nothing very characteristic has been observed.

The *caudal appendages* (Pl. VIII. fig. 10) are elongate and distinctly four-jointed; each segment bears two small spines at the extremity; the fourth is crowned by a tuft of about five stouter and two smaller bristles.

*Penis* short, rudimentary.

*Complemental males* not observed.