

This species was dredged at Station 214, February 10, 1875; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom temperature, 5°·3 C.; bottom, Globigerina ooze.

*Observations.*—This species from the Malay Archipelago, off Meangis Islands, is easily to be recognised, as well by the form of the capitulum as a whole, as by the shape of the different valves.

*Scalpellum africanum*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 14).

Valves fourteen, not separated by chitinous interspaces, covered by very thin membrane, which bears very minute hairs. Carina simply bowed, with the umbo at the apex; short, very broad near its inferior extremity. Upper latus quadrangular. Rostrum oval. Peduncle very short.

Of this species one probably full-grown and two or three small specimens were collected.

The *capitulum* is not very elongate, it is very thick and rather swollen between the valves of the lower whorl, flat again near the upper extremity. The length of the capitulum slightly surpasses once and a half its breadth. The surface of the capitulum is covered by a very thin membrane, which is thickly clothed with very minute hairs. The lines of growth of the different valves are distinctly visible under this membrane, and this applies especially to the tergum and the valves of the lower whorl.

The *scutum* is trapeziform, with the umbo at the apex. The latter is slightly recurved and projects over the tergum. The occludent margin is arched, the basal and lateral margins are straight; the length of the valve is not quite once and a half its breadth.

The *tergum* is triangular, with the apex slightly recurved. The occludent margin is arched, the scutal margin straight, the carinal margin hollowed out at its upper half and arched at the lower extremity.

The *carina* is boat-shaped, not so deep, however, in the lower as in the upper half. It is very short, and has the umbo at the apex. It is rather broad a little above its base, and from this broadest part a short triangular portion penetrates downwards between the two carinal latera. The sides of the carina are only little developed, they are placed as narrow semi-lunar strips near the tergum.

The *upper latus* is quadrangular; its tergal, scutal, and basal margins differ only slightly in length; its carinal margin, on the contrary, is a great deal shorter.

The *rostrum* is distinct and not very small. It is oval, and its free edges are covered by the rostral latera.

The *rostral latus* is small and almost triangular by the shortness of the basal margin. The scutal margin is the longest; it is distinctly concave, and the whole valve is bowed.

The *infra-median latus* is triangular, with the basal margin broad, and the umbo at the apex