

but much projecting scales, placed in rather irregular longitudinal and transverse rows.

Of the internal structure of the hermaphrodite (female) specimen I am not able to give details. Complementary males are present in numerous specimens, and are of different sizes. They are found attached at the ordinary place, and among them I found one which was still quite in the pupa-stage. I have figured (Pl. IX. fig. 10) one of the males, which had the largest size of all, and which may be safely considered as a full-grown (ripe) male. Its shape is elongate-triangular, its length 1.5 mm. The body is surrounded by a double wall; the outermost one represents the mantle, the interior one the true body-wall. The exterior one has anteriorly a slit; in that part of the body-wall which lies under this slit the male genital organs open. All the specimens have the two angles at the extremity of the shortest side of the triangle produced into conical excrescences, and a globular excrescence may be seen, moreover, between the two conical excrescences in the middle of the shortest side. The whole surface is covered by minute hair-like spines, much longer ones being present at the surface of the conical excrescences. The anterior half of the body, where the slit is present, has the spines of a very curious shape, as figured in fig. 10; each spine is triangular, the shortest edge being deeply cut in, hence each spine is furnished with numerous (three to seven) points. At the surface of each male is attached, moreover, a long and thin chitinous thread, which perhaps serves for the attachment to the scutum of the hermaphrodite specimen. Of the internal organs the male genital apparatus seems to be the only one which is left; it consists in the full-grown specimen of a rather voluminous testis, of a vas deferens, and of a receptaculum seminis. The latter opens with a short duct by the genital pore.

This species was taken at Station 135, October 18, 1873; off Tristan da Cunha; depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom, rock.

*Observations.*—The specimen was found attached to a piece of pumice-stone. At about the same place two other species of the genus (*Scalpellum elongatum* and *Scalpellum carinatum*) were taken.

*Scalpellum gigas*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 1, 2; Pl. IX. fig. 11).

Surface of the valves covered by a thin chitinous membrane, which is not villous. Valves fourteen. Carina simply bowed, rather massive, with the umbo at the apex, and a laterally slightly convex roof and two flat sides forming a slightly obtuse angle with the roof. Upper latus quadrangular. Carinal latus very high. Peduncle about half as long as the capitulum.

This species is no doubt very nearly related to *Scalpellum darwini*, and I was long in doubt as to whether I should regard them as distinct or not. The smoothness