

Observations.—It is extremely difficult to decide whether one is right in considering the specimen taken at Station 195 as specifically distinct from *Scalpellum regium*. After long hesitation, I have decided to do so, in the first place, because the capitulum as a whole has a more elongate shape; in the second place, because the chitinous membrane which covers the valves of *Scalpellum moluccanum* is smooth or almost smooth, whereas in most specimens of *Scalpellum regium* it is distinctly hairy. In the third place, the form of the upper latus is different, being a great deal broader in *Scalpellum regium* than in the present specimen. As in other similar cases, these differences may turn out—by intermediate forms being discovered—not to be of enough importance for creating different species. In that case our *Scalpellum moluccanum* will retain the significance of a so-called local variety.

Scalpellum regium (Wyv. Thoms.), n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 3-5; Pl. IX. fig. 12; Pl. X. figs. 1, 2).

Surface of the capitulum covered by membrane, which in some specimens is rather smooth, in others hairy. Valves fourteen. Carina simply bowed, with the roof laterally convex. Umbo of the carina at the apex. Upper latus quadrangular. Peduncle short. Complementary males numerous.

This is one of the largest species known. It is represented by numerous specimens, and was found at two different stations, which, however, are close to one another and have almost the same depth. This depth almost reaches 3000 fathoms. The different bottles containing this species are labelled *Scalpellum regium*, n. sp., or *Scalpellum regium*, Wyv. Thomson. Though no sufficient description of this species has been published, I retain the name given to it by the chief of the scientific staff on board the Challenger, the late Prof. Sir C. Wyville Thomson.¹ This name has been mentioned in another printed publication, viz., in a paper of M. Al. Humbert, inserted in the *Journal de Zoologie*, iii., 1874, p. 133. No doubt M. Humbert found the name in one of the letters sent by Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm to Prof. v. Siebold, and published in the *Zeitschr. f. Wissensch. Zoologie*, or else in the Reports from the Challenger.²

Capitulum with fourteen valves, which are covered by membrane, which in some of the specimens is almost entirely smooth, in others, however (and especially in the older specimens), it is rather hairy. The capitulum is very robust, almost quadrangular; very thick near the peduncle, and flatter towards the apex. The valves have their umbones at the apex, and show very distinct lines of growth. Tergum, scutum, and upper latus are very large; the valves of the lower whorl comparatively small.

Scutum trapeziform, only one and a third as long as broad. Convex, with the

¹ *Nature*, 1873, vol. viii. p. 347. Thomson, C. Wyv., *Voyage of the Challenger, Atlantic*, vol. ii. p. 4.

² *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. xxiv., No. 170, p. 574.