

umbo at the apex, which is produced and slightly recurved ; it projects a little over the tergum.

*Tergum* triangular, stout, broad. Occludent margin long, arched. Apex recurved. Scutal margin almost straight, carinal margin straight in the under, hollowed out in the upper, part.

*Carina* very large, simply bowed, but almost straight. Roof flat, not bordered by distinct ridges. Sides of the valves at angles with the roof greater than  $90^\circ$ . These sides are broader near the upper extremity than near the lower end.

*Upper latus* quadrangular ; the angle described by the scutal and basal margins truncated ; hence the valve appears to be pentagonal. The apex slightly projects over the scutum.

*Rostral latus* quadrangular ; the scutal and basal margins parallel. The valve is divided by a ridge into two triangular parts.

*Infra-median latus* does not reach the slightly truncated scutal-basal angle of the upper latus ; narrow. Umbo at the upper extremity.

*Carinal latus* quadrangular. Carinal margin almost straight, umbo seated near the base and slightly protuberant ; basal, lateral, and upper margins almost straight. Beneath the ridge, which runs from the umbo to the angle between the lateral and basal margins of the valve, only a very small triangular part is situated.

Length of the capitulum, 17 mm.

*Peduncle* cylindrical, rather narrow. Length of the peduncle, 5.5 mm. Scales almost totally covered by membrane, hence indistinct ; their edges only are slightly protuberant beyond the surface of the peduncle.

The structure of the animal contained within the valve has not been studied by me. With regard to the complementary males of this species, the following may find a place here (Pl. X. fig. 6). At the interior of each scutum there is found one attached close to the occludent margin, between the adductor muscle and the tergal margin. The length of these complementary males is 1.1 mm., their breadth about 0.7 mm.; so their shape is a broad oval. The mantle which covers them is almost smooth on one side only ; where the genital apparatus opens, it is furnished with very short spines. The structure of the interior is very simple ; there is a very large heart-shaped testis, which at its pointed extremity communicates by a rather long duct with the receptaculum seminis. From this, as in the other species, a long vas deferens is given off which opens at the posterior extremity of the small body. The male is attached to the interior of the scutum by means of prehensile antennæ. The extremity where the genital apparatus opens forms a globular excrescence, the end of which bears some stronger spines.

*Scalpellum tenue* was taken at Station 146, December 29, 1873 ; lat.  $46^\circ 46'$  S., long.  $45^\circ 31'$  E.; depth, 1375 fathoms ; bottom temperature,  $1^\circ 5$  C.; bottom, Globigerina ooze.