

the upper margin is hollowed out. The umbo is seated at the upper extremity of the carinal margin at the apex of the valve. The valve itself is divided by a ridge running from the umbo to the hardly distinct angle formed by the lateral and basal margins.

Length of the capitulum, 7 mm.

Peduncle robust; its length equals two-thirds of the length of the capitulum; covered by a very thick membrane. The scales are not very distinct. In the upper part of the peduncle they stand close to one another, in the lower part, however, they are separated by chitinous interspaces. Here they are protuberant beyond the surface of the peduncle.

Of this species I have not studied the structure of the animal contained within the capitulum; nor have I observed a complementary male at the place they ordinarily occupy.

This species was taken at Station 192, September 26, 1874; lat. $5^{\circ} 42' S.$, long $132^{\circ} 25' E.$; depth, 129 fathoms; bottom, mud.

Observations.—This species, with regard to the structure of the valves and to the smallness of the valves of the lower whorl, is nearly related to the large deep-sea species *Scalpellum regium* and others. It is distinguished from these species by the absence of the rostrum.

Scalpellum tritonis, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 9, 10; Pl. X. fig. 10).

Valves covered by membrane, which is distinctly hairy. Valves thirteen. Carina simply and not very strongly bowed, with the roof flat and the umbo at the apex. Upper latus almost triangular, the carinal margin being very short. Valves of the lower whorl, with the exception of the carinal latus, not much developed. Peduncle short.

Together with some specimens of *Scalpellum stroemii*, this species was taken in the Farøe Channel, by H.M.S. "Triton." Mr. Murray asked me to insert the description of this species among those of the Challenger species.

The *capitulum*, though rather small, looks robust. Its shape is oval, a little elongate, as the apex of the tergum is produced. The number of the valves is thirteen; scutum, tergum, carina, and upper latus are well-developed; on the contrary, those of the lower whorl extremely small. The shape of the rostral latus resembles very much the shape of the same valve in those species which have the carinal latus with the umbo at the upper extremity of the carinal margin. The surface of the valves is covered by membrane, which bears numerous small hairs.

The *scutum* is convex, quadrangular. The basal margin is the shortest, and is straight, the occludent margin is arched, the tergal margin nearly straight, the lateral margin arched. The area of the valve is smaller than that of the tergum. The umbo is at the apex, which is slightly produced.

The *tergum* is triangular, large. The occludent margin is only little shorter than the occludent margin of the scutum; it is arched, hence the apex is slightly recurved. The