

scutal margin is slightly convex in the middle. The carinal margin is the longest of the three; it is hollowed out in the upper, and convex in the lower portion.

The *carina* is simply bowed, large, and furnished with a flat roof. It only slightly increases in width from the upper to the lower end, and has well-developed sides at right angles to the roof. The breadth of these sides increases from the under to the upper extremity.

The *upper latus* is trapeziform, or by the shortness of the carinal margin nearly triangular. Its umbo is at its apex, which is produced and slightly protuberant over the scutum. The scutal margin is hollowed out, the tergal margin is convex, the basal margin is straight, the very short carinal margin is straight also.

The *rostral latus* is small, being only very low, especially at the rostral extremity, where the slightly protuberant umbo is situated. The height of the valve slightly increases towards the infra-median latus. A ridge, running from the umbo to the angle between the lateral and basal margins, divides the valve into two parts.

The *infra-median latus* is extremely small, triangular; it has the umbo at the apex, which is directed forward.

The *carinal latus* is rather large. The umbo is protuberant beyond the carina, and situated at a considerable distance from the apex; hence the carinal margin is divided into two parts, the larger above the umbo and a shorter part beneath it. The larger part, which is above the umbo, almost equals in length the upper margin of the valve, the lateral margin has about the same length as the smaller portion of the carinal margin. The basal margin is as long as the basal margin of the rostral latus.

Length of the capitulum, 10 mm.

The *peduncle* is cylindrical, rather robust, not quite 3 mm. long, and covered by hairy and thick membrane. The surface is beset with very protuberant scales, of which about seven form a longitudinal row, seven of these rows forming the covering of the peduncle.

Two specimens of this species were found in the Farøe Channel, at Station 10, cruise of H.M.S. "Triton," August 24, 1882; lat. $59^{\circ} 40'$, long. $7^{\circ} 21' W.$; depth, 516 fathoms; bottom temperature, $8^{\circ} C.$; bottom, mud.

Observations.—This species is probably nearly related to *Scalpellum cornutum*, G. O. Sars. With regard to the structure of the complementary males, I can only say that in one of the specimens a male has been found attached to the interior side of each of the two scuta. However, the microscopic study of their organisation has given no results, because their preservation was rather bad. I have only been able to ascertain that they agree with the males of *Scalpellum intermedium* in the presence of two pairs of rudimentary valves. These valves, probably, represent the scutum and the tergum, and in the present species are not exactly of the same size; the shape of each is oval, but a larger and a smaller one are placed close to one another, and the two are separated by a somewhat greater distance from a quite similar couple of valves (Pl. X. fig. 10). This condition of the complementary male forms the transition from the structure of these males in