

Carina simply bowed, with the roof flat; the roof does not increase much in width from the apex towards the base; rather short, its base being at a considerable distance from the peduncle. The sides of the valve are much narrower in the undermost part than near the apex.

Upper latus trapeziform, in consequence of the shortness of the carinal margin almost triangular; umbo at the slightly projecting apex, scutal margin concave, basal and tergal margins almost straight.

Rostral latus irregularly quadrangular, with the umbo slightly projecting over the ocludent margin of the scutum. Rostral margin short, lateral margin slightly arched.

Infra-median latus elongate-triangular, with the umbo at the apex, which is slightly bowed towards the rostral side.

Carinal latus irregularly rhomboid; the carinal margin has a short upper part, which is concave for the reception of the carina, and a convex and rather long lower part; the basal margin is very short. The umbo is at the base of the carina above the middle of the carinal margin, it is slightly projecting beyond the carina; the inferior parts of the carinal margins of the two carinal latera touch each other in the middle below the base of the carina. The carinal latus is divided into two triangular parts by a ridge running from the umbo to the angle near the apex of the infra-median latus.

Length of the capitulum, 18.5 mm.

Peduncle cylindrical, slightly bowed, and of considerable length (9 mm.). The scales are not very distinct and rounded at their free edge. There are seven longitudinal rows, each containing more than twelve scales.

I have not studied the structure of the animal within the capitulum. I have found one complemental male at the place it ordinarily occupies. It is rather large, being 1.8 mm. long, and it shows the structure of the complemental males of most of the deep-sea species. Its surface, however, does not show the little spines which ordinarily invest it. The receptaculum seminis was filled with thread-like spermatozoids.

This species was taken at Station 184, August 29, 1874; lat. $12^{\circ} 8' S.$, long. $145^{\circ} 10' E.$; depth, 1400 fathoms; bottom-temperature, $1^{\circ} 8 C.$; bottom, grey ooze.

Observations.—In this species the form of the carinal latus is highly characteristic. The ridge, which runs from the umbo to the point where the infra-median latus and the upper latus touch each other, divides the valve into two parts. The part which is placed beneath the ridge in shape almost entirely resembles the whole valve in *Scalpellum regium*; by the presence of the other part the valve, however, more resembles the same valve in *Scalpellum triangulare*, *Scalpellum brevecarinatum*, and others. Among the species of *Scalpellum* which have the carinal latus as in *Scalpellum regium*, and the valve as in the present species, *Scalpellum velutinum* (Pl. IV. fig. 10) may be placed; in this species the carinal latus shows a small triangular part between the ridge and the upper latus.