

with a kind of radius, which projects over the immovable tergum. The articulation of the rostrum with the fixed scutum is the least distinct of all.

When the operculum is taken away, the orifice resembles a scalene triangle; one side (the shortest) is formed by the ocludent margin of the fixed tergum; the second side partly by the ocludent margin of the fixed scutum; the third (the longest) side by the upper margin of carina and rostrum combined.

The *movable scutum* (Pl. XII. figs. 2 and 4) is not very small, its area equalling nearly two-thirds of that of the movable tergum. Its shape is triangular; the tergal and basal margins are about at right angles to each other, and the ocludent margin is curved. The length of the basal margin is not quite half the length of the tergal margin. The valve is very thick, especially towards the apex; when investigated from the under side, the surface appears to be bordered by a well-developed rim along the ocludent margin. This rim separates a rather deep depression for the adductor muscle from the ocludent margin. Towards the sharply pointed apex the rim slightly increases in width. The tergal margin is straight; the upper articular ridge is hardly visible, most probably it is represented by the edge of the valve itself, which forms a furrow with a very short ridge at the under side of the valve near the apex; the second (lower) articular ridge, on the contrary, is well-developed, and is almost parallel to what I propose to consider as a third articular ridge. The latter, which can be also regarded as an axial ridge, runs from the apex to the basi-tergal corner of the valve, is very prominent, grows slightly broader towards the under extremity, and here projects slightly. It corresponds exactly to the third articular ridge of the tergum, which is also considered as such by Darwin. The second articular ridge describes a curve, and has a narrow semi-circular part of the valve between itself and the tergal margin. In this part of the valve the lines of growth are very oblique on the tergal margin of the valve. The part of the valve which is enclosed between the third articular ridge and the ocludent margin forms the greatest half of it, and has the ridges of growth in the inferior part parallel to the basal margin; towards the upper extremity the ridges are slightly divergent.

The *movable tergum* (Pl. XII. figs. 1 and 5) is broad and quadrangular. The valve is divided into two triangular parts by the beautifully curved axial or third articular ridge. In that part of the valve which lies between this ridge and the ocludent margin, the lines of growth are parallel to the basal margin; in the other half these lines are parallel to the scutal margin. The axial ridge widens downwards and projects very distinctly at the basal point of the valve. The middle articular ridge is close to the axial ridge, and is separated by a somewhat greater distance from the upper, or first articular ridge. Its free edge is formed by the ocludent margin of the valve, but it grows broader towards the scutal margin, where it is produced into a slight projection. The ocludent margin of the valve consists of two parts, separated by the umbo or apex of the valve,—one beneath the apex (and this part is curved) and the other between this apex and the scutal