

the two valves are united together is three. The basal margins of these valves are also very irregular. The occludent margin of both valves is furnished with a distinct but narrow ridge.

*Basis.*—I have not distinctly observed the basal membrane. The interspace left open between the basal edges of the parietes is narrow, and has a very irregular shape.

*Body of the animal.*—The body is much flattened; yet it does not lie parallel to the surface of attachment, as, according to Darwin, is the case in the other species of the genus. The mouth is flattened, it is not bullate, and it stands at a distance from the adductor scutorum muscle. The *labrum* (Pl. XI. fig. 5) has its crest surmounted by a row of very numerous and small teeth; the palpi are of moderate size, but the tips are very distant from each other. They are not curved, but they bear, as in the species described by Darwin, the bristles only on their outer sides and extremities. The rounded swelling on each side of the labrum to which they are attached is present, as Darwin has indicated. The *mandibles* in this genus, according to Darwin, have three upper main teeth, with two or three minute lower teeth, or (in *Verruca nexa*) with the lower part pectinated with small spines. The present species has the mandibles as in the latter species (Pl. XI. figs. 6 and 6\*). The only point to be added is, that in the specimen I have investigated the mandible of the one side was furnished with three, that of the other with four, teeth; an asymmetry to which we must not attach too great importance. The *maxillæ* (Pl. XI. fig. 7) have a very deep notch behind the two upper larger spines; the lower part is rather narrow, and bears some spines, which are not very strong. This lower part forms a step-like projection. The *outer maxillæ* (Pl. XI. fig. 8) are slightly prominent, and not deeply lobed on their inner surfaces. They are clothed with bristles.

*Cirri* (Pl. XI. fig. 9).—The first pair is relatively stout, and the pedicels especially are well developed. The two rami are equal in length and thickness, and both have thirteen segments. These segments are thickly clothed with spines. The *second pair* has the posterior ramus much longer than the anterior; it is almost twice as long; the number of segments of the short ramus is eight; that of the long ramus thirteen. The two rami of the *third pair* show only a very slight difference in length. The fourth to the sixth pairs have numerous elongated segments, bearing as a rule three pairs of long slender spines in front and two or three slender spines on the dorsal edge of each segment.

*Caudal appendages* long and slender, and having eleven segments in the specimen I investigated. The *penis* is long and slightly swollen at the extremity.

This species was found attached to the strongly corroded surface of a part of a shell, the nature of which I was unable to ascertain.

The specimen of this species which I dissected contained eggs. These were in a very early stage; their shape was not very elongate, their longest and shortest dimensions being respectively 0.415 and 0.32 mm. The average size of the specimens was 8 mm. in height and 9 mm. distance from the apex of the rostrum to that of the carina.