

same subdivision of the genus as *Verruca gibbosa*. It is distinct from this species in the first place on account of its greater smoothness; neither the growth-ridges nor the furrows are so distinctly visible as in the former species. The tergum and scutum in general outline much resemble the same valves in *Verruca gibbosa*, but the articular ridges are by no means so distinct. The rostrum and the immovable scutum are not nearly so bullate as in the former species, and the apex of the rostrum is scarcely freely projecting; on the other hand, the carina has the apex very strongly projecting. The most interesting and certainly the most striking point of difference is the way in which the rostrum and the carina articulate together: whereas in *Verruca gibbosa* the rostrum is furnished with three very distinct teeth, which are placed in excavations of the other valve, in *Verruca nitida* only one tooth, which corresponds to the strongest and uppermost one of the other species, can be distinguished; beneath this tooth the two valves unite in a straight line. The immovable tergum and scutum do not form a perfectly flat plane; the apex of both valves is reflected, so that the surface of the valves is slightly concave. The immovable scutum is furnished with a narrow kind of radius, and is divided into two parts, which are placed angularly to each other and meet in a curved line. The apex of the immovable scutum is distinctly beaked, and projects for a considerable way over the immovable tergum. The latter is divided into a middle part and two lateral parts as in the foregoing species.

The only specimen is attached to what may be considered one of the tentacles of a *Pentacrinus*. Its colour is white, its surface is not covered with membrane.

The size of the specimen is 5.5 mm. It was taken at Station 214, February 10, 1875; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; depth, 500 fathoms; bottom temperature, 5°.3 C.; bottom, Globigerina ooze.

*Verruca sulcata*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 19 and 20).

Shell dirty white; flat, especially at the side of the immovable scutum and tergum. Surface with prominent growth-ridges; articular ridges of the scutum and tergum prominent, as are also those of the carina and rostrum. Walls perpendicular to the surface of attachment. Movable scutum rather large, with the apex pointed and projecting freely. Upper articular ridge hardly distinguishable, middle articular ridge penetrates with a sharp tooth between the two ridges of the tergum. Third articular ridge very prominent. The slightly convex rostrum has four teeth, which alternate with three teeth of the carina, and by means of which the valves are united together.

This elegant little form also is represented by a single specimen only. It has the same general appearance as the former species. However, it is not difficult to distinguish it; its scutum is relatively large, and the middle articular ridge terminates below in a very prominent tooth; the third articular ridge is very strongly developed.