

This species is represented by half a dozen specimens. Unfortunately they suffered from the alcohol having somewhat evaporated. I believe that they can be easily distinguished from the other nearly related species, as well by the form of the scutum and tergum as by that of the immovable valves.

In the *scutum* I did not observe a trace of a first articular ridge. The curve described by the third articular ridge is not, by far, so strongly marked as in *Verruca gibbosa*. Hence the part enclosed between this ridge and the tergal margin is relatively small. The apex is pointed and slightly beaked.

The *tergum* has the apex very blunt; that part of the occludent margin which runs from the apex to the scutal margin is relatively long, and runs nearly parallel to the basal margin. This causes the whole valve to have an almost regular rhomboidal shape.

The *carina* is rather small; its apex as a rule projects freely. Its lateral margin runs almost parallel to the same margin of the rostrum, and so the shell acquires a quadrangular shape.

The *rostrum* is comparatively large, slightly convex, with the basal and upper margins parallel to each other. The two valves articulate together by means of two teeth and two excavations, present as well at the rostral margin of the carina as at the carinal margin of the rostrum.

The *immovable tergum* is much larger than the *immovable scutum*. Both valves are almost regularly triangular and convex. Both have the apices bluntly pointed. The immovable tergum consists of a middle portion and two lateral portions which almost resemble alæ, the immovable scutum has a middle portion also; this is, however, relatively broader; the lateral portions form a series of rays, which are very narrow.

This species lives attached to black coloured horny hollow tubes, which, perhaps, were once inhabited by Annelid worms. The basal edges of the immovable valves are slightly rectangularly inflected, so as to form a ledge round the base. This ledge in the middle of each valve is rather more strongly developed than at both extremities. Hence the margin round the base appears slightly undulating. As this species was represented by numerous specimens, I was enabled to compare also the structure of the animal with that of *Verruca gibbosa*. Though in general a great conformity was observed, there can be no doubt, I believe, that the two species are really different. The following differences can be pointed out as of greater importance.

*Mouth*.—The *labrum* has the teeth more numerous and also a little more distinct; the *palpi* are slenderer; the hairs on the palpi are not only present at the extremity and on the outer margin, but also on the surface. The *mandibles* (Pl. XI. fig. 10) have three teeth, the third in the outer margin is furnished with notches, and hence looks serrated. The teeth on the inferior angle are not so regular as in *Verruca gibbosa*; they are fewer in number and they present much more strongly marked differences as to their size. The *maxillæ* (Pl. XI. fig. 11) have the notch not so wide as in *Verruca gibbosa*; the spines