

Megalasma striatum, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 5-9 ; Pl. VII. figs. 8-9).

With the characters of the genus.

General appearance.—The capitulum is large and resembles much in outline the shell of a Lamellibranchiate Mollusk. The short peduncle is quite covered by the capitulum. The shape of the capitulum is very characteristic; it is ovate, with both extremities pointed, the ocludent margin being almost exactly of the same length as the carinal margin. All the valves are beautifully and distinctly striated and covered by membrane, which is not very persistent, except over the lines separating the valves.

Scutum triangular, or more exactly still, having the form of a sector of a circle, a little more than 90° . The two radii are represented by the tergo-lateral and carinal margins of the valves. The basal margin seems to be totally wanting; most probably, however, it is represented by the undermost part of the ocludent margin. The scutum is divided into two unequal parts by a very prominent ridge which runs from the angle (formed by the tergo-lateral and carinal margins) to the ocludent margin, which it meets at one-fifth of the whole length of the ocludent margin. The two unequal parts of the scutum separated by this ridge have their lines of growth in a very different direction; those of the larger part run exactly parallel to the tergo-lateral margin, those of the smaller undermost part converge to meet at the angle formed by the carinal and ocludent margins. From the point where the ridge meets the ocludent margin to its apex, the scutum shows externally a prominent and flattened border, much broader at the apex than at the other extremity, and as far as this border goes, a margin distinctly bent down, which together probably represent the small part, that, in the nearly related genera of Lepadids, is situated between the ocludent margin and the ridge which runs from the apex to the umbo. Internally (Pl. VII. fig. 8), this margin projects as a very prominent ridge downwards, terminating in both scuta in a very large tooth. This is situated at a distance of about one-fifth of the length of the ocludent margin from the angle formed by the ocludent and carinal margins, and has a flat surface of a long oval form; on both two small notches are easily observed. As shown by a dorsal (carinal) view of the animal (Pl. II. fig. 6), the undermost part of the scutum is considerably expanded on both sides. Parallel to the lines of growth the scuta are distinctly striated, the surface of the different stripes being again transversely, but very minutely striated. In my figure (Pl. II. fig. 5) these latter striæ have not been represented. Internally, near the carinal margin, a very small notch is visible for the reception of a tooth of the carina; the tergo-lateral margin shows an indistinct tooth near both extremities; these, of course, serve also for the attachment of the other valves. The smaller undermost part of the scutum has on its surface still another ridge, which describes with its continuation situated on the carina half a circle, as will be easily understood from fig. 5 on Pl. II.