

upper to the lower extremity. The sides of the carina are at more than right angles with the roof; they increase much in width from the lower to the upper extremity.

The *upper latus* is quadrangular, with the lower angle truncated, hence pentagonal. The umbo is at the apex, which is slightly prominent. The scutal margin is hollowed out, the tergal margin slightly arched.

The *rostral latus* is of considerable size, quadrangular. Scutal and basal margins nearly parallel; the whole valve is distinctly convex and divided into two triangular parts by a not very prominent ridge running from the umbo to the basal lateral angle.

The *infra-median latus* is small, triangular. The umbo is at the slightly protuberant apex.

The *carinal latus* has an irregular shape, resembling that of a shoe. The umbo is at the carinal basal angle and represents the heel of the shoe. The carinal margin (the sole of the shoe) is slightly hollowed out. The upper margin is straight, the lateral margin is very short, the basal margin straight, only slightly upturned towards the umbo.

Length of the capitulum, 20 mm.

The *peduncle* is short (5.5 mm.), cylindrical, much narrower than the base of the capitulum.

The scales are covered by membrane, very narrow, transverse, calcareous stripes only being visible. They are not numerous, and do not form very distinct rows; they are at considerable distances from one another.

This species was taken at Station 153, February 14, 1874; lat. 65° 42' S., long. 79° 49' E.; depth, 1675 fathoms; bottom, mud.

*Observations.*—This species may be easily distinguished from the nearly related *Scalpellum velutinum*, *Scalpellum pedunculatum*, &c.; by the form of the carinal latus. Though this valve also may perhaps present variations within the limits of a species, in the present case it can be safely made use of.

*Scalpellum velutinum*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 10, 11; Pl. IX. figs. 7-9).

Surface of the capitulum and of the peduncle covered by a velvet-like membrane. Valves fourteen, the rostrum, however, not visible at the surface. Carina simply and very strongly bowed, with the umbo at the apex, with a flat roof, the apex of which penetrates between the two terga. Upper latus triangular.

This beautiful species is represented by a single specimen. Provisionally there must be referred to the same species three smaller specimens, which were dredged near the southern point of Portugal; yet I am not quite sure that they belong really to the same species. This species is nearly related to *Scalpellum regium*, *Scalpellum darwinii*, *Scalpellum gigas*, *Scalpellum robustum*, &c., which form together a very natural group.