

Four specimens of the species were taken at Station 317, February 8, 1876, lat. 48° 37' S., long. 55° 17' W.; depth, 1035 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1°·7 C.; bottom, hard ground.

*Observations.*—As I said when treating of the genus, the deep-sea *Verruca* resemble in some respects *Verruca nexa*, Darwin. However, of the three strongly prominent longitudinal ridges on the scutum of that species, only one (my third articular ridge) is represented in the deep-sea species; moreover, the strongly-ribbed appearance of the whole shell is wanting in the deep-sea species, and finally, the shape of the valves is different. With regard to the parts of the mouth, we find some corresponding features: the shortness of the palpi of the labrum, the presence of the bead-like teeth on the crest of the labrum, the pectinated condition of the lower part of the mandible, &c. The cirri are slightly different as far as the length of the rami, &c., is concerned. As I was not able to investigate the same details in all the deep-sea specimens of different localities, I cannot say whether they all correspond to one another with regard to the structure of the animal's body. There can be no doubt, however, that the deep-sea species, of which the form I called *Verruca gibbosa* has been studied most accurately, are different from those which occur in shallow water, and which were described by Darwin. On the contrary, I am by no means sure that the forms which will hereafter be described as different species must really be considered as such. For whilst I shall give a detailed description of one of the other species (*Verruca quadrangularis*), in the case of the remaining ones I shall only point out the differences which seem to prevent their being described as belonging to one of the other species. Later investigations, made with the aid of a much richer material, will perhaps show that the different deep-sea *Verrucæ* are much more nearly related than I could ascertain.

*Verruca nitida*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 6, 7).

Shell white and very flat; surface smooth, with not very prominent growth-ridges. Walls almost perpendicular to the surface of attachment, which being narrow causes the base to be narrow also. Movable scutum relatively large, with a sharply pointed apex: its upper articular ridge can hardly be made out, the third articular ridge, on the contrary, is well developed; interspace between the third articular ridge and the tergal margin narrow. Movable tergum with the apex slightly bowed and blunt. Apex of the carina strongly projecting. The carina articulates with the rostrum by means of a single large tooth, which forms part of the latter valve. Immobile scutum divided into two triangular parts forming an angle with each other.

There is only a single specimen which shows the characters given above. It was taken in the Moluccan Archipelago, and there can be no doubt that it belongs to the