

The margin separating the rostrum and the carina can hardly be made out (in the other, smaller specimen, it is more easily distinguishable). The number of teeth by which the two valves articulate together is only a single distinct one at the rostrum and two at the carina. The apex of the rostrum does not project beyond the surface of the valve, that of the carina only slightly. Both valves, but especially the rostrum, are slightly bulky. The lower extremity describes a kind of bellying beyond the spine to which the animal is attached; at the other side of the spine, the lower edge of the carina and rostrum, being turned over, almost touches the basal margin of the fixed scutum and tergum. The growth-ridges of both valves are very distinct, but they are at considerable distances from each other. The immovable scutum is relatively small; its shape is triangular; it projects with a rather broad radius over the immovable tergum. A considerable part of this valve is to be seen on the side of the movable valves. The apex is bluntly pointed. The immovable tergum is large, bluntly pointed also, and indistinctly divided into a middle and two lateral portions. The immovable tergum has a much greater area than the immovable scutum, and reaches considerably higher upwards than the scutum does.

According to the label of the microscopic preparation, the present species lives attached to the spine of a deep-sea Echinid of the genus *Salenia*. The species was taken in the Southern Atlantic, at Station 335, March 16, 1876; lat. 32° 24' S., long. 13° 5' W.; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2°·3 C.; bottom, Globigerina ooze.

*Verruca obliqua*, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 15-17).

Shell white; surface with not very prominent growth-ridges. Shell placed obliquely on the surface of the object to which it is attached. Scutum triangular, narrow; the part between the third articular ridge and the tergal margin almost wanting. Tergum with a very blunt apex; quadrangular. Rostrum quadrangular, relatively large, slightly convex; apex in one of the specimens projecting freely, in the others not projecting. Carina with the apex projecting freely and reaching a great deal higher up than the apex of the rostrum does. The carinal margin of the rostrum is furnished with a single tooth, by means of which the valves articulate with one another.

This distinct form is represented by four very small specimens. Their most prominent characteristic is the form of the scutum, which is very narrow; the whole of it represents that part of the scutum in the other deep-sea species which is situated between the third articular ridge and the occludent margin. A second character is furnished by the carina. In all the deep-sea species of the genus *Verruca* this valve has indeed the shape of a keel, but the part which is placed at the side of the movable scutum and tergum is always very large; the other part, at the side of the immovable valves, is