to one and the same division of the genus. I have been able to study the male of one of these (Scalpellum regium [Wyv. Thoms.], Hoek) more in detail; in all essential respects the males of the other twelve agree with it.

The twenty-four species of Scalpellum, the males of which are known at present, may be classified with regard to the structure of these males in the following way:—

A. Species, the males of which show a distinct capitulum and peduncle:—

Scalpellum peronii, Gray, sp.

Scalpellum rostratum, Darwin.

Scalpellum villosum, Leach, sp.

All these are shallow water species.

B. Species, the males of which do not show a division of the body into a capitulum and a peduncle, but yet are furnished with rudimentary valves:—

Scalpellum vulgare, Leach.
rutilum, Darwin.
ornatum, Gray, sp.
intermedium, Hoek.

Scalpellum parallelogramma, Hoek.
elongatum, Hoek.
tritonis, Hoek.
triangulare, Hoek.

Species occurring in depths varying between shallow water and 700 fathoms.

C. Species, the males of which do not show a division of the body into a capitulum and a peduncle, and are not furnished with rudimentary valves:—

Scalpellum marginatum, Hoek.
strömii, Sars.
compressum, Hoek.
nymphocola, Hoek.
velutinum, Hoek.
eximium, Hoek.

Scalpellum gigas, Hoek.
regium (Wyv.Thoms.), Hoek.
darwinii, Hoek.
tenue, Hoek.
dubium, Hoek.
flavum, Hoek.

Scalpellum pedunculatum, Hoek.

With the exception of three (Scalpellum pedunculatum, Scalpellum strömii, and Scalpellum nymphocola), these species occur in depths of upwards of 1000 fathoms. The depths at which Scalpellum strömii and Scalpellum nymphocola were collected are less considerable; these species, however, belong to the arctic fauna, which, as is well known, shows numerous instances of deep-sea animals occurring in rather shallow water. Scalpellum pedunculatum was taken from a depth of 150 fathoms only.