

short and pointed towards the extremity. Terga triangular, basal angle pointed. Carina terminating downwards in a small cup. Mandibles with four teeth; maxillæ with the inferior part beneath the notch rather prominent. Caudal appendages.

General appearance.—Capitulum much compressed, about twice as long as broad. Valves separated by a very thin membrane, which can be followed over the surface of the valves.

Scutum formed of a rather broad part towards the occludent margin, and a very small and short piece along the basal margin. A not very distinct ridge runs from the apex to the umbo; the surface shows faint traces of radiating lines.

Tergum triangular; two occludent margins, the one long and slightly arched, the other short, meeting the former at a rounded angle; carinal margin almost straight, slightly hollowed a little above the middle; scutal margin nearly straight, meeting the carinal margin at a rather pointed angle.

Carina large and much bowed, extending up between the terga; externally with a flattened central ridge, broad at the superior extremity and tapering towards the point, where the carina is strongly curved inwards. The inferior cup-shaped part I feel unable to describe, as I have not separated this valve from the others, which alone could give full information, but which would have destroyed the specimen. Its external appearance may be judged from the figure (Pl. II. fig. 10).

Peduncle extremely short and rather narrow; its surface being distinctly furrowed at the surface.

Mouth.—*Mandibles* (Pl. II. fig. 11), with four teeth and the inferior angle bifid. *Maxillæ* (Pl. II. fig. 12), with four spines above the notch, two small ones in the notch, and a double row of spines on the rather prominent inferior part.

Cirri.—First pair far removed from the second pair. Thickness of the rami almost the same; length differing a little, the posterior ramus being two segments longer than the anterior one. Number of segments of both rami of the second pair not very considerable (11 and 12), the posterior one with twelve segments being the longer. Segments as a rule furnished with four or five pairs of spines, the first pair of each segment being much smaller than the following ones. The inferior segments, moreover, are furnished with a longitudinal row of small spines always transversely directed. The inferior segments of the rami of the sixth cirrus are furnished with six pairs of spines, the superior ones with five, the last segments with even fewer pairs.

Caudal appendages.—Thin, narrow, about half as long as the pedicels of the sixth cirrus; a tuft of long bristles, reaching farther still than the extremity of the pedicels, on the summit.

Penis slightly hairy on the inferior part, the superior part wanting.

Size, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.