

sented by a single full-grown specimen only. Though with hesitation, I refer also to it three other specimens taken at two different Stations.

The *capitulum* consists of thirteen valves. Between the two rostral sides of the rostral latera an extremely narrow calcareous streak is observed, which no doubt represents the rostrum, but which can hardly be said to be distinctly visible. In the largest specimen the surface is almost entirely naked; in the specimen which comes next in size, the surface is covered by a membrane richly furnished with woolly hairs. The smaller specimens from Station 169 are also hairy. As the shape of the valves, and especially the high development of the valves of the lower whorl, is the same in all these specimens, I feel inclined to consider the difference in hairiness as due to difference in age.

The *scutum* is large, quadrilateral, twice as long as broad. The lateral margin is straight, the basal margin slightly arched, the tergal margin straight, and has near the convex occludent margin a small triangular projection over the tergum. The umbo is at the apex. The lines of growth have two directions, and meet in a curved line running from the apex to the angle formed by the basal and lateral margins. The striae are almost at right angles to the lines of growth.

The *tergum* is triangular, flat, large, with the three margins almost entirely straight; the carinal margin is the only one which makes an exception, as it is slightly convex in the undermost and slightly hollowed out in the uppermost half of its length. The striae are diverging from the apex to the scutal margin; the lines of growth run parallel to the scutal margin. The umbo is at the apex.

The *carina* is simply bowed, with the umbo at the apex, and the roof deeply furrowed and bordered by strongly-developed lateral ridges. The roof increases considerably in width from the upper to the lower end; the two sides are flat and at right angles with the roof, they have the same width over their whole length.

The *upper latus* has the form of a trapezium, the carinal margin being almost exactly parallel with the scutal margin. The latter is three times as long as the former. The tergal margin has the same length as the basal margin. All the margins are straight and the umbo is at the apex. The lines of growth in the one part run parallel with the basal, and in the other parallel with the carinal margin.

The *rostrum* is not distinct.

The *rostral latus* is—when seen laterally—triangular; its real shape, however, is rather trapeziform. The umbo is at the rostral extremity, where the valve projects over the base of the scutum. The scutal margin is the prolongation of the basal margin of the upper latus. The hind margin is convex, and imperceptibly passes over into the short basal margin.

The *infra-median latus* is triangular, with the umbo situated at the apex, and the basal margin broad. The rostral and carinal margins are slightly hollowed out.

The *carinal latus* is very large, with the umbo seated at the basal outer angle; the