

of the membrane covering the valves, the different shape of the carinal latera, the shortness of the peduncle, and finally, the totally different form of the complementary males, have forced me to describe and regard them as different.

*Capitulum* consists of fourteen valves, and is very flat. The membrane which covers the valves is thin, and permits the margins of the valves to be clearly seen; it is furnished with microscopic spines only. The upper parts of most of the valves are not covered by membrane.

*Scutum* broad, about once and a half as long as broad, convex, quadrilateral, with the occludent margin slightly arched; tergal margin hardly hollowed out, lateral margin almost straight, basal margin straight also; the angle where the lateral and basal margins meet is truncated for the reception of the apex of the infra-median latus. The umbo is at the apex, which slightly projects over the tergum.

*Tergum* long-oval, the area it covers is about equal to that covered by the scutum. A considerable part of the apex projects freely; it is truncated, having been broken off. The occludent margin is straight, the carinal margin arched, a little stronger than the scutal margin. Basal angle pointed.

*Carina* simply bowed, with the roof not quite flat, though flatter than in *Scalpellum darwini*. Roof narrow at the upper end and gradually increasing downwards. Sides making with the roof an angle a little greater than  $90^\circ$ , showing almost the same breadth at the lower end as close to the apex.

*Upper latus* with a distinct though short carinal margin, hence quadrilateral. Basal margin arched.

*Rostrum* small, triangular, with the apex high up between the rostral sides of the rostral latera.

*Rostral latus* trapeziform, with the scutal margin parallel to the basal margin; the rostral angle not projecting beyond the scutum.

*Infra-median latus* triangular, with nearly equal sides and a long basal margin.

*Carinal latus* with the apex slightly recurved, triangular; with the upper margin hollowed out, and with the carinal margin distinctly convex. The basal margin is short, and forms an angle with the lateral margin. The basal part of the carina is triangular, and placed between the two carinal margins of the two carinal latera.

Lines of growth of all the valves as in *Scalpellum darwini*; they may be seen in the figure.

Length of the capitulum, about 40 mm.

*Peduncle* little more than half as long as the capitulum (23 mm.), in both specimens of an irregular shape, caused by an excrescence in the largest specimen at the carinal side, and in the other specimens situated more laterally. In the upper part the transversely elongated scales are totally covered by membrane; in the lower part, however, they are distinct.