

*Scalpellum darwini*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 1, 2; Pl. X. figs. 3-5).

Surface and borders of the valves almost hidden under a thick villous membrane. Valves fourteen. Carina simply bowed, massive, considerably increasing in width from the upper to the lower part; with the umbo at the apex, and with the roof convex and gradually passing into the sides. Upper latus having the form of the sector of a circle of about 50°. Peduncle rather long. Males four.

This is the largest species of *Scalpellum* known. Only a single specimen of it was dredged during the cruise of the Challenger.

*Capitulum* consisting of thirteen valves, the carina being the only single one. Valves covered by a brownish and very thick membrane, which, however, on the carina, tergum, scutum, and upper lateral valve, diminishes in thickness from the lower to the upper end, the latter in consequence being marked out by a lighter colour.

*Scutum* broad, not quite twice as long as broad, convex, quadrilateral, with the occludent margin the longest; tergal margin slightly hollowed out, lateral margin slightly convex. The umbo is at the uppermost point of the valve; the lines of growth run parallel with the basal and lateral margins. The apex does not project over the tergum.

*Tergum* large, having a greater area than the scutum; flat, oval, with the apex truncated (having been broken off), and the basal angle pointed. The occludent margin is straight, the carinal margin distinctly arched, the scutal margin being arched also, but not so distinctly. Lines of growth not very distinct.

*Carina* simply bowed, boat-shaped, with a rounded keel. Very broad near the lower extremity, gradually growing narrower towards the upper end. Sides nearly as broad at the lower end of the valve as close to the apex. Lines of growth oblique, meeting in the median line.

*Upper latus* triangular, large, with the apex pointed, the umbo being near the apex. The side which is opposed to the apex, and which is composed of the carinal and the basal margins, describes a beautiful curved line.

*Rostrum* represented by an extremely small and very narrow valve between the rostral angles of the rostral latera. Totally hidden under the chitinous membrane.

*Rostral latus* trapeziform, with the scutal margin almost parallel to the basal margin; the rostral angle slightly projects beyond the scutum.

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

*Carinal latus* large, of an irregular shape, subtriangular, umbo projecting outwards, the apex being distinctly beaked. A ledge starting from the apex describes a curve, and separates a small depression from the basal margin of the upper latus. The carinal margin is slightly convex, the triangular basal part of the carina being placed