

*Scalpellum indicum*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. fig. 1).

Valves thirteen; covered by a chitinous and villous membrane. Carina simply and very strongly bowed, with the umbo at the apex, and with a flat roof not bordered by ridges. Upper latus quadrangular. Umbo of the carinal latus at the upper extremity of the carinal margin. Peduncle rather short.

Of this interesting little species only a single specimen was taken. It is an inhabitant of shallow water, but it resembles the true deep-sea species both in regard to the form of the carina and the carinal latus.

The *capitulum* is covered by membrane, which causes the margins of the different valves not to be everywhere distinctly visible. This membrane is furnished with short woolly hairs. The shape of the capitulum is elongate, the undermost half of the carinal side runs parallel with the rostral side. The surface on both sides is almost flat. The valves of the lower whorl are small. The rostrum is absent and the total number of the valves is thirteen.

The *scutum* is trapeziform and elongate; its occludent and lateral margins run parallel to each other, and are at right angles to the basal margin. The umbo is at the apex, which is slightly produced. The tergal margin is a little hollowed out, and is shorter than the lateral margin.

The *tergum* is oval, with the apex and the angle formed by the scutal and carinal margins pointed and slightly produced. The occludent margin is almost straight, and forms the continuation of the occludent margin of the scutum.

The *carina* is elongate, simply, rather strongly bowed, with the umbo at the apex. Its roof is flat and is not bordered by distinct ridges, for it passes almost imperceptibly into the very narrow sides of the valve. The breadth of the roof of the carina is not very considerable; its basal portion is triangular, and penetrates between the two carinal margins of the carinal latera.

The *upper latus* is quadrangular, and has the umbo at the apex. The scutal margin is straight, and is the longest of the four. The tergal and basal margins have almost the same length, whereas the first is nearly straight, the second is distinctly convex. The carinal margin is straight also, and a little shorter than the tergal margin.

The *rostral latus* is short but very broad. Its scutal and basal margins run nearly parallel to each other. Its umbo is at the base of the occludent margin of the scutum, where the rostral margins meet one another. The place where the umbo is is slightly protuberant beyond the rostral margin.

The *infra-median latus* is small, triangular. Its umbo is at the apex, which is slightly turned forward.

The *carinal latus* is almost triangular, which is the consequence of the lateral margin forming almost the continuation of the basal margin. The carinal margin is very convex,