

placed a little beneath the middle, its rostral and carinal margins are slightly hollowed out about the height of the umbo.

The *carinal latus* is large, quadrangular. The umbo is situated near the base of the carinal margin, which is only slightly excavated for the reception of the basal portion of the carina. Its lateral margin is rather long, longer than that part of the carinal margin which is situated beneath the umbo.

Length of the capitulum, 7 mm.

The *peduncle* is short (not quite 2 mm.), cylindrical; the longest axis of the peduncle is not a continuation of the longest axis of the capitulum, but the two form an angle of about 135° . The surface of the peduncle shows rather prominent scales, which, however, are covered by membrane.

I have not studied the structure of the animal within the capitulum, nor have I observed the complementary male of this species.

The species was collected at Station 169, July 10, 1874; lat. $37^\circ 34'$ S., long. $179^\circ 22'$ E.; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature, $4^\circ.2$ C.; bottom, grey ooze.

Observations.—The differences between this species and *Scalpellum flavum* will be given under that species.

Scalpellum dubium, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 14, 15).

Surface of the valves covered by a very thin and hairy membrane. Valves thirteen, closely locked together. Carina simply bowed, with the umbo at the apex, with the roof not quite flat being slightly convex laterally, and not bordered by distinct ridges. Upper latus trapeziform. Infra-median latus triangular. Carinal latus rhomboid, with the umbo in the middle of the carinal margin.

This species is represented by a single specimen. Its capitulum is rather stout and flat; the carinal and rostral sides of the capitulum being nearly parallel, give it an almost rectangular shape.

Capitulum flat, covered by a thin membrane, which is much covered with hairs; the striae on the valves, however, are not wanting, though more prominent on the valves of the lower whorl than on the others.

Scutum not very convex, with the lateral and occludent margins almost parallel; the tergal margin is slightly hollowed out, the umbo is at the apex, which projects over the tergum. The basal margin is straight, and forms an angle less than 90° with the occludent margin. Scutum about twice as long as broad, divided into two triangular parts by a ridge running from the apex to the basal-lateral angle.

Tergum triangular, with the occludent margin slightly arched, the carinal margin almost straight, and the scutal margin slightly and not very regularly undulating. The area of the tergum nearly equals that of the scutum.