

broad chitinous interspaces, which give the animal a very characteristic appearance. The capitulum consists of fourteen valves; there is a distinct rostrum, but no sub-carina.

The *scutum* is elongate, very narrow, especially towards its upper extremity, hence almost triangular. The occludent margin is straight, the lateral margin also; the latter passes with a very obtuse angle into the short tergal margin. The basal margin is short. The umbo is at the apex, which projects considerably over the tergum.

The *tergum* is triangular, not very large, rather slender, obtusely pointed at the under extremity.

The *carina* is well developed, simply bowed, with the umbo at the apex. The apex reaches as far as half the length of the carinal margin of the tergum. The carina has no flat roof, being distinctly carinated; laterally it is regularly bowed, so as to show a semicircular line on section.

The *upper latus* is quadrangular and elongate. Its scutal margin is hollowed out, its tergal margin is short and straight; its carinal margin is straight also. The undermost part of the valve, which penetrates between the infra-median and the carinal latera, is a great deal narrower than the upper part.

The *rostrum* is relatively large, and has an oval shape. It is covered on either side by the free edges of the rostral latera, which touch each other in a single point beneath the occludent margins of the two scuta.

The *rostral latus* is quadrangular, with the rostral margin arched, and the scutal margin straight and a great deal longer than the basal margin; the lateral margin is large and slightly hollowed out.

The *infra-median latus* is elongate, triangular, with the umbo at the apex. The valve is distinctly protuberant beyond the surface of the two adjoining latera.

The *carinal latus* is relatively large, and has the umbo at the apex. Its carinal margin is distinctly arched, its upper margin hollowed out. The lateral margin is straight, and so is the basal margin. A very prominent ridge divides the valve into two triangular parts. The apex is considerably curved to the front, so as to touch the carinal-basal angle of the upper latus.

Length of the capitulum, 13 mm.

The *peduncle* is conical, being a great deal narrower near its attachment than near the capitulum; with the valves of the lower whorl the peduncle forms a kind of calyx for the reception of the other valves. The peduncle is covered by calcareous scales placed in six longitudinal rows, each containing about seventeen scales. The peduncle with its rows of scales has undergone a slight torsion.

Of this species I have not studied the structure of the animal enclosed within the capitulum; nor have I been fortunate enough to observe a complementary male at the place it ordinarily occupies.