

The only specimen brought home by the Challenger is attached to the spine of an Echinid, and was dredged in the Atlantic,—near the Azores, at Station 73, June 30, 1873; lat. 38° 30' N., long. 31° 14' W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom temperature, 3°·7 C.; bottom, Globigerina ooze.

Observations.—*Dichelaspis sessilis* is the first instance of a *Dichelaspis* dredged up from a considerable depth. Two other species, however (*Dichelaspis lowei* and *Dichelaspis warwickii*), were found attached to crabs, which may or may not have been inhabitants of deep water. One species, *Dichelaspis orthogonia*, habitat unknown, was found “apparently” attached to a horny Coralline, which perhaps was procured from a considerable depth. Two species were found attached to the skin of sea-snakes, and, therefore, may be considered as surface-animals.

N.B.—Small specimens of a Foraminifer (*Discorbina* ?) were found attached to the capitulum of *Dichelaspis sessilis*.

Megalasma, n. gen.¹

Valves five, approximate; carina extending only to the basal points of the terga, with its lower end truncated and very wide. Scuta triangular, with their umbones at a considerable distance from the rostral angle. Mandibles with four teeth; maxillæ slightly notched, with the lower part of the edge slightly prominent; anterior ramus of the first cirrus much thicker than the posterior ramus; the two rami of the second cirrus nearly equal; caudal appendages uniarticulate, short and spinose at the extremity.

This genus is nearly related to *Pæcilasma*. However, my reasons for separating it from that genus are, I think, as important as those for separating *Pæcilasma* and *Lepas*, or *Pæcilasma* and *Dichelaspis*. The new genus must be placed in the same Family as these genera, being easily distinguished from them by the form of the scutum and the width of the carina. With regard to the carina, *Pæcilasma carinatum*, which I described on p. 44, shows a considerable resemblance to *Megalasma*; and to this affinity the form of the scutum only partly opposes itself. For in *Pæcilasma carinatum* the basal margin, which in *Megalasma* is totally wanting, has become a great deal shorter than in the other species of the same genus; so it seems that *Pæcilasma* leads to *Megalasma* through *Pæcilasma carinatum*.

The animal's body only slightly differs from that of *Pæcilasma*, the most remarkable difference consisting in the unequal thickness of the rami of the first cirrus.

As only one species of the new genus is known, I think it better not to enlarge upon the description of the genus. Its habits and distribution will also be given under the head of the species.

¹ From μέγας, great, and ἔλασμα, plate or valve.