

This species was taken at Station 150, February 2, 1874; lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E.; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1°·8 C.; bottom, rocks.

*Scalpellum compressum*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 13, 14).

Capitulum covered by a thick chitinous membrane, hence the limits of the valves can be only with difficulty made out. Valves thirteen, rostrum wanting. Umbo of the carina at a short distance from the apex, the valve therefore angularly bent. Sides of the carina extremely broad. Upper latus pentagonal.

This true deep-sea species is represented by a single specimen only. It is a highly characteristic form, constituting almost a distinct division of the genus by itself.

The *capitulum* is extremely flat, compressed, and consists of thirteen valves. An extremely small rostrum became visible as the thick chitinous membrane at the foot of the occludent margin of the scutum was taken away. I think it hardly advisable to consider it as a fourteenth valve. As the species is represented by a single specimen only, and as I was not permitted to sacrifice it, I have not isolated the different valves, which would have been the only way to ascertain their form. It was especially difficult to make out the valves of the lower whorl.

The *scutum* is not very large; its occludent margin is in length nearly twice the breadth of the valve; the lateral margin is about equal to the breadth of the valve. The scutum is divided into two triangular parts by a very prominent ridge. The umbo is at the apex, which is slightly recurved.

The *tergum* is triangular, with the occludent margin almost straight, and the carinal margin arched. The scutal margin is straight. The valve is divided into two parts by a very prominent ridge, which is itself flat and arched, the hollow side being turned towards the carina.

The *carina* has a narrow roof and broad sides. Near its base the roof is deeply furrowed, but this furrow disappears towards the upper extremity, where the roof is quite flat. That part of the carina which is situated above and in front of the umbo describes an obtuse angle with the roof, and runs almost imperceptibly into the margin of the tergum. The chitinous membrane which covers the carina is longitudinally striped.

The *upper latus* is pentagonal; the umbo is at some distance from the apex.

The *rostral latus* is quadrangular, the scutal margin hollowed out, the basal margin short, the rostral margin slightly arched.

The *infra-median latus* is narrow, its umbo at a short distance from the base. Beneath it there is a small triangular part, above it an elongated part. Perhaps the *infra-median latus* is much broader, especially towards the carinal latus.

The *carinal latus* is quadrangular, the carinal margin hollowed out. The umbo is seated near the base, and does not extend beyond the carina.