

prominent ridge. The occludent margin is straight, and so are the other margins, with the exception of the lateral margin, which is slightly convex.

The *tergum* is elongate and triangular. The occludent margin is slightly convex, the apex a little recurved; the scutal margin is divided into two parts, describing together a very obtuse angle.

The *carina* is short, simply bowed; sides almost wanting, only slightly developed in the superior part. There is no flat roof, the valve being distinctly keeled.

The *upper latus* is trapeziform. The quadrangular part is enclosed between the scutum, the tergum, and the carina; the undermost and triangular part between the scutum and the carinal latus.

The *rostrum* is very large, much larger than the rostral pair of latera; it is internally concave and externally carinated; it is rhomboid, with the umbo at the apex, and resembles much the same part in *Scalpellum rostratum*.

The *rostral latus* is triangular and shorter than the rostrum, which valve it slightly overhangs.

The *carinal latus* is quadrangular, rhomboid. It is divided into two triangular parts by a prominent ridge running from the apex. The area of these valves almost equals that of the rostrum, and surpasses that of the rostral latus.

The *sub-carina* is triangular and rather small. The apex lies over the base of the carina.

Length of the capitulum, 5.5 mm.

The *peduncle* is narrow, only slightly wider near the capitulum, totally covered by very small scales, the free edges of which are rounded. The rows formed by the scales are not very regular.

Of one of the specimens I made a preparation of the *mouth*, which I figure on Pl. VIII. fig. 12. The mouth is not so bullate as in the other species; its opening is directed backwards. The œsophagus is narrow but very long; the supra-œsophageal ganglion is small and situated close to the cardia. The œsophageal commissure is very long, and the first ganglion of the ventral chord is large, the second a great deal smaller.

The first *cirrus* is elongate, its two branches are very unequal in length, but they are both very slender. The longest branch has ten, the shortest, eight segments. The oviduct opens at the base of this cirrus; it has a distinct swelling near its extremity, which no doubt corresponds to the well-known organ containing the so-called auditory sac in *Lepas*. Within this swelling, in the present species also, a small sac was observed.

Caudal appendages uniarticulate.

This curious species was observed at Station 78, July 10, 1873; lat. 37° 24' N.; long. 25° 13' W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. Station 170, July 14, 1874; lat. 29° 55' S., long. 178° 14' W.; depth, 520 fathoms; bottom temperature, 6° C.; bottom, rocky. Lat. 29° 45' S., long. 178° 11' W.; depth, 630 fathoms; bottom temperature, 4° C.; bottom, rocky.