

Cruise of H.M.S. "Triton."—Station 8, August 22, 1882; lat. 60° 18' N., long. 6° 15' W.; depth, 640 fathoms; bottom, mud; temperature,—1°·1 C. Station 9, August 23, 1882; lat. 60° 5' N., long. 6° 21' W., depth, 608 fathoms; bottom, mud; temperature,—1°·1 C.

*Observations.*—In both cases the specimens were found attached to the legs of *Nymphon robustum*, Bell. However, we must not consider them as parasites of this species; the slowly moving legs of the Pycnogonid are for the Cirriped what branches of Bryozoa, Corals, &c., are for other species of *Scalpellum*.

This species comes very near to *Scalpellum angustum*, G. O. Sars. However, it is different in the shortness of the rostrum, which is covered on both sides by the rostral latera, and also in the form of the scales of the peduncle, which are placed at considerable distances from one another, and do not cover each other as roof-tiles do ("squamis sat magnis, niveis, vix imbricatis tectus," G. O. Sars; see also the figure of Heller, *loc. cit.*, Taf. iv. figs. 13, 14). The shape of the valves of the lower whorl is also different from those as figured by Heller. From *Scalpellum striolatum*, G. O. Sars, and *Scalpellum cornutum*, G. O. Sars, it is easily distinguished by the elongate form of the capitulum and the peduncle, and also by the shape of the infra-median latus.

*Scalpellum rubrum*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 18).

Valves fourteen, smooth, beautifully white and red coloured. Carina simply and strongly bowed, with a slightly convex roof and with the umbo at the apex. Rostrum triangular, distinct. Upper latus quadrangular, large. Valves of the lower whorl small. Infra-median latus triangular. Peduncle with very prominent ridges.

This very small species is represented by a single specimen.

The *capitulum* is flat, rather broad, and consists of fourteen valves. These are not covered by distinct membrane; those of the lower whorl are small, those of the upper part comparatively large.

The *scutum* has much the ordinary shape. Its ocludent margin is arched, and forms with the tergal margin a triangular portion which projects over the tergum.

The *tergum* surpasses the scutum in area. Its carinal margin is much arched, its ocludent margin almost straight.

The *carina* is well-developed, simply and rather strongly bowed; the roof is not quite flat, but laterally slightly convex. The sides are only slightly developed in the uppermost part.

The *upper latus* is quadrangular; the angle at the apex between the scutal and tergal margins distinctly projects over the scutum.

The *rostrum* is small, yet distinct. It has a triangular shape, its base being directed towards the peduncle.