

X DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES
OF SCALPELLUM FROM THE
ANDAMAN SEA

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The species of *Scalpellum* here described was taken by the R.I.M.S. "Investigator" in 1906. It belongs to the subgenus *Scalpellum*, if I am right in thinking that the genus as defined by Darwin should be subdivided into two subgenera, namely, *Smilium*, to include the more primitive forms, which have complementary males with well-developed mouth parts, alimentary system and cirri, and *Scalpellum*, the males of which are more or less sack-like and degenerate.

Scalpellum lambda, sp. nov.

CAPITULUM narrowly and somewhat irregularly ovate (the carinal margin being much more strongly curved than the occludent), laterally compressed, bearing fourteen imperfectly formed, thin, smooth, translucent valves, eight of which have the form of a Greek lambda.

PEDUNCLE shorter than the capitulum, cylindrical, rather slender, expanded at the base, armed with numerous narrow transverse plates arranged in alternating series.

VALVES. *Carina* arched, narrow; its umbo subterminal; its dorsum concave with clearly defined borders; its sides slightly convex outwards; its base not expanded; its apex almost in contact with the carinal margin of the terga, which extends above it for some distance. *Tergum* λ -shaped, with a prominent tooth on the carinal margin just above the point at which the apex of the carina approaches it; the carinal branch long and narrow, sloping gradually towards the carina; occludent branch stouter and much shorter, its tip overlapped by the apex of the scutum. *Scutum* shaped somewhat similarly, but with the occludent branch much stouter and with a vertical ridge running nearer to its lateral than its occludent margin. *Upper latus* also of a somewhat similar form; its carinal branch stouter and longer than its scutal one. *Carinal latus*, viewed from the side resembling the upper latus reversed, the fork of the λ pointing backwards and downwards instead of sloping upwards towards the occludent margin of the capitulum; the two carinal latera viewed from behind taking the form of a pair of small transverse isosceles triangles, which cover the base of the carina and are in close contact at their bases. *Inframedian latus*

irregularly triangular, the broadest part being the uppermost one. *Rostral latus* saddle-shaped, rather deep, its chief concavity being in the margin opposite the inframedian latus, with which it is almost in contact. *Rostrum* small, quadrangular, broader above than below.

APPENDAGES, etc. *Firsi cirrus* rather long, widely separated from the second; the anterior branch longer than the posterior by nearly two joints and about half as broad as that branch in the middle; the hairs on both joints numerous and stout. The other cirri moderate, densely haired. *Anal appendages* slender, filiform, tapering, extending well beyond the junction of the rami of the sixth cirrus, having about eight joints, of which the second is much the shortest and the first the longest; the distal joint bearing at its tip two plumose bristles, of which the posterior is shorter; a similar bristle issuing from the posterior side of the inferior margin of the penultimate joint. *Penis* absent.

MOUTH PARTS. *Labrum* not bullate. *Outer maxilla* short and broad. Palp conical, with a few stout, short hairs at its apex. *Maxilla* narrow, with a shallow incisure near the centre of its free edge; external to the incisure two or three stout bristles and on its outer margin a much shorter one; internal to it five or six bristles of various sizes, their bases being on a lower level than those of the external bristles. *Mandible* with four teeth including the inner angle; the outermost tooth slightly larger than the second and by no means widely separated from it; the two innermost teeth close together, the fourth being small and sharp, pectinate on its outer margin and bearing a row of short hairs on its inner margin.

Several specimens of this species were taken by the "Investigator" at Station 372 (Lat. $13^{\circ} 54' 15''$ N., Long. $94^{\circ} 02' 15''$ E.), at a depth of 643 fathoms.

S. lambda is closely related to *S. curiosum*, Hoek, from which it may at once be distinguished by the form assumed by the bases of the carinal latera as viewed from behind and by that of the carina as viewed from the side.

