

or concentric furrows; anterior extremity rarely spinous, posterior sometimes armed with a spine at the lower angle. Muscle spots arranged in a transverse row of three or four, with two detached (sometimes coalescent) spots in front. Hinges composed of two crenulated crests on the left (occasionally the right) valve, which articulate with corresponding depressions of the opposite valve. Anterior antennæ very robust, mostly five-jointed, and bearing strong spines, last joint narrow and elongated; posterior antennæ four-jointed, urticating setæ long and slender, bi-articulate. Mandibles large and numerous toothed; palp three-jointed, and bearing a distinct branchial appendage. The right foot of the first and second pairs in the male different from the rest, that of the first pair very strong and prehensile; of the second very feeble, the apical portion rudimentary and destitute of a terminal claw. Eyes distinct.

Certain species of this genus are amongst the most abundant of European Ostracoda, and several have been described from distant parts of the world, while in the Tertiary epoch the genus seems to have been at least equally abundant. The almost complete absence of this group from the Challenger dredgings is, therefore, very remarkable, nor do I see any reasonable way of accounting for it except on the supposition that these animals prefer shallower waters than those to which the work of the Challenger was almost exclusively confined. At any rate, the only example found amongst these dredgings is—

*Cytheridea spinulosa*, G. S. Brady (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 6, *a-d*).

*Cytheridea spinulosa*, Brady, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. ii. p. 182, pl. xiii. figs. 1-6.

Carapace, seen from the side, subquadrangular, oblong, not much higher in front than behind, height equal to rather more than half the length; anterior extremity moderately well rounded, posterior scarcely rounded, subtruncate; dorsal margin sloping gently and almost in a right line from before backwards, ventral straight; seen from above, the outline is subcuneiform, being widest at the posterior extremity, width and height nearly equal; the lateral margins converge gradually towards the front, which is wide, obtuse, and scarcely pointed in the middle, hinder extremity subtruncate, convex, and mucronate in the middle; end view nearly circular. Shell-surface beset with closely-set, large circular pittings, fringed on the anterior and front of the inferior margin with numerous short teeth, and below the middle of the posterior extremity with a smaller number (usually six or eight) of larger and unequal teeth. Length, 1-45th of an inch (.54 mm.).

*Cytheridea spinulosa* was found only in a dredging from a depth of 15 to 20 fathoms at Amboyna, and in a sounding made in 420 fathoms (October 20, 1875, near Station 287). The type specimens were found at Mauritius.

[Pl. XXXIII. fig. 6, *a-d*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 60 diameters.]