

behind, height equal to half the length; anterior extremity rounded and divided below the middle into four or five small teeth; posterior obliquely truncated, irregularly notched and produced above the middle into a wide prominent beak, dorsal and ventral margins nearly straight; seen from above, the outline is broadly ovate, with pointed extremities; end-view subhexagonal, excavated between the angles. The surface of each valve is divided into several large angular hollows by sharply-cut flexuous ribs, the two principal of which run from a point near the anterior border to the posterior extremity of the valve, diverging at an acute angle, and enclosing a large portion of the area of the valve in one large cavity, the surrounding portion being cut up into irregular hollows by shorter separating ribs. Length, 1-62d of an inch (.40 mm.).

One specimen of this remarkably sculptured species was found in the dredging from off East Moncœur Island, Bass' Strait, in a depth of 38 to 40 fathoms. Though at first perfect, the two valves, unfortunately, became separated in examination, so that I have not been able to figure the complete shell.

[Pl. XXXII. fig. 4, *a-c*. *a* Left valve seen from side, *b* the same from above, *c* from front. Magnified 60 diameters.]

*Cytheropteron*, G. O. Sars (1865).

Valves mostly subrhomboidal, tumid, unequal, and different in shape, the right valve more or less overlapping the left on the dorsal margin; surface of the shell variously sculptured, punctate, papillose, reticulated, or transversely rugose, ventral surface produced laterally into a prominent rounded or spinous ala; posterior margin produced into a more or less distinct but obtuse beak; hinge formed by two small terminal teeth on the right, and by a minutely-crenated median bar on the left, valve. Muscle-spots usually four, linear-oblong, arranged in an obliquely transverse row just above the middle of the ventral margin. Anterior antennæ shortly setiferous, and composed of five joints; the penultimate joint elongated, and bearing on the middle of the anterior margin two hairs; posterior antennæ distinctly five-jointed, flagellum long. Mandibles of moderate size; palp three-jointed, branchial appendage bearing two very small setæ; maxillæ as in the preceding genus. Feet long and slender, with slender terminal claws. Abdomen ending in a long, narrow process; postabdominal lobes bearing three short hairs. Copulative organs of the male armed behind with three spiniform processes, one of which is trifurcate. Eyes wanting.

This is a cosmopolitan genus, containing a considerable number of species, of which the best known are *Cytheropteron latissimum* (Norman), and *Cytheropteron nodosum*, Brady. Both of these are northern species ranging across the Atlantic from Canada to Norway, and extending, in the case of the first named, as far northward as Baffin's Bay and Spitzbergen, and occurring also very plentifully in the Post-Tertiary formations of