

and setiferous, and provided with a branchial plate. Second pair of maxillæ without a branchial plate; palp large and subpediform, three-jointed, last joint in the female, armed with two long slightly curved claws. First pair of feet five-jointed, terminal claw very long; second pair flexuous, four-jointed, last joint short, armed at the extremity with several stout setæ, the margin of one of which is pectinated. Postabdominal rami well developed, with three long marginal setæ; at the apex two curved claws and one slender seta; also one long seta at the base, near the orifice of the intestinal canal. According to G. O. Sars, the ovaries are contained between the valves forming a loop posteriorly, while the testes extend round the whole circumference of the valves.

The palp of the second maxilla is here much more fully developed than in the two genera already described; and the armature of the second pair of feet affords another good distinctive character. The animals, though quite able to swim, are far from active in their habits,—in captivity at any rate being content chiefly to crawl on the bottom,—and, judging from structure, one would suppose that the habits of the genera *Phlyctenophora* and *Aglaia* must be pretty much the same. *Paracypris*, on the other hand, is restricted entirely to a crawling life, by the absence of swimming setæ on its lower antennæ. The specimens of *Pontocypris*, brought home by the Challenger, are remarkably few, and those few present no very distinctive shell characters; possibly they may be immature examples. The reason of this paucity of specimens I believe to be that the genus is essentially one belonging to shallow water, and no doubt littoral dredgings in the warm seas of the tropical and sub-tropical zones would bring to light numerous new species. Some few species from the Mediterranean and the Island of Mauritius I have already had the opportunity of describing.¹ In the open sea, and especially in shallow sheltered inlets, round the British Islands, in depths of from 5 to 20, or 30 fathoms, the two typical species, *Pontocypris mytiloides*, Norman, and *Pontocypris trigonella*, Sars, are often very abundant.

1. *Pontocypris trigonella*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XV. fig. 4, *a-d*).

Pontocypris trigonella, Sars, Oversight of Norges marine Ostracoder, p. 16, 1865.

Pontocypris trigonella, Brady, Monograph of Recent Brit. Ostrac., p. 387, pl. xxv. figs. 31-34, and pl. xxviii. fig. 3.

Pontocypris trigonella, Brady, Crosskey, and Robertson, Monog. Post-Tertiary Entom., p. 137, pl. xvi. figs. 26-28.

Carapace compressed, oblong; seen from the side subtriangular, greatest height situated in the middle, and equal to half the length, anterior extremity moderately broad and well-rounded, posterior rounded, but much narrower; dorsal margin boldly arched, highest in the middle, ventral very gently sinuated in the middle; seen from

¹ Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1868 and 1869.