extending between the valves. Male copulative organs very large and complex in structure. Mucus gland wanting.

This family, which includes by far the greater number of the marine Ostracoda, differs chiefly from the Cypridæ in the structure of the posterior antennæ and mandible-palp, and in having three instead of two pairs of feet, the appendage forming the second pair of jaws in the Cypridæ assuming the shape of an ambulatory foot in the Cytheridæ. They do not swim, but the posterior antenna is armed with a curved tubular seta, connected with what appears to be a poison gland, situated near the base of the limb. The limbs, both in this family, and in the Cypridæ, are often strengthened on their anterior and posterior surfaces, with dense chitinous plates, which give firm points of attachment to the powerful muscles of the interior of the limb.

Cythere, Müller.

Cythere, Müller, Entomostraca, 1785.

Valves unequal, mostly oblong-ovate, subreniform, or quadrate; surface variously ornamented, smooth, punctate, foveolate, strongly rugose, spinous or tuberculated, usually having a distinct polished tubercle over the anterior hinge-joint. Hinge formed on the right valve by two terminal teeth, on the left by one anterior tooth, and a posterior fossa, between which there is frequently a ridge which is received into a corresponding furrow of the opposite valve; the teeth are in some few cases crenulated, and on the left valve are sometimes altogether absent. Antennæ robust; anterior five- or six-jointed, armed on the anterior margin with three long curved spines, mostly one on the third and two on the fourth joint; posterior four-jointed, the last joint short and stout; mandibular palp three- or four-jointed, bearing in place of a branchial appendage a turf of two to five setæ. Eyes one or two. Structure of the shell usually very dense.

The genus *Cythere*, as above defined, includes probably nearly as many species, recent and fossil, as all the remaining genera put together, the number assigned to it in this monograph being 83 out of a total of 221. But though in its present form excessively unwieldy, it seems impossible, without a more perfect knowledge than we yet possess of the variations of anatomical structure in the several species, either to form useful sub-genera, or to separate from the main group any true generic types. I have no doubt, however, that further investigation will before long enable us to do this. Meantime it is sufficient to note that the external shell characters are quite insufficient for the purpose, and that such divisions as have already been proposed, on this basis, are at the best very vague, and can only be looked upon as a mere temporary expedient for the sake of convenience.

1. *Cythere scintillulata*, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. fig. 3, *a–d*).

Shell oblong, compressed, subreniform, rather lower in front than behind; seen from