

showing two prominent spines at each extremity, the anterior two closely approximated, the posterior two much wider apart and divergent; end view subcircular, emarginate above and below. The surface of the shell is marked with numerous subovate or angular fossæ which, toward the middle of the valves, are arranged in longitudinal rows, but towards the margins, in more or less distinctly concentric lines. Length, 1-38th of an inch (.66 mm.). The male carapace (fig. 1, *e-g*) differs, it will be seen, from the female in its more attenuated form, and in the depression of the dorsal and ventral surfaces. The species occurred plentifully in a dredging from the Inland Sea, Japan, lat. 34° 20' N., long. 133° 35' E., 15 fathoms (Station 233b).

The type specimen was found amongst sponge sand, which was said to have come from the Levant, but this may well be doubted. It differs from these Japanese examples in being much more sparingly sculptured, the excavations, in fact, being obsolete except on the hinder portion of the valve: in shape, too, the European (?) specimen is rather more slender. Possibly the two forms might fairly be separated as well-marked varieties, but they seem to me to be certainly referable to one and the same species. It remains to be noted that I have seen other specimens of *Cythere hodgii* collected in various parts of the Malayan Archipelago, and that some of the young shells exhibit a close approach to the single valve described in the Zoological Transactions.

[Pl. XXV. fig. 1, *a-g*. *a* Shell of female seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front; *e* male seen from left side, *f* from below, *g* from front. All magnified 50 diameters.]

60. *Cythere papuensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXV. fig. 5, *a-d*).

Shell oblong, subovate; seen laterally, higher in front than behind, the height being equal to more than half the length; anterior extremity broad, obliquely rounded and divided into numerous short teeth, posterior narrowed and having on each valve three or four spines, the lowermost of which is the longest; these are directed straight backwards as those of the anterior margin are forward: dorsal margin sloping from the front with a gentle curve, ventral nearly straight; seen from above, the appearance is almost exactly that of *Cythere hodgii*, but that the spines of the posterior extremity are more numerous and more closely approximated; the end view is subtriangular, equilateral, with rounded angles and convex side; the sculpture also is very similar to that of *Cythere hodgii*, but the cavities have not any concentric or linear arrangement. Length, 1-38th of an inch (.66 mm.).

This species was found only in a dredging from a depth of 37 fathoms in Humboldt Bay, Papua.

[Pl. XXV. fig. 5, *a-d*].—*a* Shell seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 50 diameters.]