

66. *Cythere sulcatoperforata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1, *a-d*).

Valves, seen from the side, subquadrangular, nearly equal in height throughout, height equal to two-thirds of the length; anterior extremity boldly rounded; posterior nearly as broad as the anterior, produced in the middle; dorsal margin elevated into a gibbous prominence at each end, between which points it is irregularly spinous; ventral margin convex, slightly sinuated in front and dentated behind; seen from above, the outline of the shell is ovate, with dentated margins; the end view has its sides broken with two deep angular excavations, corresponding with two longitudinal furrows which run nearly the whole length of each valve. The shell-surface is sculptured with numerous scattered subangular fossæ, arranged in interrupted, more or less longitudinal, rows. Length, 1-23d of an inch (1.1 mm.).

Only one or two detached valves of this species were found in a dredging from 1375 fathoms, lat. 33° 42' S., long. 78° 18' W. (Station 300).

[Pl. XXVI. fig. 1, *a-d*. *a* Left valve seen from side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 40 diameters.]

67. *Cythere dictyon*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 1, *a-y*).

Shell of the female, seen from the side, oblong, subquadrangular, not much higher in front than behind; height equal to more than half the length; anterior extremity well rounded, fringed below the middle with numerous short teeth; posterior subtruncated, scarcely rounded, irregularly toothed on the lower half; the dorsal margin slopes gently from before backwards, and is always, in adult specimens, more or less irregularly jagged, while in some cases (figs. *j* and *v*) the indentations are remarkably deep; ventral margin more or less convex; seen from above, the outline is lozenge-shaped or somewhat hastate, about twice as long as broad, sides subparallel or converging gently towards the front, extremities broad and truncated; end view subtriangular, with convex margins and rounded angles. Shell-surface covered with an irregular network of ribs, the main lines of which have often an obscurely radiate arrangement, originating in an obsolete central tubercle; just within and parallel with the ventral margin is a prominent, sharply-cut ridge, which is often produced behind the middle of the valve into a strong spine, but is continued in a less prominent style round the anterior and posterior portions of the shell, thus enclosing an elevated central area. The shell of the male is shown at figures *e-g*, and has usually a more strongly developed spinous armature than is seen in the female. Length, 1-25th of an inch (1 mm.).

I have thought it desirable to figure more copiously than usual some of the more remarkable forms, as well as various stages of growth, of this widely-distributed and variable species. Many intermediate varieties might have been added to those given in the plate, but a careful examination of these figures will, I think, be sufficient to show pretty conclusively the unity of the series. The ventral ridge is conspicuous even in the