

73. *Cythere tetrica*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 5, *a-d*).

Carapace, seen from the side, oblong, subovate, greatest height near the front, and equal to half the length; anterior extremity rounded and divided into numerous small crenulations; posterior subtruncated, slightly jagged, rounded off at the angles; dorsal margin sloping gently from the front and broken up by numerous irregular indentations; ventral nearly straight; seen from above, the outline is ovate, more than twice as long as broad, with gently curved subparallel sides, and broadly rounded extremities, the margins throughout very much broken; end view irregularly ovate, with a lateral tuberosity on each side above the middle. The surface of the shell is thickly covered with large nodules of irregular size and shape, and has an irregular longitudinal ridge just within the ventral margin. Length, 1-45th of an inch (.53 min.).

Dredged off Booby Island, lat.  $10^{\circ} 36' S.$ , long.  $141^{\circ} 55' E.$ , 6 to 8 fathoms (Station 187).

[Pl. XXIII. fig. 5, *a-d*. *a* Shell seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 60 diameters.]

74. *Cythere acanthoderma*, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 5, *a-e*).

Shell oblong, subovate, tumid, covered everywhere with more or less strongly-developed, very irregular, blunt and ragged spines; seen from the side, the valves are subovate or somewhat pear-shaped, highest near the front, the height being equal to nearly two-thirds of the length; anterior extremity well rounded, posterior produced in the middle; dorsal margin sloping backwards and very much lacinated, ventral slightly convex; seen from above, the outline is subovate, not twice as long as broad, widest near the middle; sides curved, converging gradually towards the front and abruptly behind; extremities wide and truncated; the end view is subtriangular, equilateral, with convex sides and rounded angles; the margins of the shell, from whatever aspect it is viewed, are excessively rugged, and the spines with which it is everywhere thickly beset have a tendency to enlarge at their apices, often becoming bifurcate or even trifurcate; in this character it differs very remarkably from the next species (*Cythere dasyderma*), in which the spines never take on any development of this nature. *Cythere acanthoderma* occurred in moderate numbers in several of the Challenger dredgings:—

Lat. $35^{\circ} 35' N.$ , long. $50^{\circ} 27' W.$ ,	.	.	2750 fathoms,	Station 64
„ $38^{\circ} 30' N.$ , „ $31^{\circ} 14' W.$ ,	.	.	1000 „	„ 73
„ $46^{\circ} 46' S.$ , „ $45^{\circ} 31' E.$ ,	.	.	1375 „	„ 146
„ $5^{\circ} 26' S.$ , „ $133^{\circ} 19' E.$ ,	.	.	580 „	„ 191 $\alpha$
„ $36^{\circ} 10' N.$ , „ $178^{\circ} 0' E.$ ,	.	.	2050 „	„ 246
„ $38^{\circ} 6' S.$ , „ $88^{\circ} 2' W.$ ,	.	.	1825 „	„ 296
„ $42^{\circ} 43' S.$ , „ $82^{\circ} 11' W.$ ,	.	.	1450 „	„ 302

Like *Cythere dictyon* and *Cythere dasyderma* this species seems to be cosmopolitan in