

The surface of the shell is smooth, and faintly marked out into polygonal areolæ, the line of junction of the valves on the dorsal surface is depressed in front of and behind the middle, while the contact margins on the ventral surface are produced into a longitudinal keel. Length, 1-55th of an inch (.44 mm.).

This species, which, probably, when the anatomical structure is known, will have to be made the type of a new genus, was found in a dredging from the Straits of Magellan, lat. 52° 20' S., long. 68° 0' W., depth 55 fathoms (Station 313).

[Pl. VI. fig. 7, *a-d*. *a* Shell seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 80 diameters.]

*Pseudocythere*, G. O. Sars (1865).

Shell thin, pellucid, compressed, rounded in front, produced behind; hinge-joint simple. Anterior antennæ bearing several long setæ, seven-jointed; second joint stout, having a single seta on the middle of the anterior border, last joint narrow, long, and bearing very long apical setæ; posterior antennæ very slender, five-jointed, flagellum long and slender. Mandibles small, with slender curved claw-like teeth, palp narrow, four-jointed; branchial appendage bearing long setæ. Terminal lobes of the first pair of jaws narrow, and having a large elongated ovate branchial plate, which is provided at the base with three curved and deflexed setæ. Feet very long and slender; abdomen ending in a long slender process; postabdominal lobes narrow and setiferous. No eye.

Though differing from *Bythocythere* to some small extent in anatomical details, this genus is perhaps more distinctly characterised by the structure of the shell, which is extremely thin and delicate, nearly or quite devoid of sculptured ornament or definite microscopic structure, and very much compressed. As regards the species at present known to us, there is no difficulty in locating accurately the members of these two genera, but they approach each other so closely that if, as is most likely, new and intermediate species come to light, it may become impracticable to maintain the separation.

The genus *Pseudocythere* is widely distributed, occurring in the European Seas as well as in those distant regions of the Southern Hemisphere here noted.

As a fossil it has been recognised only in the Post-Tertiary deposits of the British Islands.

1. *Pseudocythere caudata*, G. O. Sars (Pl. I. fig. 6, *a-d*).

*Pseudocythere caudata*, Sars, Oversigt Norges marine Ostrac., p. 88.

*Pseudocythere caudata*, Brady, Monog. Recent Brit. Ostrac., p. 453, pl. xxxiv. figs. 49-52, pl. xli. fig. 6.

*Pseudocythere caudata*, Brady, Crosskey, and Robertson, Post-Tertiary Entomostraca, p. 210, pl. ii. fig. 9.

Carapace compressed, elongated; seen from the side, oblong, subquadrate, scarcely higher in front than behind; height equal to half the length; anterior extremity evenly