

conspicuous lateral prominences and several lesser humps and sinuations. Surface of the shell sculptured with numerous large, deep and closely-set angular cavities; the centre of the valves elevated; running nearly parallel with the dorsal and ventral margins, but considerably inside of these are two rounded but very prominent and thick ridges, separated from each other, however, by a distinct interval at the extremities. Length, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch (5.2 mm.).

This very fine species, of which one specimen only was obtained, was dredged in a depth of 38 fathoms, off the entrance to Port Philip, South Australia, on a sandy bottom (Station 161). In order to preserve entire so interesting a specimen, the animal has not been submitted to dissection, but the general appearance of the species recalls so vividly that of *Philomedes folini* (described by me in the Zoological Proceedings, *loc. cit.*) that I cannot hesitate to refer it to the same genus. I have much pleasure in dedicating it, as being perhaps the finest of the Ostracoda taken during the Challenger Expedition, to my friend Professor Sir C. Wyville Thomson.

[Pl. XXXVI. fig. 1, *a-c*. *a* Carapace seen from the left side, *b* from below, *c* from front. All magnified 14 diameters.]

Asterope, Philippi.

One or two specimens, in an imperfect condition, but probably belonging to this genus were found in a dredging from Station 33, off Bermudas, in a depth of 435 fathoms.

Family II. CONCHÆCIADÆ.

Sub-family Halocyprinæ, Dana.

Shell very thin and flexible, usually neither calcareous nor horny, but almost membranaceous; more or less distinctly notched and emarginate on the anterior surface (as in the Cypridinidæ) for the protrusion of the posterior antennæ. Eyes wanting. Anterior antennæ in the female small, indistinctly jointed, and bearing near the apex a brush of ciliated auditory setæ; in the male, much larger and distinctly jointed; between the antennæ a long tentacle directed forwards, and bearing at the apex a club-shaped dilatation. Posterior antennæ almost like those of *Cypridina*; basal portion large and stout; natatory branch beset with long, plumose setæ, and having a smaller secondary appendage, which in the male is prehensile. Mandibles distinct, toothed at the apex, provided with a large pediform, four-jointed palp, the basal joint of which is very large, extending downwards as far as the apex of the mandible, and, like it, armed with numerous terminal teeth; last three joints slender, and bearing numerous setæ. Two pairs of pediform maxillæ, the first¹ composed of three lobes, of which the two basal

¹ Dana appears to consider this as forming two distinct maxillæ, the two basal lobes constituting the first, the two last the second maxilla.