

The range of this species appears to be almost exactly identical with that of *Halocypris atlantica*, but it is perhaps not quite so abundant, many of the bottles in which the latter species occurred being destitute of *Halocypris brevirostris*. The almost entire absence of striation, and the subglobose contour of this species, suffice to distinguish it at once from *Halocypris atlantica*.

[Pl. XXXIX. figs. 1-11. 1 Carapace of female seen from left side, 2 the same seen from above, 3 seen from front, 4 carapace of male seen from left side, 5 seen from above, 6 anterior antenna of male and female, 7 secondary branch of posterior female antenna, 8 secondary branch of posterior antenna of male, 9 mandible and palp, 10 foot of first pair of female, 11 one lamina of postabdomen. Figs. 1-5, magnified 25 diameters.] It should be noted that the front view of the shell given in figure 3 is, through an oversight, not shown in the customary position, the ventral (narrow) edge being placed upwards.

3. *Halocypris imbricata*, n. sp. (Pl. XLI. figs. 1-10, and Pl. XLII. figs. 1-8).

Shell compressed, elongated, lower in front than behind, and produced in front into one very long, curved, slender rostrum (Pl. XLII. figs. 1, 2), the dorsal margin also extended into a long spine, which is directed straight backwards, the spine being double, the half belonging to the left valve much smaller than that of the right; the hinder ventral angle of each valve is likewise produced into a wide, sharply-pointed triangular appendage, directed nearly straight backwards; the anterior angles are rounded off, but are fringed with minute teeth, which are arranged in several successive series (fig. 3), each series composed of four or five teeth, increasing regularly in length from the first to the last. Seen from the side, the anterior extremity of the shell is narrowed and rounded, the long, slender rostrum projecting, however, very far beyond it; the dorsal margin is deeply indented in the middle, slightly convex in front, and a little sinuated towards the posterior extremity; the posterior extremity is produced dorsally into a long spine, below which it is nearly straight, the ventral angle being rounded off, except when it is encroached upon by the pair of triangular spines; ventral margin nearly straight; the texture of the shell is reticulated, the reticulations being arranged in more or less regular transverse rows over a considerable portion of the valves, but a longitudinal striation, especially towards the margins, being also distinctly apparent; in the ventral spinous processes, as well as near the margins of other parts of the shell the areolæ are distinctly imbricated, and might fairly be called scales (fig. 4). The anterior antennæ of the female (Pl. XLI. fig. 1) has four very short granulated appendages, and one long, annulose setæ; in the male (fig. 2) there are two short club-shaped appendages and three long annulose setæ, one of which (fig. 2, *a*) bears on its central portion a fringing armature of about forty closely-set delicate hair-like spines arranged in a pectinate manner, the whole series beginning and ending quite abruptly. The secondary branch of the posterior antenna in the female (Pl. XLII. fig. 5) has two long and two short ringed setæ; in the