

Section PLATYCOPA.

Family CYTHERELLIDÆ, G. O. Sars.

Valves unequal, very thick and calcareous, not notched in front. Antennæ very large, the anterior many-jointed and geniculated at the base; posterior broad and flattened, two-branched like the feet of the Copepoda. Mandibles very small, with a large pectinato-setose palp. Three pairs of hinder limbs, scarcely pediform; the two anterior pairs branchial, the others rudimentary. Abdomen terminating in two very small, narrow, and spiniferous laminæ. Ova and embryos borne beneath the shell of the female.

Cytherella, Jones (1849).

Cytherella (sub-genus), Jones, Entom. of Cretaceous Formation (1849), G. O. Sars (1865), G. S. Brady (1865).

Valves elongated, flattened, thick and hard, very unequal; the right much larger than the left, overlapping throughout the whole circumference, and presenting round the entire inner margin a distinct groove, into which the valve of the opposite side is received. Muscle-spots arranged in a curved pinnate series on an oblong, obliquely placed depression near the centre of the shell, the depression appearing internally as an elevation. Spots from twelve to sixteen in number, linear oblong in shape, and increasing in size toward the ventral margin. Anterior antennæ very large, shortly setose or spiniferous, seven-jointed, the first two joints larger than the rest, and forming between them a distinct geniculation; posterior antennæ composed of a large, broad, biarticulate, and geniculate basal portion, from which arise two flattened unequal branches, one biarticulate, the other triarticulate, both beset with very numerous long setæ. Labrum large, sublobose, giving out in front a short subtriangular process. Mandibles very weak, strongly inflexed at the lower extremity, which is obliquely truncate, and set in a pectinate manner with slender teeth; palp large and elongated, almost straight, bearing on its inner side very numerous long, pectinately-arranged setæ, which stretch backwards as in the feet of the Sididæ. First pair of jaws bearing at the base a very large branchial plate, which is beset with numerous ciliated marginal setæ; incisive portion divided into three setiferous lobes; palp very large, scarcely articulated; the posterior margin slightly lobated, inner margin pectinately setose, like the mandibular palp, but smaller. Second pair of jaws membranaceous, bearing, like the preceding pair, a branchial plate, but smaller and narrower; distal portion subovate, beset with a few ciliated setæ, and in the male furnished with a very large and strong hatchet-shaped appendage adapted for prehension. Third pair of jaws, in the female, rudimentary, forming a simple setiferous lobe; in the male, strong, distinctly jointed, and subcheliform. Abdomen beset behind with several bundles of long setæ for supporting the ova. Postabdominal laminæ narrow, slightly dilated at the