

Bay, 15 to 20 fathoms (Station 140); Balfour Bay, Kerguelen Island, 20 to 50 fathoms (Station 149); Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, 28 fathoms; off Prince Edward's Island, 50 to 150 fathoms; off East Moncœur Island, Bass' Strait, 38 to 40 fathoms (Station 162); and off Amboyna, 15 to 20 fathoms. The type specimens were from "Australia, the West Indies, and Turk's Island."

[Pl. I. fig. 2, *a-d*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 30 diameters.]

*Bythocypris*, n. gen.

Shell thin and fragile, smooth, reniform or subreniform; left valve much larger than the right, which it overlaps both on the dorsal and ventral margins. Antennæ short and stout; anterior pair (Pl. V. fig. 1, *f*) six-jointed, the first two joints very large, the remainder small and bearing numerous long setæ; posterior pair (fig. 1, *g*) five-jointed, having no "hyaline vesicle," the second and fifth joints about twice as long as the rest, scarcely at all tapered toward the apex, and terminating in about six stout curved setæ, one of which is much stouter than the others; mandibles (fig. 1, *h*) armed with numerous strong serrated apical teeth, and bearing a well-developed, four-jointed, and setiferous palp, the first joint of which bears a rudimentary branchial appendage consisting of a single stout seta. One pair of jaws only (?), consisting of four setiferous digits (fig. 1, *i*) and a large branchial appendage, which is divided into two portions, the upper portion ovate and bearing ten setæ, the lower narrow, biarticulate, and provided with five slender setæ. Two pairs (?) of feet, the first (fig. 1, *j*) bearing a single curved terminal claw and about three short marginal setæ, the second (fig. 1, *k*) rudimentary, consisting of a single small joint with two stout setæ. Post-abdominal rami (fig. 1, *l*) of moderate size, curved, and armed at the apex with one long and one short curved seta.

Of this genus I have seen no perfect specimens, the description above given having been drawn up from the examination of a number of mutilated individuals. Most of the dredged specimens consisted of single detached valves; and the few which were perfect so far as the shell is concerned contained in no case more than very imperfect remains of the animal. Drawings of the various parts are given in Plate I., and from these it will be seen that the species cannot be assigned to any hitherto described genus, those with which it has most affinity, however, being *Cypris* and *Bairdia*. From *Cypris* it is distinctly separated by the unequal valves, the absence of a tuft of swimming setæ on the second pair of antennæ, and by the quite rudimentary character of the branchial appendage of the mandible-palp; from *Bairdia*, to which, however, it approaches very closely, by the rudimentary branchial appendage of the mandible (which in *Bairdia* (Pl. I. fig. 2, *c*) consists of a distinct trisetose joint); and by differences in the characters of the maxillary branchial apparatus and of the post-abdominal rami. From all other genera of