[PI. XVIII. fig. 2, a-d. a Shell seen from left side, $b$ from above, $c$ from below, $d$ from front. Magnified 50 diameters.]
82. Cythere scutigera, G. S. Brady (PI. XXII. fig. 5, $(1-f)$ ).

Cythere scutigera, Brady, Les Fonds de la Mer, tom. i. p. 70, pl. viii. figs. 15, 16.
Shell of the female, seen from the side, oblong, subquadrangular, scarcely higher in front than behind, height equal to half the length; anterior extremity rounded, and divided below the middle into a number of short and stout blunt teeth; posterior "xtremity obliquely rounded, the lower angle rounded off; dorsal margin sloping slightly lackwards, and broken by numerous large strong spines; ventral margin almost straight; seen from above, irregularly ovate, twice as long as broad, the margins very irregular and broken, extremities equal, broad and truncated; end view irregularly hexagonal, width and height equal. The male is much more elongated and slender, as well as more sharply spinous. The valves are armed with several large shield-like circular bosses which are more or less spinous at the summit, and the rest of the surface is closely beset with spines or spiniferous tubercles. Length, 1-48th to $1-24$ th of an inch ( 52 to $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~mm}$.).

Specimens which 1 take to belong to Cythere scutigera were dredged in several places, all, however, in the Eastern Archipelago, Amboyna, 15 to 20 fathoms (Station 163); in lat. $39^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ S., long. $171^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$ E., 150 fathoms (Station 167) ; in Humboldt Bay, Papua, 37 fathoms ; and in lat. $33^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ S., long. $78^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ W., 1375 fathoms (Station 300).

The type specimens described in Les Fonds de la Mer, and taken off the north of Java, are much more strongly marked in their spinous armature than any of those found in the Challenger dredgings, but the general character of the shells is closely similar.
[Pl. XX. fig. 5, $a-f . \quad a$ Left valve of male (Amboyna) seen from side, $b$ from above (both maguified 40 diameters) ; $c$ shell of female (Station 167), seen from left side, $l$ from above, $e$ from below, $f$ from front (magnified 50 diameters).]
83. Cythere clavigera, n. sp. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 7, a-d).

Cythere subcoronata, Brady, Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. v. p. 384, pl. lx. fig. 9, a-e.
Shell, seen from the side, ovate, oblong, greatest height situated in front of the middle, and equal to half the length ; anterior extremity boldly rounded, completely bordered with a series of short and broad blunt spines, posterior extremity narrower, and likewise beset with spines, much longer and stronger than those of the front; dorsal margin sloping rather steeply backwards, and broken by a series of five or six spines of irregular size, one conspicuous spine just behind the anterior hinge-tubercle; the dorsal margin is nearly straight, but is also broken by continuous and irregular tooth like projections; seen from above the outline is compressed, ovate, more than twice as long as broad, and having its greatest width in the middle; extremities broadly truncated, the whole outline much

