

small, with short, recurved claws; eyes distinct. Copulative organs of the male very complex, provided with several irregular processes and a very long spirally convoluted tube.

The members of this genus appear to be distributed abundantly over the whole globe, and are perhaps equally common in the Arctic Seas, as in those of the tropical and temperate regions. With very few exceptions, they are the smallest of all the Ostracoda, the usual range of length being between 1-50th and 1-70th of an inch.

1. *Cytherura curvistriata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 10, *a-d*).

Carapace oblong, tumid; seen from the side, subrhomboidal, about equal in height throughout, scarcely twice as long as high; anterior extremity obliquely rounded, posterior angular, tapering abruptly and broadly truncated in the middle; dorsal and ventral margins parallel and nearly straight; seen from above, the outline is broadly ovate, greatest width behind the middle and equal to more than half the length, broadly mucronate in front, hinder extremity broadly rounded and irregularly emarginate; end view subelliptical, height less than the width. Surface of the shell marked with not very prominent, flexuous, longitudinal ribs, the intervals between which are pitted with angular cavities. Length, 1-62d of an inch (.40 mm.).

Dredged at Port Jackson, Australia, in a depth of 2 to 10 fathoms.

[Pl. XXXII. fig. 10, *a-d*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 60 diameters.]

2. *Cytherura obliqua*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXII. fig. 1, *a-d*).

Carapace oblong, tumid; seen from the side, flexuous, subrhomboidal, higher in front than behind, height equal to about two-thirds of the length; anterior extremity broad and obliquely rounded off, posterior rounded but much narrower, not beaked; dorsal margin moderately arched, ventral somewhat convex and sinuated towards the front; seen from above, the outline is hexagonal, scarcely twice as long as broad; the sides parallel in the middle but converging rather abruptly towards the ends; end view heart-shaped, broad at the base and tapering to an obtusely rounded summit, height greater than the width. Shell marked with rather large angular excavations, and on the ventral surface with sinuous longitudinal grooves. Length, 1-43d of an inch (.58 mm.).

The only dredging in which I have seen *Cytherura obliqua* is from 20 to 50 fathoms at Balfour Bay, Kerguelen Island (Station 149). The species is rather anomalous in character, having a good deal of the general contour of *Loxococoncha*, and being destitute of the beak, which is the chief external mark of *Cytherura*. The same remarks apply partially to the two next described species *Cytherura rudis* and *Cytherura cribrosa*; the generic position here assigned to them must be looked upon as merely conjectural.

[Pl. XXXII. fig. 1, *a-d*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. Magnified 50 diameters.]