

Dredged off Prince Edward's Island, 50 to 150 fathoms, near Station 145.

[Pl. XV. fig. 1, *a-e*. *a* Left valve of male seen from side, *b* from above, *c* right valve of male from side, *d* the same from above, *e* right valve of female seen from side. All magnified 50 diameters.]

37. *Cythere rastromarginata*, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. fig. 1, *a-d* and fig. 2, *a-d*).

Shell compressed, oblong; seen from the side, quadrangular, a little higher in front than behind, greatest height situated over the anterior hinge, and equal to half the length; anterior extremity boldly rounded and fringed throughout with a series of short, blunt, and subequal teeth; posterior truncated, rounded, and produced at the ventral angle, where it is armed with a row of six or eight strong, spine-like teeth; dorsal margin sloping with a sinuous curve backwards, and ending in an obtuse angle both before and behind, ventral nearly straight; seen from above, the outline is much compressed, thrice as long as broad, with nearly parallel sides, and broadly truncated equal extremities, the sides converging only very slightly towards the ends; end view irregularly ovate, height much greater than the width. Surface of the shell sculptured with polygonal fossæ, arranged in a somewhat radiate manner round a subcentral circular tubercle; the ventral surface forms two flattened, but only slightly extended lateral alæ, which are marked with very large excavated fossæ. Length, 1-37th of an inch (.8 mm.).

Males (fig. 1), dredged off reefs, Honolulu, 40 fathoms; off East Monceur Island, Bass Straits, in 38 to 40 fathoms (Station 162). Females (fig. 2), in lat. 39° 32' S., long. 171° 48' E., 150 fathoms (Station 167).

The form figured in Pl. XVI. fig. 2, *a-d*, which I at first thought to belong to a distinct species, I now believe to be, in all probability, only the female of that shown in fig. 1, *a-d*. The general characters of the two forms are altogether similar, the chief difference being found in the large lateral expansions of fig. 2; its rather more attenuated extremities and less pronounced style of surface-sculpture, but these are all characters which are well known to be often of only sexual importance. Had the two forms occurred in the same dredging, I should not have hesitated at all to assign them to the two sexes of the same species.

[Pl. XVI. fig. 1, *a-d*, and fig. 2, *a-d*. 1*a* Shell of male (?) seen from left side, 1*b* from above, 1*c* from below, 1*d* from front. 2*a* Shell of female (?) seen from left side, 2*b* the same seen from above, 2*c* from below, 2*d* from the front. Magnified 60 diameters.]

38. *Cythere audei*, G. S. Brady (Pl. XV. fig. 7, *a-h*).

*Cythere audei*, Brady, Les Fonds de la Mer, tom. i. p. 162, pl. xix. figs. 12, 13.

*Cythere rectangularis*, Brady, Les Fonds de la Mer, tom. i. p. 153, pl. xviii. figs. 13, 14.

Shell, seen from the side, oblong, quadrangular, highest in front, the height being