off Booby Island (Station 187), 6 to 8 fathoms; and Hong Kong Harbour, 7 fathoms. It was first described from specimens taken in the China Seas.

[Pl. XXV. fig. 7, a-g. a Shell of female seen from left side, b from above, c from below, d from front, e male seen from left side, f from below, g from front. All magnified 50 diameters.

63. Cythere adunca, G. S. Brady (Pl. XXV. fig. 6, a-d).

Cythere cerebralis, Brady, Les Fonds de la Mer, tom. i. p. 63, pl. vii. figs. 12-14.

Shell, seen from the side, oblong, flexuous, irregularly subrhomboidal, rather higher in front than behind, height equal to more than half the length; anterior extremity obliquely rounded, not spinous, posterior truncated, narrow and sinuous; dorsal margin very irregularly sinuous, and prominent over the hinge-tubercle, ventral strongly convex and sharply up-turned towards the hinder extremity; seen from above, the outline is sub-ovate, twice as long as broad, the greatest width situated near the middle; the sides are irregularly jagged, and have a spinous projection near the posterior extremity, the anterior extremity is broad and truncated, the posterior obtusely rounded; end view subtriangular, with rounded angles, very convex base, and truncated apex. Surface of the valves very uneven and irregularly excavated, and on the anterior and inferior margins bordered by a wide, tumid lip or flange. Length, 1-42d of an inch ('6 mm.).

Dredged in lat. 9° 59′ S., long. 137° 50′ E., 28 fathoms (Station 189), and in lat. 5° 26′ S., long. 133° 19′ E., 580 fathoms (Station 196a).

The type-specimens of Cythere adunca are from Batavia, Pamalang, and Pamanockan (Java), localities not far removed from those of the Challenger dredgings in which it was found. The species might almost be taken to be Cythere goujoni, with all its characters gnarled and distorted; the one looks rotund, sleek, and well fed, the other shrunken, angular, and bony; there is scarcely more difference than between an alderman and a crossing-sweeper. Between Cythere papuensis, Cythere goujoni, and Cythere cerebralis, possibly specimens may be found completely to bridge over the gaps; to a certain extent, indeed, this may already be done from the material brought home by the Challenger, and it is quite likely that further investigation might even bring into the same series Cythere hodgii and Cythere darwini. The specific name cerebralis, previously applied to this species is withdrawn, having been already used for another member of the genus by M. Bosquet.

[Pl. XXV. fig. 6, a-d. a Shell seen from left side, b from above, c from below, d from front. Magnified 50 diameters.]

64. Cythere darwini, G. S. Brady (Pl. XXV. fig. 2, α-g).

Cythere darwini, Brady, Les Fonds de la Mer, tom. i. p. 71, pl. viii. figs. 17, 18.

Shell of the female, seen laterally, subquadrangular, height greater than half the