

minated by long setæ. Second pair of jaws membranaceous, three-jointed; penultimate joint bearing externally a small branch which terminates in a simple seta, furnished at the base with a large branchial plate. Post-abdominal plates short, posterior margin shortly digitate, and armed between the segments with acuminate claws. Animal swimming actively like the Lynceidæ.

Very few specimens referable to this genus have been observed in the Challenger dredgings. These belong to three species, two of which are undescribed.

1. *Polycope orbicularis*, G. O. Sars.

*Polycope orbicularis*, G. O. Sars, Oversigt af Norges marine Ostracoder, 1865, p. 122.

*Polycope orbicularis*, Brady, Monog. Recent Brit. Ostrac. 1868, p. 471, pl. xxxv. figs. 53-57.

*Polycope orbicularis*, Brady, Crosskey, and Robertson, Monog. Post-Tertiary Entom., p. 219, pl. xii. figs. 22, 23.

Shell of the female, as seen from the side, subcircular, greatest height in the middle, and slightly smaller than the length; anterior margin slightly narrowed and produced, posterior evenly rounded, dorsal and ventral margins boldly convex; outline, as seen from above, ovate, tapering equally to each extremity, greatest width in the middle, and somewhat exceeding half the length. Valves finely punctate, and divided by fine reticulating ribs into numerous polygonal areolæ; colour pale yellow, marked with patches of a darker reddish colour. Basal joint of the anterior antennæ longer than the two others combined, densely hairy on the anterior margin, and provided with a short seta, last joint ending in five long, slender setæ; one branch of the posterior antenna eight-jointed, its last seven joints short and subequal; second branch three-jointed, its first joint longer than the united lengths of the two following, and bearing eight long, partially-ciliated setæ. Mandibles divided at the apex into five teeth, the outermost of which is much the longest; palp shorter than the mandible itself, its last joint equal in length to the basal joint, and bearing seven ciliated setæ. Secondary branch of the anterior maxillæ reaching a little beyond the apex of the palp, and terminating in about eight very long and slender setæ. Branchial plate of the posterior maxillæ narrow, elliptical, bearing sixteen ciliated marginal setæ. Post-abdominal plates armed with six finely-ciliated claws, decreasing gradually in length backwards; behind them two short setæ. Posterior margin of the abdomen bearing three branches of short hairs. Male unknown. Length, 1-85th of an inch (.3 mm.).

Though specimens which may fairly be referred to this species have been met with in several of the Challenger dredgings, none of them are good or well developed, and they have therefore not been figured, while, as regards some of them, doubts may perhaps be entertained as to their specific identity. The species is well known in the seas of Northern Europe, especially in those of Great Britain and Norway; I have seen specimens also from Spitzbergen; and it occurs somewhat sparingly in the Post-Tertiary deposits of