Cythere finmarchica, Sars, and might perhaps, without much impropriety, be considered as a variety of the former species; the dorsal outline, however, is in Cythere lubbochiana much more angular, the sides being almost rectilinear, and I have not observed any trace of the tubercle which is so marked a characteristic of Cythere oblonga, as well as of Cythere finmarchica. Cythere oblonga is also a considerably larger species, having a length of 1-29th of an inch.
[Pl. XIV. fig. 6, $a-d$. a Shell seen from left side, $b$ from above, $c$ from below, $d$ from front. Magnified 50 diameters.]
13. Cythere exilis, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. fig. 5, $a-h$ ).

Shell of the female, seen from the side, oblong, subquadrangular, greatest height situated near the anterior extremity, and equal to half the length; anterior margin holdly rounded, sometimes fringed below the middle with a series of minute teeth, posterior much produced, narrowly rounded; dorsal margin almost straight, ending in an obtuse angle behind, ventral deeply and very abruptly sinuated in the middle, slightly notched behind the middle, then gently curving upwards at the hinder end ; seen from above, compressed, subovate, width considerably less than half the length, extremities nearly equal, obtusely rounded, sides subparallel, and slightly sinuated in the middle, converging very gradually towards the extremities; end view irregular, slightly higher than broad, ventral margin broad, convex and emarginate in the middle, dorsal strongly arched. The surface of the valves is undulated, marked with irregular longitudinal ribs, and with numerous large angular excavations, the margins of the valves forming, especially at the two extremities, a stout encircling fillet. The shell of the male (figures $c-h$ ) is exactly similar, except in being narrower and more elongated. Length, 1-34th of an inch ( 75 mm .).

The only dredging in which Cythere exilis was detected is from Simon's Bay, South Africa. Depth, 15 to 20 fathoms. (Station 140.)
[Pl. XVI. fig. 5, $a-h$. a Shell of female seen from left side, $b$ from above, $c$ from below, $d$ from front; figures $e-h$ refer to similar views of the male shell. All magnified 50 diameters.]
14. Cythere murrayana, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. fig. 4, $a-h$ ).

Carapace of the female, as seen from the side, oblong, subquadrangular, scarcely higher in front than behind, height equal to half the length, anterior extremity rounded, posterior narrower, subtruncated and rather angular, the lower angle rounded off ; dorsal margin nearly straight, but, towards the hinder end, suddenly depressed and excavated, ventral margin sinuated in the middle, and turned upwards behind; seen from above, the outline is subovate, width nearly equal to the height, sides slightly curved and nearly parallel, extremities obtusely rounded; end view subhexagonal, with obtusely-rounded

