the only impediment to universal distribution must probably be connected with temperature. So far as yet appears the limits of endurance in these creatures are reached at about 50 degrees south, and 35 degrees north of the Equator. Dr Claus, however, describes a Mediterranean[1] species, which is either identical with, or very closely allied to *Halocypris atlantica*, Lubbock. But this habitat, in any case, only very slightly increases its northward range. Next to these *Halocyprides*, the species which most nearly approach a cosmopolitan character are three *Cytheres*—*Cythere acanthoderma, mihi*, *Cythere dictyon, mihi*, and *Cythere dasyderma, mihi*, each of which occurred in five or six of the seven provinces. This statement, however, by no means expresses their ubiquitous distribution in the deep sea,—a fact which only becomes fully apparent when we find that amongst the forty-five lists of dredgings from depths of over 100 fathoms, *Cythere dictyon* is noted twenty-three times, *Cythere dasyderma*, nineteen times, and *Cythere acanthoderma*, seven times. *Krithe producta* appears in six out of the seven provinces, and is certainly one of the most common of deep-water Ostracoda, but the greater number of the examples grouped under this name consist only of separated valves, varying largely in form and size, and, it may be, belonging to more than one species. The difficulty of dealing with imperfect specimens of shells which possess no distinctive character of sculpture or surface-ornament is insuperable. In glancing over the columns of the tables of distribution, one notes instantly that the Australasian province possesses far more than an even share of species; the genera *Macrocypris*, *Bairdia*, and *Cytherella* are especially strongly represented there. Out of eight species of *Macrocypris* this province shows five, of twenty-two *Bairdiæ* it has sixteen, and of thirteen *Cytherellæ* ten. One reason for this abundance of species, I believe to be that we have a large proportion of shallow-water dredgings from this province. As to the relations between the Ostracoda of distant parts of the globe and those of the European seas,—or rather of the British and Scandinavian seas, those being the only districts which, as yet, have been tolerably well explored,—some scanty, though interesting observations, may be made. I have, elsewhere, had occasion to note the occurrence at Kerguelen Island of a very common European copepod, *Harpacticus fulvus*, which in that distant spot inhabits precisely the same sort of places as in Europe. And, now, in the lists of the Kerguelen Island Ostracoda, we may notice an affinity with the European fauna much closer than that of any other locality coming into the scope of this memoir. The British residents found in this distant home are *Pseudocythere caudata*, G. O. Sars; *Sclerochilus contortus* (Norman); *Paradoxostoma abbreviatum*, G. O. Sars; *Krithe bartonensis* (Jones); *Xestoleberis depressa*, G. O. Sars; and *Polycope orbicularis*, G. O. Sars. Some well-known northern forms: *Cythere stimpsoni*, G. S. Brady; *Cythere tenera*, G. S. Brady; *Loxoconcha guttata* (Norman); *Cytheropteron intermedium*, G. S. Brady; and *Paradoxostoma ensiforme*, G.

[1] Ueber die Geschlechtsdifferenzen von *Halocypris*, Prof. Dr C. Claus, Zeitschr. f. wissensch. Zool. Bd. xv. 4 Heft, 1865.