

22. *Bairdia acanthigera*, G. S. Brady (Pl. IX. fig. 4, *a-c*).

Bairdia acanthigera, Brady, Trans. Lin. Soc., 1868, vol. xxvi. p. 390, pl. xxvii. figs. 18-21.

Carapace oblong, tumid; seen from the side, subreniform, twice as long as broad; anterior extremity rounded (usually dentate), posterior narrowed, and fringed with a few small teeth; dorsal margin gently arched, ventral slightly sinuated in the middle; seen from above, ovate, twice as long as broad, with nearly parallel sides, and abruptly tapered, rather obtuse extremities; end view broad, subovate, widest below the middle, height and width nearly equal. Shell-surface nearly smooth, marked with numerous small circular punctures, and towards the hinder extremity slightly hirsute. Length, 1-30th of an inch (.85 mm.).

This species occurred in a dredging from a depth of 1070 to 1150 fathoms off St Vincent, Cape Verde, muddy bottom (Stations 93 and 94). Except from a few stations in the English Channel, whence the type specimens were derived, I do not know of the occurrence of *Bairdia acanthigera* elsewhere. The specimen from which the artist has drawn his figures appears to have been without the usual row of teeth on the anterior margin; these teeth, however, constantly exist on adult specimens as far as my observation goes.

[Pl. IX. fig. 4, *a-c*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from below, *c* from front. Magnified 40 diameters.]

Family II. CYTHERIDÆ.

Shell mostly hard and compact, calcareous; surface generally more or less rough and uneven, occasionally quite smooth. Hinge margins mostly toothed; antennæ not adapted for swimming, the anterior composed of from five to seven joints, and armed with various setæ or spines; posterior four-or five-jointed, last joint the smallest, and armed with one to three curved claws, second joint destitute of the brush of setæ, which mostly exists in the Cypridæ; first joint giving origin, at its apex, to a long biarticulate tubular seta, which extends downwards in front of the antenna, about as far as the last joint, and is connected above by an efferent tube, with a gland situated in the body of the animal. Mandible very similar to that of the Cypridæ. One pair of jaws, composed of four segments, with a branchial plate. Three pairs of feet directed forwards, very much alike in shape, but increasing in length from before backwards; all of them adapted for creeping, and terminating in a single strong curved claw. The first foot corresponds with the palp of the second maxilla in the Cypridæ, the cutting segments being represented by two small setiferous appendages, arising from a common base. Postabdomen rudimentary, and almost obsolete, forming two small lobes or setæ. Eyes mostly separate, sometimes confluent, more rarely altogether wanting. Ovaries and testes not