

setæ; posterior antennæ five or six-jointed, the first joint bearing at its base a bisetose tubercle, fourth and fifth joints elongated and slender, last joint very short, and terminating in two or three curved claws (fig. 2, *b*); mandibles (fig. 2, *c*) large, bearing six or seven strong curved teeth at the dilated extremity; palp robust, four-jointed, and provided with a trisetose branchial appendage, which is attached to the basal joint. One pair of jaws only (fig. 2, *d*), divided into three or four narrow subequal and setiferous branches, and having a large branchial plate, which is divided into two parts by a distinct constriction, the basal portion bearing six, the upper dilated and ovate portion about twenty-four, long ciliated filaments. Three pairs of feet, all of similar structure, directed forwards and protuding from the shell, four-jointed, and terminating in a long claw, the first pair having attached to its basal joint a large ovate, branchial lamina, which, like that of the maxilla, is divided into two portions, and fringed with numerous plumose filaments (fig. 2, *e*). Postabdominal rami (Pl. III. fig. 3, *e*, and Pl. V. fig. 2, *g*) well developed, and of moderate length, bearing several lateral setæ, and two long, curved apical claws, the larger of which is (at any rate, sometimes) pectinated towards the apex. Copulative organs of the male (Pl. III. fig. 3, *a*) complex in structure, and not unlike those of many *Cytheridæ*; no spermatie glands have been noticed. The animal crawls slowly about amongst the mud.

This is a widely dispersed genus, attaining, apparently, its greatest development in the tropical and southern seas, in dredgings from which regions the number of specimens of *Bairdia* not unfrequently exceeds that of all the other *Ostracoda* together; the individuals, however, though numerous, are usually found to belong in each gathering to one, or at most two, predominant species.

The anatomy of the genus has been pretty well made out by G. O. Sars,¹ from an examination of the European species, *Bairdia complanata*, Brady. The structure of this animal agrees in all essential respects with that of *Bairdia villosa*, a new species of which several perfect examples occurred in the Challenger dredgings from Kerguelen Island, and which I have been able to dissect and figure with tolerable completeness. The most important generic characters,—apart from the form of the shell, the peculiarities of which have long been recognised,—reside in the absence of the second maxilla, the very small trisetose branchial appendage of the mandible, and the presence of a branchial appendage to the first foot, of which, unlike the typical *Cypridæ*, there are three pairs. G. O. Sars has, with his usual accuracy and acuteness, pointed out that this genus constitutes a very interesting link between the two families *Cypridæ* and *Cytheridæ*, agreeing with the first-named family in its perfectly developed postabdominal rami, and with the last in having three pairs of legs, the first of which, however, answers to the second maxilla of the typical *Cypridæ*, and has attached to its base a well-developed

¹ Undersøgelser over Hardangerfjordens Fauna, I. Crustacea, af G. O. Sars (Videnskabs.—Selskabets Forhandling, p. 246, 1871).