

LIST OF ABYSSAL SPECIES FOUND IN DEPTHS EXCEEDING 500 FATHOMS.

Bythocypris reniformis, n. gen. and sp.
elongata, n. gen. and sp.
Argillæcia eburnea, n. sp.
Bairdia acanthigera, G. S. Brady.
abyssicola, n. sp.
exaltata, n. sp.
formosa, G. S. Brady.
foveolata, G. S. Brady.
hirsuta, n. sp.
milne-edwardsi, G. S. Brady.
minima, n. sp.
victrix, G. S. Brady.
Macrocypris canariensis, n. sp.
similis, n. sp.
Cythere acanthoderma, n. sp.
adunca, G. S. Brady.
circumdentata, n. sp.
dasyderma, n. sp.
dictyon, n. sp.
dorsoserrata, n. sp.
ericea, n. sp.
irpex, n. sp.
normani, G. S. Brady.
pyriformis, n. sp.
radula, n. sp.
serratula, n. sp.

Cythere speyeri, G. S. Brady.
squalidentata, n. sp.
scutigera, G. S. Brady.
stolonifera, n. sp.
suhmi, n. sp.
sulcato-perforata, n. sp.
viminea, n. sp.
Krithe bartonensis, Jones.
producta, n. sp.
tumida, n. sp.
Loxococoncha africana, n. sp.
Xestoleberis curta, G. S. Brady.
expansa, n. sp.
variegata, n. sp.
Cytheropteron abyssorum, n. sp.
fenestratum, n. sp.
mucronulatum, n. sp.
Pseudocythere caudata, G. O. Sars.
Cytherideis nana, n. sp.
Xiphichilus arcuatus, n. sp.
Cypridina gracilis, n. sp.
Crossophorus imperator, n. gen. and sp.
Cytherella lata, n. sp.
punctata, G. S. Brady.
Halocypris imbricata, n. sp.
atlantica, Lubbock.

LIST OF SPECIES OBTAINED FROM DREDGINGS EXCEEDING 1500 FATHOMS IN DEPTH.

Bairdia abyssicola, n. sp.
minima, n. sp.
hirsuta, n. sp.
Argillæcia eburnea, n. sp.
Cythere acanthoderma, n. sp.
circumdentata, n. sp.
dasyderma, n. sp.
dictyon, n. sp.
squalidentata, n. sp.
normani, G. S. Brady.

Cythere suhmi, n. sp.
Krithe producta, n. sp.
tumida, n. sp.
Xestoleberis expansa, n. sp.
Pseudocythere caudata, G. O. Sars.
Cytheropteron abyssorum, n. sp.
mucronulatum, n. sp.
Halocypris imbricata, n. sp.
atlantica, Lubbock.

The total number of dredgings examined for the purposes of this memoir is about 150, besides a considerable number of surface-gatherings from the tow-net. A large number of the samples, more especially those from great depths, consist largely of globigerina ooze or red clay, and in these Ostracoda are usually quite wanting. No account has been kept of such barren dredgings, but lists are given in all cases where even one species in recognisable condition was found. The number of such lists here printed (pp. 12-30) is seventy-one, exclusive of the surface-net gatherings, so that it may be accepted as pretty nearly the fact, that one-half of the dredgings contain no