

S. Brady, appear in our list only on the strength of their having been seen in anchor-mud from a European Station, Vigo Bay. The fact, however, is instructive, and leads to the inference that these particular species do not much overstep the European boundary; the Vigo specimens, indeed, are in the case of some species depauperated, and have not the well-marked characters which usually belong to British examples. Amongst familiar northern species which reappear in distant parts of the world, besides those which have already been noted as occurring at Kerguelen's Land, are *Paracypris polita*, G. O. Sars; *Pontocypris trigonella*, G. O. Sars; *Bairdia acanthigera*, G. S. Brady; *Bairdia crosskeiana*, G. S. Brady; *Cythere crispata*, G. S. Brady; *Cythere prava*, Baird; and *Cythere speyeri*, G. S. Brady. And this list might be further extended were I to add the names of some which were first described from sponge-sand specimens, supposed to have come from the Levant, but which, I now think, were very probably from the East Indies. Except *Kriithe bartonensis*, Jones; *Cythere canaliculata*, Reuss; *Cythere polytrema*, G. S. Brady; and perhaps *Bairdia ovata*, Bosquet, no Ostracoda have been met with which can be referred with certainty to species described by palæontologists;¹ but the somewhat strained and diagrammatic drawings given by many authors render identification extremely difficult, and it is not unlikely that, were the actual specimens at hand for comparison, some further identifications might be made. As to the specimens which I have thought it allowable to refer to *Pontocypris faba*, Reuss (see p. 37), some doubt may be entertained, but they bear a very close likeness indeed to shells so named by me in a memoir on the Ostracoda of the Antwerp Crag, from which formation *Cythere polytrema* also was obtained.

The labour attending the mere preparation of a quantity of dredged material for microscopic investigation—the sifting, picking out, and sorting of specimens—is necessarily very great, and to treat in this way the whole of the samples brought home by the Challenger would have been impossible. The dredgings reported upon in this memoir were, however, carefully selected so as to include representatives of all kinds of bottoms, taken from all parts of the area worked over by the expedition. And, I must add, that, with the limited leisure at my command, I should have been quite unable to get through the work in any reasonable time, had I not been favoured with the kind help of my brother, Mr H. B. Brady, F.R.S., whose materials—carefully prepared for the examination of the Foraminifera, and, therefore, equally available for the Ostracoda—have been entirely placed at my disposal. To him my best thanks are due, and, likewise, to Mr Walter Purkiss, for the care and labour which he has bestowed upon the drawing and lithographing of the plates; all of which, I can attest, give faithful and characteristic representations of the species portrayed.

In the arrangement of the main groups of the Ostracoda I follow G. O. Sars, whose subdivision into sections and families is exhibited in the following synopsis, with the addition only of the DARWINELLIDÆ,—a family described by Mr D. Robertson and myself since the publication of Professor Sars' memoir.

¹ In this statement I leave out of view Post-Tertiary species, of which several might have been named as occurring amongst the Challenger dredgings.