

[Pl. VII. fig. 2, *a-d*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front. All magnified 30 diameters.]

2. *Bairdia villosa*, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 3, *a, b*, Pl. V. fig. 2, *a-g*, and Pl. VIII. fig. 4, *a-f*).

Carapace, as seen laterally, subtriangular, highest in the middle, height equal to two-thirds of the length; extremities well rounded and not at all beaked; dorsal margin excessively arched, very high and subangular in the middle; ventral almost straight; seen from above, regularly ovate with subacute and nearly equal extremities, twice as long as broad; end view broadly ovate. The shell is finely punctate, and densely clothed with coarse brown hairs, many of which, especially towards the hinder extremity, are very long; colour, deep brown. Length, 1-18th of an inch (1.4 mm.).

The antennæ are more slender than is usual in this genus (Pl. V. fig. 2, *a, b*); the anterior pair seven-jointed, the posterior six-jointed (?). The terminal claws of the post-abdominal rami (fig. 2, *g*) are two, one of them very long, and bearing towards the apex a long seta and a number of short cilia, arranged in a pectinate manner along its concave side; the other claw, about half as long, and destitute of marginal setæ; the inner margin of the ramus bears near its distal end, five long setæ. In other respects the animal exhibits the ordinary characters of the genus.

The following is the list of dredgings in which *Bairdia villosa* has been found:—off Nightingale Island (Tristan d'Acunha), 100 to 150 fathoms (Station 135); Balfour Bay, Kerguelen Island, 20 to 50 fathoms (Station 149); off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen Island, 120 fathoms; off Prince Edward's Island, 50 to 150 fathoms; off East Moncœur Island, Bass' Strait, 38 to 40 fathoms (Station 162).

The characters of the species are sufficiently well marked; it is less compressed, larger and much more hirsute than *Bairdia fusca*, and much less tumid than the following species, *Bairdia hirsuta*. In the Balfour Bay dredging there were a considerable number of specimens, but not so many in those from other localities.

[Pl. III. fig. 3, *a, b*. *a* Copulative organs and postabdominal rami of the male, *b* labrum. Pl. V. fig. 2, *a-g*. *a* Anterior antenna, *b* posterior antenna, *c* mandible, *d* maxilla, *e* first foot with branchial plate attached, *f* second foot, *g* postabdominal ramus. Pl. VIII. fig. 4, *a-f*. *a* Carapace seen from left side, *b* from above, *c* from below, *d* from front, *e* right valve, *f* left valve; the figures of the shell magnified 30 diameters.]

3. *Bairdia hirsuta*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 3, *a-d*).

In general appearance very much like the preceding species, but more tumid, more compressed at the extremities, and slightly beaked behind; seen from the side, the dorsal margin is not so strongly arched as in *Bairdia villosa*, the ventral margin is convex, and