

*Pleurogonium minutum*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XI. fig. 13).

*Pleurogonium minutum*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 103.

The third new species of this genus was dredged off Tristan da Cunha in 100 to 150 fathoms of water; it is represented by only a single specimen, which, like the other two species, is a female with eggs in the brood cavity.

The specimen measures about 1 mm. in length.

The shape of the body is characteristic of the genus, the anterior region of the thorax comprising the first four segments being broad, and the posterior region narrow in comparison.

The head is rounded anteriorly and is extremely convex like the rest of the body; behind the articulation of the antennæ the lateral margin of the head is prolonged into a short process curved forwards. The antero-posterior diameter of the first four thoracic segments is subequal, and the breadth gradually increases up to the third, which is the widest; the lateral margins of these segments are rounded and they are furnished with short epimera, which are also rounded, and not prolonged into spine-like processes as are the epimera of the two last species, *Pleurogonium albidum* and *Pleurogonium serratum*. The dorsal surface of the body is quite smooth.

The three posterior segments of the thorax have the usual form that is characteristic of the genus; they are furnished with epimera which are evident on a dorsal view, those of the anterior segments being concealed when viewed from above; the epimera are truncated at their free extremity and are not prolonged into spines. Between the last segment of the thorax and the abdominal shield there is a short intercalated segment as in other species of this genus.

The abdominal shield is oval, tapering towards its extremity; at the end of the second third is a notch which marks the articulation of the terminal pair of abdominal limbs; the lateral margin of the abdominal shield for a short space anteriorly to this notch is serrate, but the serrations are not anything like so conspicuous as in the species which I have named *Pleurogonium serratum*.

The *antennules* are practically identical in structure with those of the last two species; the first joint extends a very little way beyond the lateral process of the head.

The *antennæ* are not so much longer than the antennules as they are in *Pleurogonium albidum*, where the proportion in length was as 2:1; in *Pleurogonium minutum* the antennæ are not half again as long as the antennules, the proportion being about 6:4.

In this respect, therefore, the present species is more typical than *Pleurogonium albidum*, as it is stated by Sars in his definition of the genus that the two pairs of antennary appendages are of about equal length.