

to the longitudinal axis, and at the level of the end of the first joint of the uropoda.

The *uropoda* are attached just before the end of the anterior half of the caudal shield; the exopodites are longer and reach very nearly up to the distal extremity of the caudal shield; they are oval in shape, and terminate in a blunt extremity; the outer margin is serrated nearly as far as the articulation; the endopodite is relatively broader, and ends in a truncated notched extremity, the outer and the posterior margins are serrated; no hairs were found upon these appendages, but it is very probable that they may have become detached.

Station 162, April 2, 1874; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 37'$ E.; 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells.

Station 163, June 3, 1874; off Port Jackson; 30 to 35 fathoms.

16. *Serolis minuta*, F. E. B. (Pl. VII. figs. 2-6).

Serolis minuta, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, pt. iii. p. 337.

The Challenger collection contains only one specimen of this species, which is a male, and measures 5 mm. in length and 5 mm. in diameter; this species, therefore, if full grown, is the smallest known.

In general shape *Serolis minuta* resembles very closely *Serolis cornuta*; the outline of the body is almost circular, and the caudal shield projects only a little way beyond the circle. A conspicuous keel runs down the middle of the body.

The *cephalic shield* terminates in front in a short and stout rostrum; the anterior portion, as in most other species, is traversed by a ridge (*cf.* Pl. VII. fig. 2) arising from the base of the rostrum; the ridge is continued on to the epimera; the posterior margin is provided with three blunt tubercles, of which the middle one is the largest; each of the following segments is similarly produced into a blunt tubercle at the median point of the posterior margin.

Thorax.—The *first thoracic segment* is entire, and not separated into two portions by a transverse line of division as is the case in so many other species. The dorsal surface of the remaining segments is prolonged on either side into a triangular process which slightly overlaps the succeeding segment; these processes, which are hollow, serve for the attachment of the muscles moving the limbs; they are situated on the tergal portion of the segment close to its junction with the epimeral portion; while those of the third, fourth, and sixth segments are the largest and most conspicuous.

The tergal portion of the second, third, and fourth segments is separated by a distinct suture from the epimera. The sixth segment is partially fused with the first abdominal segment, the suture which divides them being incomplete for a short space on either side of the median line; its epimera extend about as far as the first third of the caudal