

The genus *Pleurogonium* (formerly termed by Sars *Pleuracantha*) was founded on specimens from the Christiania Fjord, living at a depth of 10 to 15 fathoms. Since the first description of the genus published in 1865, Dr. G. O. Sars has described the new species *Pleurogonium inerme*¹ and *Pleurogonium spinosissimum*,² the type species of the genus being *Pleurogonium rubicundum*. These are all shallow-water forms, not ranging apparently below 100 fathoms.

The genus *Pleurogonium* comes near to *Munna* in structure, and it is also closely allied to *Leptaspidia*, and to the remarkable genus *Dendrotion*, lately described by Sars; it is more particularly related to these two latter genera, with which it agrees in the uniu-guiculate character of the thoracic limbs, those appendages being in *Munna* biunguiculate; the absence of eyes is also a character which *Pleurogonium* shares with *Dendrotion* and *Leptaspidia*; there is, however, no possibility of confounding it with either; in *Leptaspidia* the uropoda are uniramous and one-jointed, while in *Dendrotion* they have altogether disappeared; these appendages in *Pleurogonium*, though rudimentary, are more developed than in *Leptaspidia*, consisting as they do of two rami. The articulation of the antennary organs of *Leptaspidia*, below the cephalic shield, is another among the many characters which distinguish the genus from *Pleurogonium*.

The Challenger obtained three specimens, which appear to be the types of as many new species, belonging to this genus. Two of them, which are described below under the names of *Pleurogonium albidum* and *Pleurogonium serratum*, evidently come very near to Sars's *Pleurogonium rubicundum*, with which they agree in the lateral spines of the anterior thoracic segment; in the latter species, however, the posterior segments of the thorax are not furnished with such spines, which are present in my own species. The anterior prolongation of the head in *Pleurogonium rubicundum* is not found in the two Kerguelen species.

The third new species to be described in the present Report is *Pleurogonium minutum*, which comes nearest to Sars's *Pleurogonium inerme*, being like it without the spiny processes of the epimera; an obvious point of difference between the two species is the long lateral processes of the head in *Pleurogonium minutum*, which are not present in *Pleurogonium inerme*.

Pleurogonium albidum, F. E. Beddard (Pl. III. figs. 7-13).

Pleurogonium albidum, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 101.

The following description of this species is based upon a single female example from Kerguelen, measuring about 3 mm. in length.

The general shape of the body is much like *Pleurogonium rubicundum*; that is, the

¹ *Forhandl. Vidensk. Selsk.*, 1882, No. 18, p. 67.

² *Beretning om i Sommeren, 1865, foretagen Zoologisk Reise*, p. 30; *Archiv f. Math. og Naturv.*, 1877, p. 352.