

Falkland Islands. *Serolis trilobitoides* is said by Eights to inhabit the coasts of the South Shetland Islands, as well as the neighbourhood of Cape Horn; the remaining species seem to be restricted to the Strait of Magellan and the extreme south of Patagonia.

It is possible that *Serolis trilobitoides* will eventually prove to be the same species as *Serolis cornuta* from Kerguelen; the two are at least very closely allied.

With this exception the species that inhabit Kerguelen are in every case quite different from the South American species. Besides *Serolis cornuta*, two others inhabit the shores of Kerguelen, viz., *Serolis latifrons* and *Serolis septemcarinata*; the first of these occurs also in comparatively deep water (210 fathoms) off the Crozets. *Serolis septemcarinata* is common to all three groups of Antarctic Islands, Prince Edward and Marion Islands, the Crozets, and Kerguelen,—while *Serolis cornuta* was dredged off the Crozets during the cruise of the "Gazelle."

Finally the shores of the southern and eastern parts of Australia are inhabited by six species of *Serolis*, viz., *Serolis tuberculata*, *Serolis australiensis*, *Serolis longicaudata*, *Serolis elongata*, *Serolis minuta*, and *Serolis pallida*; these species, with the exception of *Serolis minuta*, form, as has already been pointed out (*ante*, pp. 65, 66), a well marked subdivision of the genus, differing more from either the Kerguelen or the South American species than any of these do from each other.

It is rather premature to draw any general conclusions from these facts, even with regard to the distribution of the genus *Serolis* alone; but it may at any rate be pointed out that the distribution of this genus, as at present known, seems to necessitate the division of the southern hemisphere into two distributional provinces, (1) an Antarctic, reaching from South America to New Zealand, and (2) an Australian.

The genus *Serolis* seems to attain to its greatest development in point of number of individuals on the shores of Patagonia and at Kerguelen; v. Willemoes Suhm states<sup>1</sup> that at Kerguelen *Serolis* forms no less than 20 per cent. of the Crustacean fauna; and that "a large species (*Serolis cornuta*) is the predominant and most characteristic form of all the Crustacea in the shallow water of the Antarctic Islands."

It is true that nearly as many species are now known from Australia as from Patagonia, but the genus does not appear to form an important element in the fauna of the first mentioned locality; only a very few specimens, not more than two or three, of any of the six species were obtained by the Challenger; the fact that no species have been previously described<sup>2</sup> either by resident naturalists or from collections made by exploring vessels, also indicates the rarity of the genus in this region. In Patagonia, on the other hand, there are not only a comparatively large number of species, but the number of individuals is also great, though apparently not forming so important an element in the fauna as at Kerguelen.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. xxiv. p. 590.

<sup>2</sup> With the sole exception of one specimen of *Serolis tuberculata* described by Grube, as quoted above.