

The *remaining thoracic appendages*, on the contrary, are abundantly furnished with long, unbranched hairs, and short, stout, serrated, and smooth spines; the latter are especially developed at the distal extremity of each joint just before its articulation with the succeeding joint.

The proximal joint of the limb is the stoutest, and except in the two penultimate limbs, the longest, its margin is clothed with fine delicate unbranched hairs; the second joint is shorter, and the third shorter still; the fourth and fifth joints in the posterior limbs are considerably elongated; the distal extremity of the terminal joint is separated off by a suture, and ends in a sharp spine.

The *abdominal appendages* present no peculiarities except the terminal uropoda, which have been well described and figured by Studer;¹ the endopodite becomes fused with the protopodite, and is extraordinarily elongated; the short exopodite is spine-like, and can be fixed at right angles to the rest of the appendage, forming in this way a defensive apparatus, which, as Studer suggests, no doubt secures to the animal a greater freedom from the attacks of birds and other enemies. For figures and fuller description of this structure the above-mentioned Memoir by Studer should be consulted. The structure of the uropoda in this species recalls that characteristic of the family Sphæromidæ.

Two specimens of *Serolis latifrons* dredged off Possession Island in 210 fathoms present some variations from all the other specimens; they are both females, with fully developed brood lamellæ, and are approximately of the same size, measuring 28 mm. in length by 23 mm. in breadth; the proportions therefore of these specimens are nearly the same as in the males of the typical Kerguelen form; the sterna of the abdominal segments, however, are quite like those in the females. In one specimen the posterior two pairs of brood lamellæ of the left side overlap those of the right, the two anterior pairs are normal. This variety is quite different in colour, being of a uniform yellowish brown, with a few scattered black spots, especially upon the caudal shield. The shape of the caudal shield is different from that in the Kerguelen specimens; it is considerably narrower, and the lateral margins are almost straight, with only a very slight outward bulging; the posterior epimera of the body come therefore to project considerably beyond the margin of the caudal shield, which is almost completely triangular in shape.

One of the specimens is figured on Pl. II. fig. 1, and may be compared with the figures of Studer and Miers of the normal variety.

Station 148, January 3, 1874; lat. 46° 47' S., long. 51° 37' E.; 210 fathoms; bottom, hard ground, gravel, shells.

Kerguelen Island, January 13, 1874; Cascade Bay, 5-40 fathoms. January 17, 1874; Royal Sound, 25 fathoms.

¹ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1879.