

noticed by myself and by Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, there are in the Challenger collection seven other species which have been more or less fully described by previous writers; these are *Serolis paradoxa*, *Serolis schythei*, *Serolis convexa*, *Serolis tuberculata*, *Serolis latifrons*, and *Serolis septemcarinata*; some notes upon these species will be found below.

Of the remaining six species, *Serolis acutangula* is probably identical with some other form, since Grube, who originally described it in 1871, omits all mention of it in his subsequently published (1875) Monograph of the genus; it is therefore useless to recapitulate or make any comments upon his description here. I have quoted the reference to this description in the list of papers at the beginning of this Report. *Serolis trilobitoides* is closely allied to if not actually identical with Studer's *Serolis cornuta*; the figure of this species which is given by Eights is not very good,<sup>1</sup> and the description, which does not entirely agree with the figure, is not quite complete enough to make it certain whether this is a good species or not.

*Serolis plana* certainly comes very near to *Serolis convexa*, and under the description of the latter species I have indicated the points of resemblance and difference between the two. *Serolis gaudichaudii* resembles very closely both *Serolis plana* and *Serolis convexa*, but is nevertheless an undoubtedly distinct species; the points in which it differs from the two latter are indicated under the description of *Serolis convexa*. The two remaining species, *Serolis serrei* and *Serolis carinata*, require a fuller description.

The former species is described by Lucas in the following terms:<sup>2</sup>—"Elle est plus large que longue, arrondi, testacée et finement tachée de points bruns. Les six premiers segments thoraciques constituent de très grandes lames pointues falci-formes ponctuées, transparentes et non dentelées sur leur bordes comme chez le *Serolis trilobitoides*. Le dernier segment abdominal, tricaréné non dentelé, plus large que long arrondi et légèrement sinueux dans le milieu de son bord postérieur présente une épine assez grande, aiguë, de chaque côté de ses bords latéro-postérieures. La région buccale, les pattes ainsi que tout le dessous du corps sont d'un jaune testacé. Les antennes sont testacées maculées de brun." This species, which attains a length of 27 mm. and a breadth of 36 mm., was obtained by the French vessel "Magicienne" in the Strait of Magellan. Lucas mentions that it is closely allied to *Serolis trilobitoides*, but it seems to me, from the above quoted description, that it is probably more nearly related to *Serolis schythei*.

It is to be hoped that a fuller description of this species as well as of *Serolis carinata* will be published. *Serolis carinata*, which is one of the most interesting species of the

<sup>1</sup> Studer (*Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, *loc. cit.*, p. 21, note) refers to a supposed error on the part of Eights; the anterior antennæ are said to be represented in Eight's figure as if they originated below instead of above the posterior antennæ. This is not, however, the case with Eight's figure, but with Audouin and Milne-Edwards's copy of the figure which is introduced into their Monograph of the genus (*loc. cit.*, pl. ii. fig. 11); the absence of shading here does make it appear as if the anterior antennæ originated below the posterior.

<sup>2</sup> *Bull. Soc. Ent. Franç.*, sér. 5, t. vii. p. cxlv and cxlvi.