

I have little doubt that both Schmeltz and Miers are quite right in regarding these two species as identical; it is impossible, either from the description or the figures contained in the memoir of Audouin and Milne-Edwards, to select any characters by which the two species *Serolis fabricii* and *Serolis orbigniana* can be definitely distinguished; such differences as there are appear to me to arise from the fact that the two "species" are in reality merely the males and females of the same species, *Serolis fabricii*.

With regard to the name I have followed Miers and written *Serolis paradoxa*; this name evidently has the priority.

A number of specimens of *Serolis paradoxa* were dredged by the Challenger at the Falkland Islands, and this, together with the adjacent shores of Patagonia, is the only locality which the species is known with certainty to inhabit. According to Leach, *Serolis paradoxa* extends to the west coast of Africa; he makes the following remarks about its distribution (*loc. cit.*, p. 340)—"I have only seen two specimens; one is in the collection of Banks and comes from Tierra del Fuego; the other is in my possession and was given me by Dufresne, who tells me that he received it from Senegal." The specimen from Senegal is now in the British Museum, and is labelled in the handwriting of Leach. The British Museum contains another specimen of *Serolis paradoxa* which is labelled "New Zealand," but I believe that in this case, as in that of *Serolis schythei* to be mentioned later, the locality is not thoroughly authenticated. Miers includes *Serolis paradoxa* in his list of New Zealand Crustacea apparently on the authority of this same specimen.

The males and females of this species are not distinguishable by any well marked difference of size; the males are, however, a little broader proportionately, as is shown by the following measurements taken from two of the largest specimens obtained by the Challenger.

	Length.	Breadth.
Male,	24·5 mm.	25 mm.
Female,	27·5 „	26 „

The form of the abdominal sterna differs in the two sexes; in the male the outline is somewhat crescentic, the posterior margin being curved and the anterior margin almost straight; in the female each of these segments bears a median spine upon the posterior margin directed backwards and closely overlapping the succeeding segment. In this character *Serolis paradoxa* agrees with *Serolis schythei*, but the spines in the females are longer than in that species. The above measurements do not express the greatest size to which this species attains; there are several specimens in the British Museum somewhat larger, and White states¹ that individuals have been known to reach the great length of 6 inches! This last statement, however, requires confirmation.

Serolis paradoxa is, as Grube remarks,² more nearly allied to *Serolis schythei* than to

¹ White, Description of New Species of Insects and other Annulosa, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1843, vol. xii. p. 366.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 225.