

2. *Serolis convexa*, Cunningham (Pl. VI. figs. 9–15).

*Serolis convexa*, Cunningham, Crustacea, &c., of H.M.S. "Nassau," Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxvii. p. 498, 1871.

*Serolis convexa*, Studer, Isopoden gesammelt, &c., Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1882, p. 9 (separat Abdruck).

The Challenger obtained only a single specimen of this species, from Port William, Falkland Islands; I have, however, had the opportunity of comparing it with four other specimens in the British Museum which are the types.

Prof. Cunningham's description (*loc. cit.*, p. 498) is as follows:—"Most nearly allied in form to *Serolis planus*, Dana. Body very convex, much more so than in any other species of the genus with which I am acquainted. A prominent carina along the mesial line. Two last segments of pereion distinctly narrower than those which precede them. Last segment of pleon more elongated than in *Serolis planus*, and possessing three well-marked ridges—a median, interrupted in the middle, and two lateral, each terminating in a sharp point. Eyes very prominent, and placed rather near to each other."

Two specimens were obtained by Prof. Cunningham on the north coast of Fuegia.

Prof. Studer has also published some notes upon this species in his account of the Isopoda collected during the voyage of the "Gazelle," and he has pointed out that the chief character by which Grube distinguished *Serolis convexa* from *Serolis gaudichaudii*, viz., a tuft of hairs upon the antepenultimate joint of the second thoracic appendages, is really a secondary sexual character peculiar to the males not only of *Serolis convexa* but also of *Serolis gaudichaudii*; before Prof. Studer's paper came into my hands I had noted the same fact, and alluded to it briefly in my Preliminary Report;<sup>1</sup> the specimen dredged by the Challenger is a male, and it shows another character which I believe to be peculiar to the males; on the sterna of the last three thoracic segments is a small patch about 2 mm. in length by 1 mm. in breadth, distinguishable by its velvety appearance and darker colour from the surrounding integument; this on microscopic examination proved to be covered by a multitude of hairs exactly similar to those found upon the second thoracic appendages, only rather shorter; some of the segments in front also, especially the second, have a small tuft of these hairs.

In other respects the males and females of this species do not differ greatly in appearance; the males are imperceptibly broader in proportion to their length than the females, as shown by the following measurement taken from the male in the Challenger collection and the single female specimen in the British Museum:—

	Length.	Breadth.
Male, . . . . .	25 mm.	20 mm.
Female, . . . . .	25 "	19 "

The sterna of the *abdominal segments* present no differences in the two sexes.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, pt. iii., 1884, p. 330.