

edge with eight or nine hairs instead of the usual two. In this respect *Serolis gaudichaudii* seems to resemble *Serolis convexa* (cf. Audouin and Milne-Edwards, *loc. cit.*, pl. i. fig. 11).

The *maxillipedes* (fig. 15) are of the usual shape; the lamina is furnished with a number of long hairs upon the lower surface, and the second joint of the palp has a row of similar hairs upon the lower surface, some way from the external margin, which, as usual, has another row of hairs. The third joint of the palp is extremely small, and I was at first inclined to think that this was a mere accident, and that the terminal joint of the palp had been recently broken off, but since Milne-Edwards and Audouin figure¹ the same condition in *Serolis gaudichaudii*, it appears to be characteristic of these two species.

The *second pair of thoracic appendages* are figured on Pl. VI. fig. 10; the tuft of hairs (*a*) have already been noticed as peculiar to the males; several of the spines forming the inner surface of the penultimate joint are more highly magnified in fig. 11; the longer spines, instead of being bifurcate, as is the rule, terminate in a gradually narrowing extremity, the posterior margin of which is beset with a dense row of fine branches.

The *third pair of thoracic appendages* of the male are shown in Pl. VI. fig. 9; the terminal joint is comparatively narrow; from the inner margin arise some eight pairs of conical spines, the axis of which projects beyond the termination as a short filamentous recurved process.

The remaining thoracic appendages were all more or less damaged, with the exception of the sixth, which is figured on Pl. VI. fig. 12; the second, third, fourth, and fifth joints of this appendage are each furnished on the inner side with a tuft of fine pinnate hairs like those on the second pair of appendages in the male; on the distal border of the fourth joint is a row of sharp serrated spines; the terminal claw-like joint of the appendage is sharply bent upon itself at right angles; in *Serolis gracilis* and other species those appendages in the males are similarly modified.

In the *anterior abdominal appendages* the basal joint is triangular in shape, and the projecting (lower) angle is furnished with three plumose hairs in the first of these appendages, and two in the second and third as in many other species.

The *opercula* are traversed by a suture at right angles to the long axis.

Port William. Falkland Islands, 5 to 12 fathoms.

3. *Serolis schythei*, Lütken (Pl. II. figs. 5–13).

Serolis schythei, Lütken, Vidensk. Meddel. f. d. nat. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn, 1858, p. 98, Tab. i. figs. 12, 13.

Serolis schythei, Grube, Archiv f. Naturgesch., 1875, p. 220, pl. v. fig. 1, pl. vi. fig. 1.

This species was originally described from a male specimen by Lütken. Grube in his Monograph of the genus added some details to Lütken's description, and pointed out the differences that exist between the males and the females.

¹ *Tab. cit.*, figs. 12, 13.