

branched hairs upon the basal joint; in this they agree with *Serolis paradoxa* and the Australian species of the genus.

The *opercula* have the exopodite divided by an oblique suture.

The exopodite of the *gill appendage* is bifurcate.

The *uropoda* are attached close to the termination of the caudal shield, and extend a little way beyond it; they are comparatively large and foliaceous, and furnished with numerous branched hairs.

Station 304, December 31, 1875; lat.  $46^{\circ} 53' S.$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 12' W.$ ; 45 fathoms; bottom, green sand.

Station 313, January 20, 1876; lat.  $52^{\circ} 20' S.$ , long.  $67^{\circ} 39' W.$ ; 55 fathoms; bottom, sand.

Station 314, January 21, 1876; lat.  $51^{\circ} 35' S.$ , long.  $65^{\circ} 39' W.$ ; 70 fathoms; bottom, sand.

Station 315, January 26, 1876; lat.  $51^{\circ} 40' S.$ , long.  $57^{\circ} 50' W.$ ; 12 fathoms; bottom, sand, gravel.

Station 316, February 3, 1876; lat.  $51^{\circ} 32' S.$ , long.  $58^{\circ} 6' W.$ ; 4 fathoms; bottom, mud.

#### 4. *Serolis latifrons*, White (Pl. II. figs. 1-4).

*Serolis latifrons*, White, List Crust. Brit. Mus., 1847, p. 106.

*Serolis latifrons*, Miers, E. J., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1875, p. 74.

*Serolis latifrons*, Miers, E. J., Cat. New Zealand Crust., 1876, p. 117.

*Serolis latifrons*, Smith, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1876, vol. iii. p. 63.

*Serolis latifrons*, Miers, E. J., Phil. Trans., 1879, extra vol., p. 204.

*Serolis latifrons*, Studer, Th., Archiv f. Naturgesch., 1879, p. 26.

This species was named and described by White from specimens obtained during the voyage of the "Erebus" and "Terror"; one of these specimens is preserved in the British Museum, and was dredged at Rendezvous Cove, Auckland Islands. Miers first described the species from specimens, brought home by the Transit of Venus Expedition from Kerguelen Island, and a more detailed description of the same species is to be found in Studer's Beiträge zur Kenntniss niederer Thiere von Kerguelensland.<sup>1</sup>

A number of specimens were dredged by the Challenger at Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen, 25 fathoms, and two others which present some differences from the typical form were dredged in deeper water (210 fathoms) off Possession Island.

Without entering into any systematic description of this species, which has already been sufficiently done by the above mentioned authors, I may add here a few details.

Studer describes the largest specimens as attaining a length of 40 mm. and a breadth of 30 mm.; these are evidently females, which he says are 1 to 2 mm. less than the

<sup>1</sup> Archiv f. Naturgesch., loc. cit., p. 26.