

5. *Serolis septemcarinata*, Miers (Pls., II. fig. 14, VIII. figs. 3-5).

Serolis quadricarinata, White, List Crust. Brit. Mus., 1847, p. 106.

Serolis septemcarinata, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1875, p. 116.

Serolis septemcarinata,¹ Miers, Phil. Trans., 1879 (extra vol.), p. 206.

Serolis ovalis, Studer, Archiv f. Naturgesch., 1879, p. 24.

That *Serolis septemcarinata* is the same species as *Serolis ovalis* cannot be doubted; the descriptions and figures given by Miers and Studer agree in every detail.

Both these observers described the species from a single specimen only; Studer's description relates to a female specimen from Kerguelen, while Miers's specimen was dredged at the Crozets.

The Challenger obtained this species at Kerguelen, and also off Prince Edward's Island; the species therefore is common to these three groups of Antarctic Islands, but has not as yet been obtained elsewhere.

Studer remarks the rarity of this species as compared with *Serolis latifrons*, and suggests that the absence of the spine-like uropoda found in *Serolis latifrons* may render it an easier prey to its enemies; the Challenger, however, collected a large number of specimens of this species at Kerguelen, very nearly as many as of *Serolis latifrons*.

The males of this species differ from the females by their greater size.

The largest male specimen measures 13 mm. in length by 11 mm. in breadth, the largest female specimen measures 11 mm. in length by 9 mm. in breadth. All the specimens obtained by the Challenger, with the exception of a few newly hatched young, are almost exactly the same size as the two specimens from which the measurements are taken, and the superiority in size of the males over the females can therefore be very plainly seen.

The abdominal epimera are similar in both sexes.

A noticeable difference between the two sexes' is to be found in the first thoracic epimera; the under surface of these epimera in the males is furnished with a row of ridge-like tubercles, six or seven on either side, which are situated just external to the attachment of the appendages; they are arranged in a semicircle, with the convexity directed forwards and outwards; in the female there is no trace of any such structure; it is probable that these tubercles assist the male in maintaining a firm hold of the female during copulation.

The general surface of the body, especially the epimera, is sculptured, the latter are traversed by innumerable ridges anastomosing with each other; on the cephalic shield and the tergal portion of the segments the surface is covered by minute scattered pits. All the epimera, with the exception of the first, are traversed by a crescentic ridge which

¹ In my opinion the catalogue name *Serolis quadricarinata* ought not to have been changed by Miers in spite of its being a "nomen ineptum," but since the actual description of the species is under the name of *Serolis septemcarinata*, it is necessary to adopt it here.