

Station 149B, January 17, 1874; lat. $49^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $70^{\circ} 30' W.$; 25 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 149D, January 20, 1874; lat. $49^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $70^{\circ} 13' W.$; 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 149E, January 21, 1874; lat. $49^{\circ} 37' S.$, long. $70^{\circ} 16' W.$; 30 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 149K, January 29, 1874; lat. $48^{\circ} 40' S.$, long. $69^{\circ} 6' W.$; 45 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

7. *Serolis bromleyana*, Suhm (Pl. IV.).

Serolis bromleyana, v. Willemoes Suhm, Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., vol. xxiv. p. 591, 1876.

Serolis bromleyana, Challenger Briefe, No. II., Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Bd. xxiv. p. xix., 1874.

This species, which is considerably the largest of the genus, has been already briefly characterised by the late Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm from two specimens dredged in 1975 fathoms near the Antarctic Ice-Barrier. The following description is taken from these specimens:—Length of male 54 mm., greatest breadth (at the level of the third epimera) 56 mm.; length of female 45 mm., greatest breadth 39 mm.

The male differs from the female by its greater size and in the greater length of the epimera; in both sexes the length of the thoracic epimera gradually increases up to the sixth, which are by far the longest, and extend for a considerable distance behind the termination of the caudal shield. The extreme length of these epimera, measured from their articulation with the epimera of the preceding segment, is 47 mm. in the male and 33 mm. in the female. The epimera of the second and third abdominal segments project beyond the caudal shield in the male; in the female the last pair barely reach as far as its termination. The form of the sterna of the free abdominal segments does not differ at all in the two sexes.

The outline of the body is more or less oval, and the great length of the epimera, which become extremely narrow and spiniform towards their end, serves to distinguish this species from all others, with the exception of *Serolis neæra* and *Serolis gracilis*. From both these species, however, it can readily be separated by numerous other points of difference. The body is covered with scattered hairs, which are especially developed upon the sides of the epimera. The colour (in alcohol) is violet-grey with whitish yellow patches upon the caudal shield and posterior portion of the thorax; the colour of the living animal is described by v. Willemoes Suhm as being of "a fine blue colour with a red spot extending over the midst of the body and the eyes."

Cephalic Shield.—The shape of the cephalic shield can be understood by a reference to Pl. IV. fig. 1; it is longer than broad, owing to the projection of its lateral portions for some way in front of the rostrum; these antero-lateral portions of the cephalic shield