

In the *maxillipedes* (fig. 8) the stipes and lamina are not separated by a complete suture.

The second pair of thoracic appendages in the male are modified like those of all other species; the inner side of the second, third, and fourth joints is clothed with fine delicate hairs (Pl. IV. fig. 6) similar to those of *Serolis neæra*, but more delicate and inconspicuous; these structures I was only able to find in some of the specimens from Stations 168 and 169; in the large specimen from Station 156 (cf. Pl. IV. fig. 5) they are certainly not present, nor in the single specimen from Station 164A. It does not appear quite certain whether the presence or absence of these hairs is merely a local variation or an indication of a dimorphism in the males of this species analogous to that which Fritz Müller<sup>1</sup> has described in a species of *Tanais*.

The remaining thoracic appendages are slender, like those of *Serolis gracilis*, and, as in that species and others, the fourth joint is longer than the third or fifth joints; the hairs and spines are also small and delicate; neither the serrated spines found in many species nor the pinnate hairs found in *Serolis neæra* and *Serolis gracilis* seem to occur in this species; at the distal end of the penultimate joint only are there very long slender hairs, many of which are considerably longer than the terminal joint of the appendage.

The *abdominal appendages* are like those of *Serolis antarctica*.

The operculum is divided by a transverse suture at right angles to its longitudinal axis.

The *uropoda* are comparatively small, and attached at the commencement of the posterior third of the caudal shield.

*Variations.*—The description just given refers to two specimens dredged at Station 156; this species was also obtained at three other Stations, viz., Stations 164c (400 fathoms), 168 (1100 fathoms), and 169 (700 fathoms), and some of the specimens show certain differences, chiefly in the length of the posterior thoracic epimera and in the conformation of the two abdominal epimera; in one specimen (Pl. IV. fig. 3) the posterior thoracic epimera, instead of lying nearly parallel to the long axis of the body, are curved inwards towards the extremity so as to partly enclose the caudal shield; in this specimen the last thoracic epimera are proportionately longer than in the type specimen, measuring 36 mm. as against 35 mm. length of body, whereas in the type specimen these epimera, as already stated, measure 47 mm., the length of the body being 54 mm. In the majority of specimens the abdominal epimera terminate in a sharp point and are not notched at their extremity; two other specimens, however, had abdominal epimera precisely like those figured on Pl. IV. fig. 1, and since both these specimens are small, not measuring more than half the length of certain other specimens in which the abdominal epimera terminate simply in a point, this character cannot be looked upon as peculiar to adults.

In all the specimens obtained at Stations 168 and 169, the ridges upon the cephalic

<sup>1</sup> Für Darwin (Facts for Darwin), English translation, London, 1869, p. 19 *et seq.*