

shield are somewhat different from those figured and described in the type specimens; a strong ridge runs parallel to the outer margin of the epimera; at its upper extremity it bends backwards and passes for a short distance parallel to the boundary line of the cephalic shield, terminating a little below the ridge which crosses the latter; the transverse ridge, which indicates the division of the epimeron into two parts corresponding to the first two thoracic segments, is very slight; the anterior spine-like process of these epimera is not present, and the anterior margin is in consequence quite smooth (fig. 3). Many of these specimens are more darkly coloured.

In a small specimen from Station 164c (400 fathoms), measuring 16 mm. in length, the outer ridge upon the anterior epimera is not present, but the abdominal epimera have the same characters as those of the type specimens.

Station 156, February 26, 1874; lat. $62^{\circ} 26'$ S., long. $95^{\circ} 44'$ E.; 1975 fathoms; bottom, Diatom ooze.

Station 164c, June 13, 1874; lat. $34^{\circ} 19'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 31'$ E.; 400 fathoms; bottom, green mud.

Station 168, July 8, 1874; lat. $40^{\circ} 28'$ S., long. $177^{\circ} 43'$ E.; 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

Station 169, July 10, 1874; lat. $37^{\circ} 34'$ S., long. $179^{\circ} 22'$ E.; 700 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

8. *Serolis neæra*, F. E. B. (Pl. V. figs. 1-11).

Serolis neæra, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, pt. iii. p. 331.

This species almost rivals *Serolis bromleyana* in size, and resembles it in the great length of its spiniform epimera.

The largest male measures 42 mm. in length and 48 mm. in breadth; the largest female measures 41 mm. in length and about 40 mm. in breadth. The difference in the proportion of length to breadth in the two sexes is caused by the greater development of the epimera in the male; the two sexes also differ in the characters of the sterna of the abdominal segments and in the frontal "sense organ," which is much larger and more evident in the female (*cf.* figs. 1 and 3); there is not such a marked difference between the lengths of the abdominal epimera in the two sexes as is often found in the other species of *Serolis*.

Cephalic Shield.—The eyes are unusually large and conspicuous, 6 mm. long, bluish black in colour owing to the comparatively small amount of pigment present; the diameter of the cephalic shield is greater than its length; as in *Serolis bromleyana*, a transverse ridge passes from the base of the rostrum to the lateral margins of the cephalic shield, and cuts off a small antero-lateral portion; the anterior margin of this as well as of the first epimera is bent upwards. Between the eyes are a number of spiniform pro-