

The *ambulatory limbs* differ from those of other species in the character of the hairs; instead of sharp serrated spines, which are generally developed upon these appendages, the ambulatory limbs of *Serolis neara* are clothed with long branched hairs similar to those found upon the three anterior abdominal appendages, but somewhat shorter. One of the limbs of the right side is figured on Pl. V. fig. 10; the other thoracic limbs hardly differ at all, except that the last is considerably shorter as in other species. On the inner margin of the proximal joint are a number of very fine hairs, the distal half being furnished with delicate branches. These hairs are exactly similar to the terminal hair of the first antennæ in this and other species, and are possibly sensory. The remaining joints are provided with bunches of branched hairs, those on the inner side of the limb being longer than those on the outer side; the arrangement of these can be seen by an inspection of the figure (fig. 10); the terminal joint forms as usual a claw which is long and slender.

Abdominal Appendages.—These appendages present no peculiarities; the basal joint of the first pair is furnished with three hairs upon the inner posterior angle. The two following appendages have each two hairs in the same place.

The exopodite of the first pair of gills is divided by an oblique suture, and the endopodite is bifid at the tip (see fig. 11).

Another specimen of this species which was dredged in 2040 fathoms (Station 318) is in some respects different, but the differences do not appear to me to be of sufficient importance to warrant its separation as a distinct species.

The epimera, instead of being long and spiniform as in all the other specimens contained in the Challenger collection, are comparatively short, and resemble the epimera of the typical shallow-water forms (*e.g.*, *Serolis schythei*) in being comparatively wide and flattened; the two posterior thoracic epimera were unfortunately broken off on both sides of the body, but judging from what remains it seems very likely that the sixth pair at any rate extend back beyond the termination of the caudal shield. The anterior pair of abdominal epimera terminate a little way in front of the attachment of the uropoda.¹

Station 318, February 11, 1876; lat. 42° 32' S., long. 56° 29' W.; 2040 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; 600 fathoms; bottom, green sand.

¹ This specimen was mounted on a slide in glycerin; on the same slide, entangled with the appendages of the *Serolis*, were several small Nematodes, not sufficiently well preserved to exhibit any distinctive generic character. It is of course not certain that they came from the same depth as the Crustacean, but, bearing in mind the fact that many of the marine free-swimming Nematodea attach themselves in a semiparasitic fashion to other animals (*cf.* Villot, Arch. d. Zool. Exp., t. iv. p. 451, 1875), it is at any rate possible; so little is known respecting the distribution of the free-swimming Nematodea that I think it worth while to record this fact, especially as I observed other Nematodea among the appendages of one of the specimens of this same species from Station 320.