

The *ambulatory limbs* are rather slender, and the joints elongated; the fourth is always longer than either the preceding or succeeding joint; the spines upon these appendages are not very much developed; the second and third joints in all bear a few pinnate hairs upon the inner margin close to the articulation with the succeeding joint; the remainder of the limb is furnished with delicate sword-like spines arranged in tufts upon the inner side; mixed with these are a few strong serrated spines which are most abundant upon the distal extremity of the penultimate joint. The inner side of the third, fourth, and fifth joints in the last ambulatory limb (Pl. III. fig. 11) is covered with soft pinnate hairs (fig. 12), like those found on the second pair of thoracic appendages of the male, and the inner side of the first ambulatory limb is similarly provided with these hairs, though to a less extent.

The *three anterior abdominal appendages* are like those of other species; the basal joint is prolonged outwards, and bears two to three branched hairs at the tip.

The suture which divides the exopodite of the opercula is oblique; the exopodite of the gill appendage is bifurcate.

Station 120, September 9, 1873; lat. 8° 37' S., long. 34° 28' W.; 675 fathoms; bottom, red mud.

10. *Serolis antarctica*, F. E. B. (Pl. III. figs. 1-6).

*Serolis antarctica*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, pt. iii. p. 333.

The three species above described agree with each other and differ from all other known species of the genus in the great development of the epimera. *Serolis antarctica*, the only other deep-sea form, has comparatively short, flat epimera as in the shallow-water species of *Serolis*. This species may be distinguished by the entire absence of eyes, and by the strongly marked sculpturing upon the dorsal surface of the body.

The Challenger collection contains eight specimens besides some fragments. The four male specimens are all approximately of the same length, the largest measuring 33 mm. in length by 31 mm. in greatest breadth. The remaining specimens, which are females, vary in size; the largest measures 31 mm. in length by 26 mm. in greatest breadth. The males, therefore, appear to be larger than the females, and also broader in proportion to their length; the contour of the body in the males is oval, in the females somewhat pear-shaped (*cf.* Pl. III. figs. 1, 3); the epimera are proportionately longer in the males, those of the sixth pair project a little way beyond the end of the caudal shield; the abdominal epimera are much the same length in the two sexes, and reach about half-way down the caudal shield; in the female the sixth thoracic epimera do not project beyond the caudal shield; the second pair of abdominal epimera are a trifle longer than the anterior pair, and both are very slightly shorter than the abdominal epimera in the male. The sterna of the abdominal segments do not seem to differ in the two sexes. The colour of this species (in alcohol) is violet-blue, inclining to reddish yellow in the middle of the body. The body has a nacreous glitter when seen by oblique light.