

From the above measurements, when compared with those of *Serolis australiensis* (*ante*, p. 68), it will appear that *Serolis elongata* is rather narrower, the length being proportionately greater than the breadth.

The main difference, however, between the two species is the development of tubercles upon the dorsal surface of the body; *Serolis australiensis* is to be distinguished from all other species of the genus by the immense number of tubercles upon the segments of the body, and also upon the caudal shield; in *Serolis elongata* the dorsal surface of the body is by comparison almost smooth; this cannot be owing to the difference of age; the female specimen of *Serolis elongata*, although actually smaller than *Serolis australiensis*, is perfectly mature, with fully-developed ovigerous lamellæ; and as no other species that I have been able to examine undergoes any change, except mere increase in size, as soon as it has attained to maturity, there is no reason to suppose that *Serolis elongata* is peculiar in that respect. As in *Serolis australiensis*, each of the segments of the body is furnished with a curved hook-like spine in the middle line; a row of short tubercles occupies the hinder portion of each of the segments, and is prolonged on to the epimera; besides these there appear to be a few scattered tubercles over the rest of the segments and the epimera, which are very inconspicuous, and contrast with the strongly tuberculated surface of the body in *Serolis australiensis*.

The caudal shield has the same general shape that it has in the last mentioned species, with serrated margins and a longitudinal carina. There is also a lateral carina on either side bearing a short spine, which is situated about half way down the caudal shield, and a little below the place where the uropoda are attached, and terminating at the end of the body by becoming fused with the central carina; as in *Serolis australiensis*, these lateral carinæ are serrated. Between these and the central carina is a short ridge running obliquely towards the margin of the caudal shield from a point a little below and to one side of the commencement of the central carina; the general surface of the caudal shield is smooth, and there are only present a few scattered tubercles, especially developed in the neighbourhood of the two lateral carinæ.

Port Jackson, Sydney, 30 fathoms.

14. *Serolis longicaudata*, F. E. B. (Pl. VII. figs. 8-10; Pl. VIII. figs. 1, 2).

*Serolis longicaudata*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, pt. iii. p. 336.

Of this species the Challenger obtained one immature female; its length is 7 mm., its breadth 5 mm.

The general form of the body is peculiar, and unlike that of the typical members of the genus; the anterior portion of the body, comprising the head, thorax, and free abdominal segments is almost completely circular, and the caudal shield projects backwards for a considerable distance, being proportionately longer than in any other of the species