

The Challenger obtained a great number of specimens of *Serolis schythei*, ranging from the Gulf of Peñas on the north, to the Falkland Islands on the south.

The collection of Crustacea in the British Museum contains one specimen which is labelled "New Zealand," but I believe that it is not quite certain whether this label be correct. With this possible exception, *Serolis schythei* is confined to the shores of Patagonia and the Falkland Islands.

The males of *Serolis schythei* differ from the females by their greater proportional and actual breadth; the largest female specimen in the Challenger collection measures 32 mm. in length by 32 mm. in greatest breadth, the largest male specimen measures 30 mm. in length by 38 mm. in breadth. The greater breadth of the males is owing to the greater length of the epimera. The sixth epimeron in this male specimen measures 17 mm. in length, and extends for the space of about 5 mm. behind the extremity of the caudal shield; in the female these epimera only measure 13 mm., and terminate just beyond the end of the caudal shield. The first abdominal epimera also are longer in the male than in the female; the two sexes also differ, like many other species, in the shape of the abdominal sterna. A third difference is to be found in the antennæ, which are described below.

The colour of *Serolis schythei* (in alcohol) is pale brown, becoming darker in the middle of the body, and diversified with dark brown or black spots, which vary considerably in their number and size in different specimens.

The *cephalic shield* is not unlike that of *Serolis cornuta*, but the prominences and ridges upon its surface are less developed; there is a slight ridge dividing the antero-lateral portions from the rest; to the inside of and behind the eyes are two prominences somewhat triangular in form, which correspond to those in *Serolis cornuta*, but are directed more inwards; between the two is a triangular area which forms the posterior boundary, and owing to the comparatively slight development of the lateral tubercles, lies almost on the same level with them; the disposition of these three prominences is also like what occurs in *Serolis neæra*, which in other respects shows considerable resemblances to this species. The eyes are very large and prominent.

*Thorax*.—The thoracic epimera are flat and sickle-shaped; as in *Serolis cornuta* the external half of all the epimera projects freely; the articular processes upon the epimera are, however, entirely absent. The first epimera are divided by a transverse ridge. While in the majority of species only the three anterior of the free thoracic segments are divided by a distinct suture into a tergal and an epimeral portion, in *Serolis schythei* there is also a suture separating the terga and epimera of the fourth segment. The posterior margin of the tergum of each segment, with the exception of the first, is curved backwards in the middle line into a short spine; these gradually diminish in size from before backwards; the antero-posterior diameter of the first free thoracic segment is a little less than that of the succeeding segment, which is the largest, and measures 3 mm. in the