a special subgenus; they all present considerable differences from the shallow-water species, but these appear to be due to modifications produced by some unknown causes which affect the inhabitants of the deep sea, and not to be a mark of near affinity; for example, the epimera of *Serolis bromleyana*, *Serolis neœra*, and to a less degree of *Serolis gracilis*, are enormously elongated, and terminate in sharp spine-like points; this, however, is not necessarily an indication of near affinity, because the same thing is met with in other deep-sea Isopoda; moreover, *Serolis neœra*, in the disposition of the spines and carinæ of the caudal shield, most nearly resembles *Serolis schythei* among the shallow-water species, while *Serolis bromleyana* is unlike this or any other shallow-water species that has been yet described. *Serolis antarctica* is conspicuous for the extensive sculpturing of the dorsal surface of the body, and eyes are quite absent—a condition obviously correlated with the great depth at which it exists; in the other species the eyes are large but whitish in colour from the partial or entire absence of pigment, as in many deep-sea fishes, Pycnogonids and Crustacea.

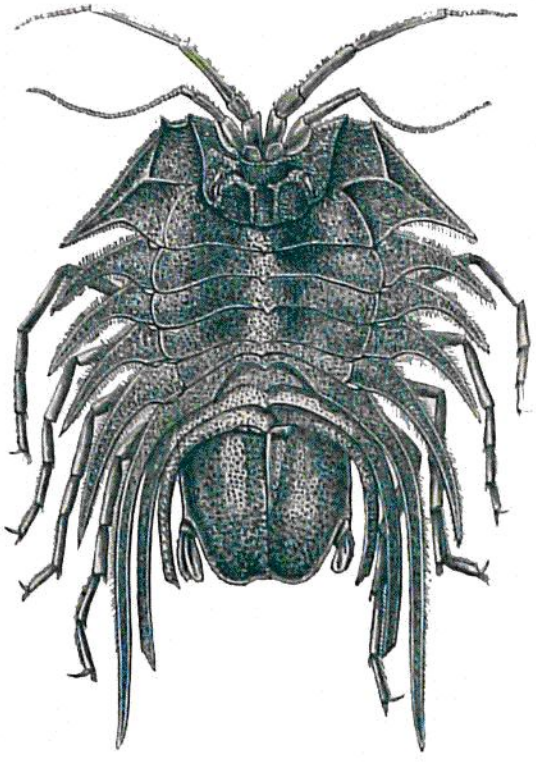

FIG. 325.—*Serolis bromleyana*, Subm. Antarctic Ocean, 1975 fathoms.

"The large size of *Serolis neœra* and *Serolis bromleyana* is all the more remarkable since it does not appear to be a general rule that the deep-sea Isopoda are conspicuously larger than their shallow-water allies, though there are certain exceptions, such as *Bathynomus giganteus* of Milne-Edwards, which is no less than 9 inches in length.

"Nearly all the families of the Isopoda are represented by deep-sea forms, but in very different proportions; the most characteristic are the Munnopsidæ and the Arcturidæ, and of both these a great number of new species were obtained during the voyage. The Munnopsidæ are indeed typical inhabitants of the deep sea, as has been already made known by the results of Professor Sars' dredgings off the coast of Norway; very few of the forms described by him were got in water shallower than 120 fathoms, and the majority range beyond the 300 fathom limit. The Munnopsidæ collected by the Challenger were invariably dredged in very deep water, one species having been obtained from 2600 fathoms. At Station 68, in 2175 fathoms, a very remarkable example of the Munnopsidæ was dredged; this specimen is of considerable size, upwards of an inch in length (the majority of the group do not exceed half an inch or so), and the integument,