

any other species, but it can easily be distinguished by the smaller epimera and by the shape of the caudal shield, which is more triangular than in that species; as in *Serolis schythei*, the caudal shield is traversed by three longitudinal carinæ, and there is a stout spine close to its anterior border in the middle line; another carina runs parallel to the anterior margin of the caudal shield, of which traces exist in *Serolis schythei*. The transverse ridge of the latter is not found in *Serolis paradoxa*. As in *Serolis schythei*, the first four free thoracic segments have their epimera separated from the terga by a distinct suture.

The antero-lateral areas of the cephalic shield are more extensively developed in *Serolis paradoxa*, so that the breadth of the anterior portion considerably exceeds that of the posterior portion, while in *Serolis schythei* the transverse diameter of the cephalic shield is greatest at about the level of the eyes.

*Antennæ*.—The filament of the second pair of antennæ in both the male and female is furnished with a series of short recurved hooks; these hooks are not found upon all the joints of the filament, they commence to be visible (in one specimen) on the seventh, and extend as far as the sixteenth; in the last nine or ten of these joints there is a continuous row on the upper surface not far from the inner margin, commencing close to the posterior articulation and extending in a straight line up to the anterior articulation, the row of hooks then bends inwards and follows closely the anterior edge of the joint, terminating at its outer extremity; in the anterior joints the hooks gradually decrease in number until in the seventh joint there is only a short row on the anterior margin.

Similar structures are found in other species (e.g., *Serolis bromleyana*, *Serolis gracilis*, *Serolis septemcarinata*, *Serolis schythei*), though in no case are the hooks so large and conspicuous as in *Serolis paradoxa*.

The inner lobe of the *first maxillæ* is nearly half the length of the outer lobe; it consists (Pl. V. fig. 14) of a straight and narrow stem and an oval wider distal portion furnished with a single spine near the lower border.

The *second pair of maxillæ* has, as in all other species, two smaller anterior lobes and a larger posterior one; the anterior lobe is a trifle smaller than the second, and bears at its free extremity two long spines; the second lobe has five or six, while the largest posterior lobe has some twenty or thirty.

The *maxillipedes* are characterised by the almost square outline of the stipes, which is quite twice the breadth of the lamina; the latter is clothed on the inner surface with fine hairs; the suture which separates it from the stipes is not complete posteriorly.

The *third pair of thoracic appendages* in the male (fig. 13) are very much like those of *Serolis neera*; the second, third, and fourth joints are furnished with abundant plumose hairs arranged in two rows, one above the other; the upper row spring from a strong ridge which runs at a short distance from the inner margin of these three