overlaps the succeeding segment and recalls *Serolis minuta*, in which species (see below p. 77) all those prominences are highly developed and project backwards as flat conical processes over the following segments.

The presence of a distinct lateral tooth below the termination of the carinæ does seem to distinguish *Serolis plana* from *Serolis convexa* where there is no such tooth, but it would not be safe, I think, for the present to separate the two until a larger number of specimens of both have been examined.

In all the three species—*Serolis gaudichaudii*, *Serolis convexa*, and *Serolis plana*—the epimera of the second, third, and fourth pairs only are separated from the terga by a distinct suture; in the first two species the anterior epimera are divided by a transverse suture as in so many other species; this suture is, however, not very well marked, and in the specimen of *Serolis convexa* obtained by the Challenger I could not detect any trace of it, though it was distinctly visible in the British Museum specimens.

Appendages.—I give here a somewhat full description of the appendages which have not been described by Cunningham.

Antennæ.—The posterior pair of antennæ are decidedly longer than the anterior pair, reaching as far as the end of the first epimera.

Of the *anterior pair*, the first joint is somewhat broad and quadrangular, the second joint is narrower and a little longer; the anterior and posterior surface of both are covered by a few scattered hairs; the third joint is a cylindrical rod somewhat bow-shaped, and only slightly longer than the preceding joint; the fourth joint is short, about one quarter as long as the third. The filament appear to consist of about twenty-five joints, and each joint has two sensory hairs, one situated near the anterior extremity of the joint, the other near its posterior extremity.

The *posterior pair* of antennæ consist as usual of five joints and a filament.

The first joint is the shortest, the second a little longer and somewhat hour-glass shaped. The third, as usual, inserted in a wedge-like fashion between the second and the fourth; the fourth joint is the longest of the whole appendage, is somewhat bent, and a ridge parallel with the curved lower margin runs along its whole length; the joint narrows towards its extremity, where it articulates with the terminal joint, which is a little shorter and more uniformly cylindrical in shape; the upper margin of the two last joints is furnished with scattered tufts of hairs. The filament has twenty-one joints, which increase in length but diminish in thickness towards its extremity.

The *mandibles* have the cutting edge prolonged posteriorly into two subequal conical teeth; on the upper side are two spines situated one behind the other, the anterior one rather longer and broader.

The *first maxillæ* are in no way remarkable.

The *second maxillæ* (Pl. VI. fig. 14) differ from those of most other species in that the two anterior lobes are not much smaller than the posterior, and are furnished on the outer