

female and 2 mm. in the male; the third segment is a little smaller than the second in the female and about the same size in the male; the two last thoracic segments are nearly the same size, the anterior being a trifle the larger, and measuring about one half the diameter of the preceding segment.

On the under surface the sterna of the first two thoracic segments are, as in all other species, divided by sutures into three portions, which resemble in every particular those of *Serolis cornuta*; the posterior thoracic segments are not so fused together as they often are; the sixth is quite distinct from the following ones, and is not divided into a central piece and two wedge-shaped lateral pieces as it is in *Serolis neæra* and other species; a deep groove separates the seventh from the eighth, but it does not extend as far as the suture which marks the boundary between the epimera and sterna.

*Abdomen.*—The first abdominal epimera are long, and reach beyond the end of the caudal shield in the male, in the female they do not reach quite so far as the end of the caudal shield; the second epimera are short, as in *Serolis neæra*, and only extend for a very short distance down the lateral margin of the caudal shield; they are not distinctly longer in the male than in the female.

The sterna of the abdominal segments differ in the two sexes as already said; in the male the posterior margin is straight, and the two ends project backwards as short spines; the third segment has, in addition, a short median spine; in the female the median portion of all three is produced into a short broad spine.

The *caudal shield* is hexagonal in outline; the posterior end projects as a short spine; there is a distinct median keel and two lateral keels which start from the base of a strong blunt spine situated in the middle line at the anterior end, and terminate in two short spines placed some way in front of the attachment of the uropoda; a transverse ridge, which is prolonged backwards into three short spines, of which the median larger one is upon the longitudinal carina, traverses the caudal shield; viewed in profile, the caudal shield appears to consist of two portions bounded by this transverse ridge; the anterior part, which possibly corresponds to the three fused terminal segments of the body, overlaps the posterior portion or telson; on the other hand it is possible, as suggested by Studer, that the two obliquely running longitudinal keels mark the boundary between the terminal segment of the body and the telson.

The two pairs of *antennæ* are of about the same length. The anterior pair have a short proximal joint with fine hairs upon the upper surface; the two succeeding joints are elongated and somewhat curved; the posterior surface is furnished with fine hairs; the fourth joint is short and oval; the filament is made up of about twenty-three joints, of which the proximal ones are short, but gradually increase in length towards the distal extremity. The second pair of *antennæ* consist, as usual, of five joints and a terminal filament; the joints increase in length towards the distal end of the *antennæ*, the last joint being the longest and considerably narrower than the rest, which are about