equal in diameter; the three last joints are beset with hairs arranged in tufts or scattered singly over the surface; the filament is made up of from fifteen to seventeen joints, which, like those of the anterior antennæ, increase in length and diminish in width towards the free extremity; the inner side of each joint, just before the attachment of the joint in front, has a tuft of fine hairs; the anterior margin of the middle joints has a series of short curved spines like those already described in *Serolis paradoxa* (*ante*, p. 35); the antennæ of the males possess a series of delicate lamellar processes (Pl. II. fig. 6) arranged in a single line along the inner side of most of the joints, being absent only from a few of the extreme distal and proximal joints; these structures, which are very probably sensory, take the form of oblong lamellæ with rounded angles, those at the anterior part of the joint are larger and somewhat fan shaped; their surface is marked by a series of grooves radiating outwards from the base of attachment.

The *mandibles* (Pl. II. figs. 12, 13) are markedly asymmetrical, as in other species.

The *maxillæ* present no peculiarities.

In the *maxillipedes* (fig. 10) the stipes and the lamina are not separated by a suture; both are covered with scattered hairs, and a row of finer hairs clothes the inner margin of the latter; at the summit of the terminal joint of the palp is a small protuberance carrying three stoutish hairs similar to those upon this and the preceding joint.

The *first pair of ambulatory appendages* are figured by Grube in his Monograph, but the hairs on the inner side of the penultimate joint are not quite correctly shown; the longer spines (Pl. II. fig. 7) terminate in two flat lateral expansions, and the axis of the spine is continued into the posterior and longer of the two.

The *second pair of ambulatory appendages* of the male (Pl. II. fig. 8) are modified in the usual way (*ante*, p. 13).

In the *remaining thoracic appendages* (fig. 9) the two first joints are subequal in length; the third joint is about half the length of the second, the fourth slightly longer, the fifth shorter than the fourth, and approximately of the same size as the second; the terminal joint is more bent and hook-like in the last pair of appendages than in any of the others. The second joint (in the males only) has a series of about fifteen tubercles close to the inner margin; the third, fourth, and fifth joints are furnished with numerous long and slender hairs as well as stouter sword-like and serrated spines arranged in tufts in the usual way; the last pair of appendages in the male are distinguished from the rest by a greater development of hairs upon the inner surface of the terminal joints; this is an approximation to the marked difference that these appendages show in other species (*e.g.*, *Serolis gracilis*). In *Serolis schythei*, however, these hairs are not, as in the above-mentioned species, in any way different from those upon the rest of the ambulatory limbs.

The *three anterior abdominal appendages* are characterised by the absence of