

males. In the Challenger collection the two largest specimens measure 32 mm. in length by 24 mm. in breadth, and are females with developed brood lamellæ. The males are proportionately broader than the females; the length of the largest specimen is 28 mm., its breadth 24 mm.; in one specimen only the breadth was proportionately less than in all the rest, 28 mm. in length by 22 mm. in breadth; the sterna of the free abdominal segments differ but slightly in the two sexes—in the females all have a short, broad, median spine, in the males the two posterior segments are provided with such a spine, which is if anything rather smaller than in the female.

The colour of *Serolis latifrons* (in alcohol) is a dark bluish brown, becoming lighter brown upon the epimera; a very characteristic mark of the species is a white spot upon the anterior part of the cephalic shield, just behind the rostrum; the fifth pair of epimera also are generally lighter in colour than the rest of the body.

The six posterior thoracic epimera are separated from the terga by a distinct suture and the first abdominal segment, which in no other species of *Serolis* known to me has any trace of epimera, has distinct though very minute epimera separated from the tergum by a suture which is continuous with that dividing the epimeron and tergum of the segment in front.

*Appendages.*—The second pair of antennæ are longer than the first pair; the latter have as usual four joints; the fourth joint is extremely short, its length being only one-third of its breadth; the filament has sixteen joints; in the second pair of antennæ the terminal joint (Pl. II. fig. 4) is prolonged on the ventral side into a process which extends as far as the third joint of the filament; the filament has twelve joints.

The *mandibles* are characterised by the great length of the narrow distal half, which is about half the length of the entire appendage; the masticatory portion of the two mandibles are shown on Pl. II. figs. 2, 3; they present the usual unsymmetrical disposition of the laminae and spines upon the lower surface.

The *first pair of maxillæ* resemble the same appendages in other species, but the second joint of the palp has seven or eight spines upon its extremity instead of two.

The *second maxillæ* present no differences from other species.

*Maxillipedes.*—The *lamina* and *stipes* are separated by a complete suture; the outer margin of the stipes and cardo is clothed with fine delicate hairs; the lamina is furnished on its under surface with a number of long hairs which extend over the proximal joint of the palp.

The *first ambulatory limb* presents no special differences from that of other species.

Of the *second pair* in the male, the penultimate joint is rather narrow, only slightly wider where it articulates with the preceding joint; the distal joint terminates in a spine-like extremity which is separated by a suture; just behind the articulation of this spine is a ridge bearing a row of fine hairs. The remaining joints of this limb are almost smooth, and have only a few short hairs.