

follows at some distance the anterior margin of the segment ; the first epimera are not divided by any transverse suture ; the epimera of the three succeeding segments are separated from their terga by a suture.

The *cephalic shield* has a crescentic ridge between and a little in front of the eyes as in *Serolis tuberculata* (cf. Pl. VI. fig. 1) and other species ; its anterior margin is prolonged in the median line into a short rostrum, and as in other species a ridge separates off the antero-lateral portion from the rest.

The *caudal shield* is trifold at its extremity, and furnished with a central carina which runs from end to end ; on either side of this are two lateral carinæ, which do not extend along the whole length of the caudal shield, they terminate behind at some distance from the end of the caudal shield in freely projecting spines ; the inner pair extend farther back than the outer pair ; another carina runs parallel with the anterior margin of the caudal shield on either side, and terminates close to the articulation of the uropoda. The lateral margins of the caudal shield, as well as of the posterior epimera, are denticulate. A noticeable character of this species is the prolongation of the abdominal epimera a little way beyond the last pair of thoracic epimera ; in *Serolis minuta* the same thing occurs, but in these two species only.

The *first pair of antennæ* are a little shorter than the second pair ; the filament, which has about eighteen joints, is rather longer than the basal portion of the antenna,—the latter is composed of four joints ; the first is short, the second about twice its length, and about equal in length to the succeeding joint, though considerably stouter than it.

In the *second pair of antennæ* the two distal joints of the stem are the longest, and about equal in length to each other ; they are somewhat bow-shaped, and the anterior margin is beset with tufts of long hairs, five to each joint in the specimen from which the description is taken ; the filament has twelve or thirteen joints.

The *mandibles* show the usual asymmetry ; the left mandible has a chisel-like cutting process, the edge of which is somewhat crenate in outline ; this structure is absent from the right mandible.

The *first pair of maxillæ* consist as usual of a basal piece with which are articulated two masticatory lobes ; the posterior of these is delicate and small, and bears one short spine at its expanded distal extremity as in *Serolis paradoxa* (cf. Pl. V. fig. 14).

The *second pair of maxillæ* are comparatively large ; the middle lobe is furnished with four spines upon the cutting margin instead of the usual two.

In the *maxillipedes* the stipes and lamina are completely separated by a suture ; the second joint of the palp is not so markedly heart-shaped as in other species.

In the *second pair of thoracic appendages* the sixth joint is entire ; the fifth joint has a row of spines upon the inner side, they are as usual of two kinds ; the longer spines terminate in a bifid extremity, of which the anterior bifurcation is the longest ; the axis of the spine extends between the two branches, and is rather longer than either.