

abruptly at right angles, terminating a little way in front of the second transverse ridge. The margins of all the epimera are minutely serrated externally. The terga of the free thoracic segments have almost the same antero-posterior diameter, the two last being only a trifle narrower; the sterna of the first two thoracic segments are as usual divided by sutures into a median and two lateral sclerites; the median sclerite of the anterior segment is keeled, that of the second has a short keel, widening behind and extending over its anterior half only. The posterior margin is raised into a ridge, which is continued along the lateral sclerites, but is here rather narrower. The sterna of the three last segments are partly fused as in other species.

*Abdomen.*—The caudal shield is rather more than one-third of the length of the whole body; its shape is pentagonal, and the end is produced into a long spine; there is a distinct longitudinal keel, which is furnished with three to six short recurved spines, the first of which is always the largest; at the anterior end of the caudal shield are two short spines, one on either side, and closely approximated to the middle line; from the outer margin of each of these runs a fold somewhat curved in its course, which terminates a little in front of the attachment of the uropoda in a short spine; this lateral fold is similar to that found in *Serolis paradoxa* and *Serolis schythei*, and perhaps marks the boundary of the last segment of the abdomen; the lateral margins from the attachment of the uropoda to the terminal spine are provided with a number of small teeth.

On Pl. I. are figures of a male (fig. 1), female (fig. 2), and an immature male specimen (fig. 3); the latter is introduced in order to show its similarity in shape to the female (see p. 27).

The first pair of *antennæ* are shorter than the second pair by about half their own length; the terminal joint of the base is large, being rather more than half as long as the preceding joint; the filament, which is about as long as the rest of the antenna, has twenty-five joints.

In the second pair of *antennæ* the basal portion has as usual five joints, of which the last is the longest, being about equal in length to both the third and fourth joints together. The filament is nearly but not quite as long as the fifth joint, and is composed of fifteen or sixteen joints. One of these is shown highly magnified in Pl. I. fig. 6; on the inner and lower surface of some of the joints towards the middle of the filament is a row of short lancet-shaped spines; these decrease in size towards the distal end of the filament, and in the last three or four joints seem to be entirely absent; they commence to be visible on about the third joint of the filament, but are only present in small numbers towards the distal end of the joint and close to its articulation with the one in front. The figure (Pl. I. fig. 6) represents the seventh joint; these spines, which are present upon the *antennæ* of both sexes, are like those that are found in *Serolis paradoxa*, and which have been described (*ante*, p. 35).

*Mandibles.*—The distal extremity of the right and left mandibles of a male specimen