cesses which are hollow and filled up with connective tissue, two smaller median spines and two outer ones with a bifid extremity; the posterior margin of the cephalic shield is indented, and forms three projections, the two outer ones being somewhat triangular in shape, and tuberculated on the free margin, while the inner median one is transversely elongated, and much like the labium in shape, with a slightly convex outer margin.

Thorax.—Each of the thoracic segments is furnished with a median spine—the first three are considerably longer than the rest; the antero-posterior diameter of the thoracic segments increases from the first to the fourth, the latter measuring 3·5 mm. in the male; the two last thoracic segments are comparatively longer than in *Serolis bromleyana*, rather more than half as long as the preceding segment. The terga of the three anterior free thoracic segments are separated from their epimera by a distinct suture. The epimera of the segments gradually increase in length up to the sixth pair, which are extremely long, measuring 37 mm. in the male, and extend backwards in a direction nearly parallel to the long axis of the body.

The first epimera are larger in the male than in the female (*cf.* figs. 1, 3); in the latter the margin of the epimera passes at first abruptly backwards, and then curves outwards; the antero-lateral portion of the cephalic shield projects outwards beyond the commencement of the epimeron for a short space, and ends in a truncated slightly notched extremity; in the male the outer margin of the first pair of epimera is quite regular. The epimera are divided into two halves by a longitudinal ridge.

The sterna of the two anterior segments are as usual divided by sutures into three sclerites; the anterior segment is similar in shape to that of *Serolis bromleyana;* the median sclerite of the second segment is saddle-shaped as in the last mentioned species, but instead of being smooth the anterior half is produced downwards into a triangular process; the posterior half is raised into two knobs, which are separated from each other in the median ventral line by a suture. The three succeeding segments are divided by a median suture which is continuous to the end of the thoracic segments. The sixth, seventh, and eighth thoracic segments are entirely similar to those of *Serolis bromleyana* above described.

Abdomen.—The epimera of the second abdominal segment extend for a space of about equal to half its own length beyond the caudal shield; they are not perceptibly longer in the male. The epimera of the third segment are very short, and only extend to about the commencement of the lateral margin of the caudal shield; the length of these epimera also does not differ in the two sexes. The posterior extremity of the first pair of these epimera is notched as in *Serolis bromleyana.* The sterna of the three free abdominal segments differ in the two sexes; in the female the posterior margin of each is produced into a short spine, the first being the largest and longest; in the male the last of the three segments only has a spine.