

The *caudal shield* is almost hexagonal in outline; its length in both the male and female is about 11 mm.; it is therefore smaller in proportion than that in *Serolis bromleyana*; its breadth is about 12 mm. The uropoda are attached at about the commencement of the posterior fourth. The median portion of the shield is slightly keeled, and bears two spines one in front of the other, the posterior being the larger of the two. On either side are two other short flat spines. The caudal shield of this species is very similar to that of *Serolis schythei*, but it is not so distinctly carinate, and the anterior median spine is flatter and not so large as in *Serolis schythei*, while the posterior median and the lateral spines are larger than in that species.

*Appendages.*—The second pair of antennæ are a little longer than the first pair.

In the *first antennæ* the two basal joints are of about equal length, the third joint is twice as long as either of the preceding ones, the fourth joint short, hardly longer than the first joint of the filament; the filament is composed of about twenty joints.

The *second pair of antennæ* have the third, fourth, and fifth joints as usual covered on the inferior surface with tufts of hairs in groups of three or four; the filament has some fifteen joints.

The *mandibles* do not appear to differ from those of other species.

The *first maxillæ* consist as usual of a stout elongated lobe and small oval lobe, both of which articulate with the cardo; the smaller lobe is furnished on the free cutting edge with a single spine as it is in *Serolis paradoxa* (cf. Pl. V. fig. 14).

The *maxillipedes* are figured on Pl. V. fig. 6; the suture between the lamina and stipes is complete; the palp of the mandible is abundantly furnished with setæ, and the second joint has on the inner side the small protuberance characteristic of all the deep-sea species of the genus (*a*).

The *second pair of thoracic appendages* differ from those of other species in that the hairs which clothe the inner margin of the penultimate joint are very similar in form; several of these are shown on Pl. V. fig. 7; the longer hairs (*a*) only differ from the shorter ones (*b*) by the proportions of their length and breadth.

The *third pair* (fig. 8) are as usual modified into a prehensile organ in the male; the third, fourth, and fifth joints are covered on the inner side with a dense row of hairs which are shown magnified in fig. 9, *a'*; these hairs are clothed on the distal half with fine branches, and they closely resemble the hairs that are found on the second thoracic appendage of the males of *Serolis convexa*. The fifth joint is oval, narrowing towards the upper extremity; it possesses the peculiar spines characteristic of this appendage; they are narrow and cylindrical, and terminate in a long thread which is given off from the upper surface of the spine just before its termination (fig. 9, *b'*). The sixth joint is divided by a suture into a small distal portion and a long proximal portion.