

ance of being shorter than they really are; the fourth and fifth as well as the three anterior epimera are separated from the terga by a distinct suture. The antero-posterior diameter of the three anterior free thoracic segments gradually increases from the first to the third; the diameter of the fourth and fifth is rather more than half that of the third. The sterna of the two first thoracic segments are as usual divided by lines of suture into three portions; the median sclerite of the first segment is keeled, and that of the second segment has a median keel which bifurcates posteriorly; the hinder half of this sclerite is divided by a median suture continuous with that which separates the right and left halves of the sterna of the succeeding segments. As in *Serolis bromleyana* and *Serolis neæra*, the median portions of the sterna of the last three thoracic appendages are fused, though the lines of division corresponding to the three segments are more strongly marked in this species than in the two above mentioned.

*Abdomen.*—The epimera of the abdominal segments have been already described (*ante*, p. 13); the sterna do not appear to differ in the two sexes. The *caudal shield* is squarish in outline, 7 mm. in length by 8 mm. in breadth; its length is therefore not quite one-third of that of the whole body. The uropoda are attached close to its posterior margin. There is a slight longitudinal median keel, which is crossed at right angles by a sinuous ridge with three convexities, one median and two lateral, which correspond to the spines on the caudal shield of *Serolis neæra* and *Serolis schythei*; at about the end of the anterior third of the caudal shield is a short flat spine in the middle line and two oblique ridges, one on either side of this spine; the lateral portions of the caudal shield are bent down.

The two pairs of *antennæ* are of about equal length. In the anterior pair the first joint is short and oval; the second joint is a little longer, and the upper margin projects a little way beyond the articulation of the succeeding joint, which is nearly twice its length, narrow, and bent downwards. The filament has fourteen joints.

The two distal joints of the basal portion in the second antennæ are furnished with hairs arranged in tufts along the upper margin. The filament has twelve joints.

In the *maxillipedes* (Pl. III. fig. 10) the stipes and lamina are not separated by a complete suture; the second joint of the palp has a small tubercle near the base covered with hairs as in the other deep-sea species.

The *third thoracic appendages* in the male resemble those of *Serolis neæra* in that the inner margin of the third and fourth joints bears a number of delicate plumose hairs; a few are also to be found at the upper extremity of the second joint; the penultimate joint is swollen and considerably broader at the base; the inner margin has about a dozen pairs of conical papilla-like spines which grow longer and narrower towards the distal extremity, where they come to resemble exactly the plumose hairs upon the anterior joints.