

*Cephalic Shield.*—The cephalic shield is very slightly raised above the general surface of the body; its posterior surface is furnished with a short blunt tubercle; a slight ridge separates the antero-lateral portions from the rest, as in other species. The eyes are entirely absent, their place being occupied by a small tubercle similar to the rest of the chitinous integument, and containing no traces of any optic structures.

*Thorax.*—The dorsal surface of the thorax, as well as the rest of the body, is very much sculptured, more so than in any other species of the genus; upon the epimera the sculpturing takes the form of a network of ridges enclosing irregularly shaped roundish pits; the anterior half of the cephalic shield is sculptured in a similar fashion; the posterior part of the cephalic shield and the terga of the thoracic segments (especially upon their posterior portions) are covered with thicker ridges anastomosing irregularly; these are most conspicuous upon the lateral portions of the terga of the three anterior free thoracic segments. The sculpturing upon the terga of the abdominal segments is very slight. The sculpturing upon the caudal shield differed in different specimens; in some it resembled that of the epimera, in others the central portion between the median and lateral carinae was occupied by a number of roundish irregularly scattered tubercles.

The posterior margin of all the thoracic as well as the abdominal segments is prolonged in the median line into a short blunt tubercle; these are larger upon the two last thoracic and the abdominal segments.

The first epimera are not divided into two portions by a suture; the succeeding epimera are closely applied to each other, the extreme end alone projecting freely; they are rather different in shape from what is customarily found in *Serolis*; instead of rapidly narrowing towards the free extremity and terminating in a fine point, the anterior margin runs parallel to the posterior margin of the previous epimeron until just before the termination of the latter, when it passes abruptly backwards in a direction nearly parallel to the long axis of the body, and joins the posterior margin almost at right angles. The fifth and sixth epimera are more like those of other species.

The epimera of the three anterior free thoracic segments are separated from the terga by a suture.

The sterna of the first two thoracic segments have the usual form (Pl. III. fig. 4); the median sclerite of the first segment is keeled, that of the second segment has a short keel extending from the anterior extremity to about the end of the first third. The sterna of the three posterior thoracic segments are similar to those of the last described species (*cf.* Pl. III. fig. 2); the male genital pores are very closely approximated in the middle line.

One of the male specimens presents an abnormality in the presence of a pair of ovigerous lamellæ upon the third free thoracic segment; the lamella of the right side was about twice as large as that upon the left side.

*Abdomen.*—The three anterior abdominal segments have been already described; the