

segment than in the rest. The two last thoracic segments have only one tubercle on either side, which form the outer extremity of a slight ridge.

Antennæ.—The first pair of antennæ has a stem composed of four joints, of which the third is rather more than twice as long as either of the two basal joints; the filament consists of some fifty joints; in the second pair of antennæ (Pl. VI. fig. 2) the third joint has its posterior border prolonged into a spine as figured by Grube;¹ the upper surface of this and the succeeding joint has a strong longitudinally running ridge; the upper margin of the fourth and fifth joints, which are as usual the longest, is sinuous, and a tuft of hairs springs from the summit of each of the elevations; the filament has about twenty joints.

In the *maxillipedes* the stipes is almost triangular in shape; the lamina is proportionately very stout and strong, its diameter being equal to that of the stipes. Just below the articulation of the palp is a curved ridge; the second joint of the palp, instead of being heart-shaped, has its two sides almost parallel, the curvature of the outer margin following that of the convex inner margin.

The third pair of thoracic appendages is quite, as described by Grube, but I am inclined to think that both his specimen and mine are immature males (*ante*, p. 16).

The ambulatory limbs of this species are characterised by being mainly provided with one kind of spines which are of varying length, but always stout and strong. The end is bent and seems to be of a somewhat softer consistency than the rest. The stout serrated spines, so characteristic of the ambulatory limbs of other species of *Serolis*, are only present in small numbers in *Serolis tuberculata*.

The *three abdominal appendages* are hardly different from those of other species; the basal portion is, however, not prolonged into an angle bearing two or three plumose hairs as in many other species; in this respect they agree with *Serolis australiensis*, &c. The exopodite of the first pair of gills is divided into two by a transverse suture, which is at right angles to the long axis.

Generally speaking, the appendages of *Serolis tuberculata* are very closely similar to those of the next species to be described.

A figure of the female is given on Pl. VI. fig. 1.

Station 161, April 1, 1874; off East Monceur Island, Bass Strait; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand.

Station 162, April 2, 1874; off East Monceur Island, Bass Strait; depth, 38 to 40 fathoms; bottom, sand.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pl. v. fig. 2.