cuous than the rest, forms the posterior boundary of the segment, and is continued along the posterior margin of the epimera. In front of this is another row of tubercles, which in the middle of the segment lies half way between the anterior and posterior margins; on either side it divides into two rows, each of which run close to the anterior and posterior margins of the segment respectively; in the two last thoracic segments this anterior row of tubercles is not present. All the segments of the body, with the exception of the fifth and sixth, the former of which, as in the other Australian species, disappears altogether in the middle line, are furnished with a larger tubercle exactly in the median dorsal line; these increase in size from before backwards; on the fifth segment (in the female specimen at least) the median tubercle is wide, and flattened and quadrifid at its extremity.

Abdomen.—The epimera of the second and third abdominal segments extend for a very short space beyond the lateral margins of the caudal shield; beneath, the three anterior segments are prolonged into a stout spine of unusual length (*cf.* fig. 3); the spine of the first segment, which is the longest, completely covers the spine of the succeeding segment; the spines in the female appear to be a little stouter than in the male, for in the male the spines are all rather slender; the differences, however, are insignificant and not well marked.

The *caudal shield* is more or less triangular in outline, distinctly carinate and truncated at its free extremity; its upper surface is covered with tubercles, which have no definite arrangement except for a median transverse row which crosses the central keel at right angles a little below the attachment of the uropoda; one of these tubercles on either side, close to the lateral margin, is considerably larger than the rest.

Of the *first pair of antennæ* the two proximal joints are short, while the third, which is the longest, measures about twice the length of the second. The joints of the filament are extremely short and numerous; there are about fifty; each joint bears two sensory filaments instead of the usual one (Pl. VI. fig. 5).

In the *second pair of antennæ* the third joint has a large backwardly projecting tubercle just before its articulation with the following joint as in *Serolis tuberculata*; this joint is also smaller than the preceding one; the fourth and fifth joints are as usual greatly elongated, and the outer margin is sinuous. A tuft of fine hairs springs from the surface of each of the four elevations; the filament consists of fifteen joints, which are longer and more slender than the joints composing the filament of the first pair of antennæ; the upper surface of the third to the tenth joints has a row of short blunt tubercles; one or two long fine hairs springs from the inner margin of each joint at its anterior extremity.

Mouth Appendages.—The *mandibles*, like those of *Serolis pallida*, have a large and conspicuous tooth upon the posterior part of the masticatory edge; behind this is another smaller tooth; in front the margin slopes back gradually to meet the outer margin of the mandible.