

The first *maxillæ* are short and rather bent, and resemble those of *Serolis pallida*.

Thoracic Appendages.—The *maxillipedes* (Pl. VI. fig. 6) closely resemble those of *Serolis pallida* and the other Australian species, but are not sculptured like those of the former; the lamina terminates on the inner side in the usual way; on the outer side it is produced into a rounded prominence, which extends some way beyond the notch on the inner side; just behind the articulation of the palp is a broad ridge as in *Serolis pallida*; the anterior margin of the stipes is crenate; the second joint of the palp is not so distinctly cordate in shape as in many species, and resembles in this particular the other allied Australian forms.

The thoracic appendages are furnished with two kinds of spines—(1) short broad serrated spines like those of *Serolis schythei* and many other species, (2) longer and more delicate spines, which are somewhat thicker on the outer edge than on the inner; the extremities are bent inwards; these spines seem only to be found on the appendages of the Australian species. The proximal joint of all the ambulatory limbs has a number of fine branched hairs on the inner surface like those of *Serolis neæra* and other species; the second joint is a little shorter, and has one long hair on the inner side just before its articulation with the succeeding joint; the third, fourth, and fifth joints are short, but increase in length up to the fifth. One of the thoracic appendages is shown in fig. 8; the others are similar except that the three penultimate joints increase in length in the posterior limbs; in the appendage figured it will be seen that the spines on the outer side arise from step-like processes, on the three penultimate joints the number of these steps gradually increases in the posterior appendages. In the male the second thoracic appendage, as in all other species, is modified into a prehensile organ; the penultimate joint is rather more elongated than usual, and its two sides are almost parallel; on the inner surface I counted in one specimen nine of the hairs peculiar to this joint.

The first three pairs of *abdominal appendages* have no hairs upon the basal joint, and the two sides of this joint are nearly parallel owing to the absence of the inner projecting angle.

Station 162, April 2, 1874; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' E.; 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells.

13. *Serolis elongata*, F. E. B.

Serolis elongata, F. E. Baddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, pt. iii. p. 335.

Although I have been able to examine only a single female example of this species, its characters appear to me to be sufficiently different to retain it as a distinct species.

The specimen is a female with fully developed ovigerous lamellæ; its greatest length is 10 mm., its greatest breadth 6.5 mm. It is most nearly allied to *Serolis australiensis*, from which, however, it differs in several respects.