known to me, while the epimera are all short and abruptly truncated, reaching in no case beyond the lateral margins of the caudal shield.

The *cephalic shield* terminates in front in a comparatively long rostrum; behind, the suture which separates it from the thoracic segment is incomplete in the middle line, and for a space on either side of it extending to nearly as far as the level of the eyes; the cephalic shield as well as the rest of the body is quite smooth, and free from tubercles.

Thorax.—The epimera of the first thoracic segment are entire and devoid of any trace of a transverse suture; the epimera of the remaining thoracic appendages are very short, and have the appearance of being truncated at their free extremity; the anterior margin of the epimeron, instead of passing insensibly into the outer lateral margins, meets it almost at right angles, and the outer margins run backwards in a direction almost parallel to the long axis of the body; the epimera of the three anterior free thoracic segments are separated by a distinct suture from their terga. The epimera are extremely short, as may be seen in Pl. VIII. figs. 1, 2, where this species is figured. The two last thoracic segments have the same characters that are peculiar to the other Australian species of the genus; the tergum of the fifth is extremely narrow, not more than one-fourth the breadth of the segment in front; the tergum of the sixth segment is entirely absent. The sutures which separate both segments from the succeeding and preceding ones entirely disappear close to the middle line of the body.

The outer margins of all the thoracic epimera are faintly serrated. Ventrally the middle portion of the segments is elevated into a broad ridge which becomes higher towards the middle line, and slopes off gradually in the direction of the epimera; in the sixth segment this ridge is still more marked, and being developed upon its posterior border overlaps the terminal thoracic segment. The terminal segment of the thorax bears on either side, close to and just above the attachment of the first abdominal limb, a circular aperture which may be the outlet of some gland. I observed a similar pair of orifices in *Serolis pallida* and in several other species.

Abdomen.—The epimera of the second and third abdominal segments extend as far as the edge of the caudal shield; the outer margin of the second is concave, that of the third nearly straight. The ventral portion of the first three segments is furnished with a central triangular keel which projects some way back as a stout conical spine; the spine is largest upon the first segment, and its cavity communicates with the exterior by several large fenestræ upon the lower surface (Pl. VII. fig. 8).

The *caudal shield* has a somewhat pentagonal outline, and terminates in an abruptly truncated extremity; the dorsal surface has a middle and two lateral carinæ; the portion which lies beyond the latter is strongly bent down; the postero-lateral margins are slightly denticulate.

Appendages.—The *antennæ* are displayed in figs. 9 and 10 of Pl. VII. The anterior pair (fig. 9) are rather shorter than the second pair; their terminal filament has thirteen