The *cephalic shield* is almost triangular in shape, from the great development of the ocular prominences and a large median backwardly projecting spine; the rostrum is long and slender, and reaches nearly as far as the distal end of the second joint of the posterior antennæ; the anterior margin of the cephalic shield is thickened into a ridge, which bifurcates at the edge, the two branches being directed forwards and enclosing a deep cup-like space; shortly before the bifurcation a small spine-like process is given off anteriorly.

Thorax.—The epimera are short, gradually increasing in length up to the sixth pair; the first epimera are entire as in the other Australian species, and not divided by any transverse suture; at the upper extremity is a short ridge on either side, which extends for about one-sixth of its length parallel to the anterior margin of the epimeron.

In the three succeeding epimera the curvature of the outer margin is very slight, which gives them the appearance of being abruptly truncated. The fifth epimera are more sickle-shaped, since the outer is inclined at a smaller angle to the posterior margin; the outer margin of the sixth epimera is concave.

The terga of the thoracic segments, with the exception of the first and the two last, have a median hooked spine directed upwards and backwards; these increase slightly in size from before backwards; the antero-posterior diameter of three anterior free thoracic segments is about the same; the fourth is not more than one-fifth as wide as the preceding segments, and the tergal portion of the last thoracic, as in other Australian species, has entirely disappeared.

Abdomen.—The epimera of the second and third abdominal segments only reach as far as the margin of the caudal shield; they are equal in length. The terga of the three segments are furnished with a spine like that in the thoracic segments; these spines, which are rather smaller than those on the thorax, increase in size from before backwards. The sterna of these segments are produced into a long median spine, which is larger in the first segment than in the two succeeding ones.

The *caudal shield* in the female measures 5·5 mm. in length, and is therefore rather more than one-third of the length of the entire animal; it is irregularly hexagonal in outline, and keeled; the extremity is notched; the uropoda are attached about half way down; just below and to the inside of the spine-like process which covers the articulation of the uropoda is a minute flattened spine on either side.

The two pairs of *antennæ* are approximately of the same length. The basal joint of the first pair (Pl. VIII. figs. 7, 8) has three strong tubercles on its upper surface; the second joint has a stout tubercle on the posterior margin projecting backwards; the filament has twenty-four joints, each of which is furnished with two sensory hairs (fig. 8), as in *Serolis australiensis.*

In the second pair of antennæ (Pl. VIII. fig. 6) the fifth joint is very much enlarged; it is not quite so long as the preceding joint, but wider; the filament is short, being