shield; the outer margins of the epimera in all the segments are smooth, without serrations or hairs. On either side of the male generative pores is a slit-like orifice as in *Serolis pallida*, &c.

Abdomen.—The second and third segments are provided with epimera which extend farther than the epimera of the sixth thoracic; those of the third segment reach nearly as far as the middle of the caudal shield. The ventral portion of the three anterior abdominal segments is shown on Pl. VII. fig. 2′, together with the appendages belonging to them; they are oblong in shape, and each overlaps the succeeding one; the posterior margin of the first is almost straight, in the others slightly convex.

The *caudal shield* is almost triangular in shape, and ends in a blunt prolongation; the upper surface slopes gently downward on either side from the central keel; the lateral margins commencing from the attachment of the terminal appendages curve inwards and then slightly outwards, becoming almost parallel just before their termination.

Antennæ.—One of the antennæ of the first pair is figured on Pl. VII. fig. 4; it consists as usual of four joints and a terminal filament; the proximal joint is round and entirely free from hairs; the second joint is the largest, its lower surface is furnished with a row of short hairs which are continued on to the succeeding joint; the third joint is smaller than the second, and the fourth is still smaller. The filament is made up of ten joints, of which the first eight are subequal; the penultimate joint is very small, and the last slender and elongated. The second pair of antennæ (Pl. VII. fig. 5) are about one-third longer than the anterior pair; the basal portion consists of five joints, of which the last is the longest; the three last joints are furnished with bundles of hairs arranged irregularly over the lower surface. The filament is made up of ten joints, and is almost exactly of the same length as the filament of the anterior antennæ, which is an unusual circumstance.

The *mandibles* present the usual form, and terminate in a blunt masticatory edge.

Thoracic Appendages.—The large prehensile organs which form the second pair of thoracic appendages are in general form entirely similar to those of other species, but the spines developed upon the inner margin are as usual distinctive; several of these are shown in Pl. VII. fig. 7.

The *third pair* are modified into a prehensile organ which presents some peculiarities distinguishing it from the same appendage in other species of *Serolis*. Fig. 3 represents the last three joints of the right hand appendage viewed in profile and from beneath.

The terminal joint is furnished with a remarkable tongue-shaped process arising from the inner side close to the distal end; along this runs a median crest like the midrib of a leaf. The penultimate joint has five pairs of conical bent spines which are almost exactly similar in shape to those of *Serolis convexa*. The fourth joint has a bundle of fine closely-set long hairs on its inner surface, as is the case in *Serolis neœra*; the third joint has several smaller bundles of precisely similar hairs separated by intervals from each