

other; this recalls the same appendage in *Serolis neæra*, where, however, the third joint is completely covered on its inner side with a dense bundle of hairs.

The succeeding thoracic appendages differ from the same appendages in all other species of *Serolis*, by the fact that they are provided only with long slender hairs; the serrated spines so generally found on the ambulatory limbs are entirely absent. The first ambulatory limb of the left side (fourth thoracic appendage) is displayed on Pl. VII. fig. 6. As in other species, the proximal joint is the largest and has no hairs; the second joint has a few hairs on the inner surface; the three following joints are furnished with hairs arranged in bundles as shown in the figure, and more abundantly developed upon the outer than upon the inner edge.

The remaining ambulatory limbs increase slightly in size with the exception of the last, which, as in other species, is the smallest of the series. In the structure and the arrangement of the hairs upon the several joints, they present only a few very slight differences from the one figured; for example, the second joint bears a single long hair upon its outer surface, except in the last pair, where there are three, separated from each other by equal intervals.

The first three *abdominal appendages* present no special characters worthy of remark, except that the basal joints are entirely unprovided with hairs, and resemble therefore *Serolis schythei*.

The terminal pair of abdominal appendages—the uropoda—are attached close to the upper end of the caudal shield; both the distal joints are narrow and elongated, and slightly serrated upon the outer margin; the inner joint is the shorter of the two, and its posterior margin is markedly dentate, and bears a number of hairs.

The colour of this species (in spirit) is brown, owing to the very slight development of pigment, which is chiefly concentrated along the lateral portions of the terga and the marginal portion of the caudal shield.

The specimen was dredged at Station 161, off the entrance to Port Philip, Australia, on April 1, 1874, in 38 fathoms.