

joints. In the posterior antennæ (fig. 10) the filament has ten joints; the two last joints of the basal portion of the antenna are furnished with tufts of fine hairs springing from shallow depressions on the anterior surface.

The *ambulatory limbs* are remarkable in that they are only furnished with comparatively slender, soft, bluntly terminating spines; no serrated spines appear to be present. The inner side of the first joint of all these appendages has a row of about a dozen fine branched hairs entirely like those found in many other species; the second joint in all is rather smaller than the first, and has on the inner side just before its termination a single long slender spine; the remaining joints are subequal in size and comparatively short; the fourth and fifth joints in the penultimate pair of appendages are longer and narrower than in the preceding limb, and about half as long again as the third joint.

The last pair of thoracic appendages is as usual small.

The *three first abdominal appendages* have the basal portion comparatively long and narrow, and as in other Australian species the inner and lower margins are not prolonged into a triangular process furnished with two or three branched hairs.

The *fourth pair or opercula* have the exopodite divided by a suture at right angles to the longitudinal axis, and terminating exactly at the level of the attachment of the uropoda; the latter are attached at about the middle of the caudal shield, and extend exactly as far as its termination; the endopodite is slightly shorter, and at the same time slightly broader than the exopodite; the margins of both are smooth, and only slightly crenate at the distal end; they bear no branched hairs.

Station 161, April 1, 1874; lat. $38^{\circ} 22' 30''$ S., long. $144^{\circ} 36' 30''$ W.; 33 fathoms; bottom, sand.

15. *Serolis pallida*, F. E. B. (Pls. VII. fig. 1; VIII. figs. 6-16).

Serolis pallida, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1884, pt. iii. p. 335.

Of this species two specimens were obtained, a male and a female. The female is the larger, measuring 16 mm. in length and 13 mm. in breadth; the male measures 9 mm. in length and 7 mm. in breadth.

The body is oval, somewhat pear-shaped, and recalls *Serolis convexa*; as in that species the epimera are closely applied to each other, and only in the last three thoracic epimera are the extremities freely projecting. The colour (in alcohol) is a uniform pale brown, with two darker patches on each side of the third free thoracic segment, the anterior portion of the caudal shield is whitish grey. The surface of the body is quite smooth and free from tubercles except for a series, one to each segment, occupying the median line.