

p. 53, pls. i. and ii., another species of *Serolis* under the name of *Brongniartia trilobitoides*, which name was subsequently altered by Audouin and Milne-Edwards into *Serolis trilobitoides*, since there was evidently no generic difference from *Serolis paradoxa*; this paper contains merely a description of the new form, accompanied by figures in which the whole animal as well as the mouth appendages and the two first abdominal limbs are displayed; a figure of a Trilobite, *Paradoxus boltoni*, is given for the purpose of comparison, but there is no account in the text of any supposed resemblances between the two forms, except the similarity of the eyes. It seems not unlikely that this species is identical with Studer's *Serolis cornuta*, or at most a local variety. This species was obtained on the coast of Patagonia from the stomach of a fish belonging to the genus *Phycis*, and also from the South Shetlands.

The next contribution is a paper by Audouin and Milne-Edwards, which was published in the Archives du Muséum for 1841. This important memoir on the genus *Serolis* contains, after an historical introduction in which all the previous notices regarding the genus are reviewed, a general account of its external characters, and a description of four species—*Serolis paradoxa*, *Serolis trilobitoides*, *Serolis orbigny*, and *Serolis gaudichaudii*, the two last being here described for the first time; the memoir is illustrated by figures of these species and of all the essential parts in their anatomy; with regard to the affinities of the genus, it is considered as intermediate between the other Isopoda and the Trilobites. Several of these figures are repeated in the magnificent illustrated edition of Cuvier's Regne Animale, edited by his disciples Audouin, Milne-Edwards, Latreille, &c., though the text of this work appears only to contain a description of *Serolis paradoxa*.

The Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés of Milne-Edwards, published in 1840, contains a description of the genus *Serolis* and of the four species *Serolis fabricii* (= *Serolis paradoxa*), *Serolis brongniartiana* (= *Serolis trilobitoides*), *Serolis orbigniana*, and *Serolis gaudichaudii*; in this work *Serolis* is included in the family Cymothoadæ, which is divided into three tribes—(1) Cymothoadiens ravisseurs, *Serolis*; (2) Cymothoadiens errans, *Æga*, *Conilera*, &c.; (3) Cymothoadiens parasites, *Cymothoa*, *Nerocila*, &c.

In 1852 Dana described a new species of *Serolis* (*Serolis planus*) in the Crustacea of the United States Exploring Expedition.

Six years later (1858) another species was described by Lütken, to which he gave the name of *Serolis schythei*.

The next and a most important contribution to our knowledge of *Serolis* is Grube's Monograph of the genus, published in 1875. Besides the description of a new species (*Serolis tuberculata*), a general résumé of the external characters of the genus, and some notes on certain species (*Serolis paradoxa* and *Serolis schythei*) that had been previously described, are to be found in this paper, together with a complete list of the then known species, eight in number. Grube regards *Serolis* as being most nearly allied to *Sphæroma*.