

in length those of many Cymothoadæ; where the epimera are only moderately developed they are in close contact for the greater part of their length, the anterior slightly overlapping the posterior; in *Serolis næra*, *Serolis bromleyana*, and *Serolis gracilis* the epimera are quite independent for the greater part of their length, and are only in actual contact for a short space close to the junction of the epimera and tergum; at this point the anterior margin of the epimeron projects forwards as a short rounded process which is received into a "glenoid" cavity between two similar processes, one dorsal and one ventral, of the epimeron in front; of these processes only traces exist in *Serolis schythei* and those species in which the epimera are closely applied to each other; an intermediate condition is seen in *Serolis paradoxa* and other species, where each epimeron has two articular processes, one anterior and one posterior; the anterior process of each segment overlaps the posterior process of the segment in front.

The epimera of the first three free thoracic segments are invariably separated from their terga by a distinct suture; in some species (*Serolis schythei*) the following pair of epimera are also thus separated; in *Serolis latifrons* all the free thoracic segments have the epimera divided by a suture from the terga.

The *abdomen* in *Serolis* consists of three freely movable segments and a terminal caudal shield which represents the three posterior appendages of the abdomen together with the telson.

The anterior segment of the abdomen is enclosed between the penultimate thoracic and the second abdominal segment, and in one species only has any traces of epimera; in *Serolis latifrons* a minute portion is separated off from the median portion on either side by a suture; and as this suture is quite continuous with those in front which separate the terga and sterna of the thoracic segments, it seems that the minute nodule on either side of the first abdominal segment really represents its epimeron. The two succeeding segments are always furnished with epimera, which are, however, never separated by a suture from the terga, and in most cases are short and not prolonged beyond the lateral margin of the caudal shield; in some species, notably in *Serolis bromleyana*, the epimera of these segments are elongated, and reach midway down the margin of the caudal shield, or even considerably beyond its termination.

The remaining abdominal segments are fused with the telson to form a caudal shield which is commonly more or less pentagonal in outline, and is always furnished with a longitudinal carina and sometimes with a pair of lateral carinæ which appear to mark the line of division between the posterior abdominal segment and the telson; the greater portion of the caudal shield is occupied by the latter.

*Appendages.*—The two pairs of *antennæ* are generally subequal in size, sometimes (e.g., *Serolis minuta*) the anterior pair, sometimes (e.g., *Serolis cornuta*) the posterior pair are the longer.

The anterior *antennæ* consist of four joints and a terminal filament, while the posterior