

*Serolis schythei* and *Serolis latifrons*, presents some differences. Fig. 4 is a drawing of the masticatory stomach of *Serolis schythei*, which is entirely similar to that of *Serolis latifrons*; the chief difference from *Serolis bromleyana* is that the lateral ossicle (fig. 4, *l*) is furnished upon the upper surface with short spines in addition to the delicate hairs which clothe its lower surface. The outermost of the three pairs of ossicles which form the pyloric half of the stomach is also more extensive, and bears the ribbed lateral plates (*RP*, *LP*) upon the anterior edge.

At the junction of the masticatory stomach with the intestine are four cæca which are long and coiled in *Serolis cornuta* (Pl. X. fig. 2); in a specimen of *Serolis neæra* that I dissected there were also four cæca, two situated beneath the gut, and considerably shorter than the other two which lay along the outer margin.

From the masticatory stomach arises the intestine, which is at first wide but gradually narrows towards the rectum; the latter commences at about the level of the fifth thoracic segment, and is separated off from the intestine by an incomplete circular valve; the anus is an oval aperture on the ventral surface of the body between the attachments of the gill plates. The intestine as well as the rectum is provided internally with a series of longitudinal glandular folds.

In a number of small specimens of *Serolis latifrons* mounted on slides in Canada balsam the alimentary canal was distinctly visible; between the wide anterior portion of the intestine and the rectum, which is half its diameter, is a narrow portion of the gut, measuring at its commencement rather less than one half of the diameter of the rectum, and then becoming slightly wider as it approaches the latter.

*Nervous System.*—The nervous system of *Serolis paradoxa* is figured in Packard's Zoology;<sup>1</sup> Studer has also given a figure and description of the nervous system of *Serolis latifrons*; the former of these two figures appears to represent more strikingly the concentration of the posterior ganglia into a nervous mass where the commissures and connectives between the several ganglia are lost.

I have studied the nervous system of the genus in two species—in young examples of *Serolis carinata* by means of sections and by simple inspection of the entire animal mounted in glycerin; in *Serolis neæra* by dissection.

The nervous system of both these species, as in other Crustacea, shows a relation to the segmentation of the body; the fusion of the anterior segments is accompanied by a fusion of their ganglia, and the same thing has taken place in the posterior region of the body. On Pl. II. fig. 14 is represented the nervous system of *Serolis septemcarinata*; the drawing has been made from a specimen mounted on a slide, but the number of the ganglia has been checked by comparison with a complete series of longitudinal sections through an animal of the same size.

The cerebral ganglia are very large, and present the appearance of being composed

<sup>1</sup> Zoology, Packard, 2nd ed., New York, 1880, p. 307.