

This ancestral form must have been very similar to two closely related living species, *Squilla bradyi*, Milne-Edwards, and *Gonodactylus trachurus*, Miers, which are referred by Miers to the genus *Gonodactylus* on account of the enlargement of the base of the dactyle, and to *Squilla* by Milne-Edwards on account of the presence on the same organ of marginal spines, and the flatness of the hind body. Their points of resemblance to *Gonodactylus* are also points of resemblance to *Protosquilla*, and as they differ from all the species of *Gonodactylus* in the flatness of the hind body, and the presence of spines on the dactyle, there can be no doubt of the propriety of placing them in a distinct genus, for which I propose the name *Coronida*. *Coronida* has, like the convergent species of *Lysiosquilla* and *Squilla*, small eyes, antennary scales and uropods, a flat hind body, an armed dactyle, and a wide rounded telson, and there can therefore be no doubt of its close relationship to the ancestral type of these genera.

The species of *Coronida*, *Pseudosquilla* and *Gonodactylus*, are closely related, but not in such a way as to indicate that any one genus is the ancestor of the others. The two latter resemble each other, and differ from the first, in the fact that the hind body is convex and narrow and bent downwards at the tip, while it is straight and flat and wide in *Coronida*.

*Gonodactylus* and *Coronida* resemble each other and differ from *Pseudosquilla* in the presence of an enlargement at the base of the dactyle of the raptorial claw, while *Pseudosquilla* and *Coronida* resemble each other and differ from *Gonodactylus* in the presence of marginal spines on the dactyle.

This triangular relationship can be accounted for only on the hypothesis that they are the divergent descendants of an ancestral form which each one of them resembles in certain features, to which, in each genus, secondary differences have been added.

As there is no reason to suppose that this divergence is recent, we should not expect to find this ancestral form still represented by living species, but as the living species of *Protosquilla* exhibit, like this hypothetical stem form, features of resemblance to each of these genera, it is not only probable, but almost certain, that they are much more directly descended from the ancestral form than any of the species of *Gonodactylus* or *Pseudosquilla* or *Coronida*; and, of course, than any of the *Lysiosquillæ* or *Squillæ*.

*Protosquilla* resembles *Gonodactylus* in the small size and flatness of its carapace, in the presence of an acute spine on the rostrum, in the unarmed dactyle dilated at its base, in the height of the narrow hind body, the terminal somites of which are bent downwards, and also in the small size of most of the species.

It also resembles *Pseudosquilla* in most of these features, but the dactyle of *Pseudosquilla* is without the basal enlargement, and is usually armed, like that of *Coronida* and the *Squillæ* and *Lysiosquillæ*.

*Coronida* resembles *Protosquilla* in the small size of its eyes, antennary scales and uropods, the flatness of the small carapace, the enlargement of the base of the dactyle,