

Although Claus decided that they are young *Lysiosquilla* they show their relationship to the genus *Squilla* as distinguished from *Lysiosquilla* by the following characteristics, all of which are shared by all fully-grown *Alima* larvæ. The dactylus of the raptorial claw has on its inner edge a small number of marginal spines, usually about five or six; the hind body is wide and flat, and the postero-lateral angles of the abdominal somites end in acute spines. The outer edge of the proximal joint of the uropod is bordered by a small number of spines, usually less than eight, and the inner one of the two spines on the ventral process from the posterior edge of the basal joint of the uropod is longer than the outer, and it has a tooth or lobe on its outer edge; and the telson has six marginal spines with minute secondary spines between the submedians, and four or more larger secondary spines between the submedian and the second or intermediate, and usually a single one internal to the base of the third or lateral marginal spine. While it is true that all of these characteristics are not exhibited by every adult *Squilla*, there are no Stomatopods except those of this genus in which they are all united, and they are all of them present in most *Squillæ* and in all the *Alimæ*.

Joined to the fact that Faxon has reared a *Squilla* from an *Alima*, they indicate very clearly that the *Alimæ* are *Squilla* larvæ, and as we know of no other type of larva which can be referred to this genus, the present state of our knowledge indicates that all *Squillæ* have *Alima* larvæ. As it can be shown very conclusively that the *Alima* is an *Erichthus*, which has become accelerated in development and has dropped its *Erichthoidina* stage, and has become peculiarly adapted for a rapacious pelagic life, it is highly improbable that this change has taken place more than once, and as I shall give reasons for believing that it occurred very soon after the evolution of the genus *Squilla*, and that the larva of the most primitive of the true *Squillæ* is an *Erichthus*-like *Alima*, the conclusion that all the *Alimæ* are *Squilla* larvæ is warranted by the facts. The validity of these general conclusions can be better estimated after reading the descriptions of the larvæ which follow, but these descriptions will be the more intelligible if an outline of the generalizations to be drawn from them be kept in mind.

The *Alima* larva is characterised by the great elongation of the body, the possession of a flattened elongated carapace, with the posterior median dorsal spine absent or rudimentary, the elongated abdomen and usually several of the posterior thoracic somites exposed behind the posterior edge of the carapace, by the very great elongation of the region between the antennæ and the labrum, and by the fact that the eyes and eye stalks are usually exposed on the sides of the long slender rostrum. The carapace is narrow and its width is usually one-third or one-fourth of its length, although its total length makes a much smaller part of the total length of the body than it does in the *Erichthus* larva, as its increased length is more than overbalanced by the great elongation of the hind body. The older specimens of *Alima* are usually much larger than most of the *Erichthus* larvæ, and the inner one of the two spines which project backwards from the