

labrum is near the middle of the carapace, which is narrow and elongated, exposing the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth thoracic somites, and very much shorter than the elongated hind body. The carapace has a median dorsal spine, about as long as the antero-lateral spine, on its posterior edge, and there is a single acute straight spine on the lateral margin of the carapace, on each side, immediately anterior to the postero-lateral, the tip of which reaches nearly to the line of the anterior edge of the first abdominal somite.

In the younger larvæ the posterior edge of the carapace is transverse, and the telson is narrowed anteriorly, while in older larvæ the carapace is deeply emarginated, and the lateral edges of the telson nearly parallel. In the oldest larva the inner spine of the uropod is longer than the outer, with a rounded lobe on its outer edge, the abdomen is depressed, about as wide as the carapace between the bases of the antero-lateral spines, and the postero-lateral angles of all the abdominal somites end in acute spines.

This series, together with the *gracilis* series, gives a very complete picture of the changes which the *Alima* larva undergoes during its larval life. In the youngest stage which was observed (Pl. VII. figs. 1 and 2) the shaft of the first antennæ has only two joints, and the appendage ends in only two rami. There is no flagellum on the second antenna, and no appendages between the raptorial second thoracic limbs and the first pair of abdominal appendages. All the four thoracic somites are wider than long, and the third, fourth, and fifth are equal in length, and more than half as wide as those which follow. The abdomen is narrow, very slightly wider than the thorax, with five distinct somites, the last of which is short without appendages, while the appendages of the fourth are rudimentary. Those of the third, second, and first are functional, long and slender, with a long appendix interna. The tip of the labrum, which has no spine, is slightly anterior to the middle line, and the greatest width of the carapace is slightly less than its length. It narrows a little posteriorly, and its width between the bases of the postero-lateral spines is very slightly greater than its width between the bases of the antero-laterals.

The width of the telson at its anterior end is about half the greatest width (see figs. 1 and 2) and it is also slightly narrowed posteriorly. The posterior border, between the submedian spines (fig. 2) is straight and transverse, with about eighteen small spines.

The intermediate spines are near the middle of the telson, separated by a slight interval from the laterals, and by a much longer interval from the postero-median, with some intervening dentations which are about as large as the primary spines.

At the next stage (No. 3, fig. 4) the appendages are as before, except that the fourth abdominal appendages are larger, and the fifth pair are now present as rudiments. The position of the labrum and the shape of the carapace is essentially as in stage 2, and the telson is also nearly the same except that its posterior border is slightly emarginated. At the next stage (No. 4, fig. 5) the flagellum of the second antenna, the appendages of the third thoracic somite, and those of the sixth abdominal somite, are all represented by minute buds, and the third thoracic somite has become shorter than