

median dorsal spine, crosses the middle line above the posterior edge of the first abdominal somite. The eyes are nearly cylindrical, with very short stalks, and the hind body is flat and wide.

The youngest larva (No. 1, shown in Pl. XII. fig. 4) is so similar to the one represented in Claus's figure 22 B, that we must believe that they are closely related. The Challenger larva from St. Vincent is 4.16 mm. long, and our measurements indicate that, if there be a younger stage, its length should be 3.33 mm., while Claus's larva, from Messina, is about 3 mm. long, and it is highly probable that it belongs to this species, and is therefore a *Coronis*, although this author held that it is either a *Pseudosquilla* or an *Alima*.¹ The spines of the carapace are longer, and the eyes longer and narrower in our species than in Claus's figure, but these are the greatest differences.

In our larva No. 1 (Pl. XII. fig. 4) the first antennæ have only two branches, the second antennæ have no flagellum, and the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth thoracic somites have no traces of appendages, and they are equal in length, although the eighth is wider than the others. The thoracic ganglia are marked off by fissures but they are in contact with each other.

There are five distinct abdominal somites with separate ganglia and functional appendages, each with an appendix interna or retinaculum on the thoracic edge of its endopodite (Pl. XII. fig. 4).

The sixth abdominal somite is obscurely indicated, and its appendage is represented by a bud (Pl. XIII. fig. 1). The carapace has a small dorsal median spine on its posterior edge, the rostrum is about half as long as the carapace, with three small spines on its ventral surface, and about as long as the divergent postero-lateral spines. The lateral edges of the oval carapace are fringed with numerous minute serrations, but there is no large tooth on the ventral side of the base of the postero-lateral spine. The raptorial claws, even at this early stage, are flat and wide, and the carpus has a single prominent tooth close to its base, on its anterior edge.

A profile view of the next stage (No. 2) is given in fig. 11 of Pl. XIII. A small bud now represents the flagellum of the second antenna (Pl. XIII. fig. 4), and the appendages of the third, fourth, and fifth thoracic somites are also represented by buds (Pl. XIII. fig. 5), and the ganglia of the sixth, seventh, and eighth thoracic somites have separated from each other. The sixth abdominal ganglion and somite are now distinct, and the rudimentary appendage (Pl. XIII. fig. 3) consists of a long acute simple spine and two rounded lobes. The posterior edge of the telson, which was transverse in stage 1 is now angulated on the middle line. The next stage is shown from below in Pl. XIII. fig. 6. All the appendages and somites are now represented, the lateral

¹ *Metamorphose der Squilliden*, p. 144.