

A second very remarkable larva, characterised by the great elongation of all the spines of the carapace, especially the antero-laterals, I refer, with less confidence, to the *Lysioerichthus* group. The single specimen, which is shown in Pl. XI. fig. 14, was taken in the tow-net off Kandavu Island, Fiji.

*Lysiosquilla maculata* (*Erichthus duvaucellei*) Guérin.—The largest *Erichthus* in the Challenger collection is shown in profile in Pl. X. fig. 7, and from below in Pl. XI. fig. 4. The collection contains numerous specimens which differ from each other only in the length of the dorsal spine, which is often entirely absent, sometimes present but very short, and occasionally well developed, as in the specimen from which fig. 7 was drawn. The various specimens are so much alike in all other particulars that I cannot believe that the length of this spine can be taken as an index of specific identity. It is probable that in the older larva at least it is often broken off in moulting, and that the differences in its length are accidental.

The largest specimens, which are more than one inch long, were collected between Api and Cape York, between Admiralty Island and Japan, in the Straits of Mendino, and at other points in the West Pacific. It is apparently the same as the *Erichthus duvaucellei* which Guérin obtained in the Gulf of Bengal, and Claus in the Indian Ocean. Although Claus states (p. 135) his opinion that it is a *Squilla* larva, it is clearly a *Lysioerichthus*, closely related to the various larvæ which have been described. In the larger specimens the integument of the carapace and of the abdominal somites is soft, flexible and leather-like, as in *Lysiosquilla maculata*, and the edges of the somites of the hind body exhibit the transverse dark bands which are so characteristic of this species. The inner spine of the basal prolongation of the uropod is longer than the outer, a relation which is somewhat exceptional among the *Lysioerichthus* larvæ, and also among the adult *Lysiosquillæ*, although the adult *Lysiosquilla maculata* is one of the exceptional species, having the inner spine longer than the outer. The raptorial claw of the larva is long and slender, with traces under the cuticle of eight marginal spines, and as the adult female *Lysiosquilla maculata* has seven or eight, while this number is increased in the adult male to nine or ten, I cannot doubt that this large, flat, soft, transversely striped, widely distributed larva, is the young of the largest of the Stomatopoda, *Lysiosquilla maculata*, which is also flat, transversely striped, soft, and very widely distributed.

#### *The Larva of the genus Coronida.*

I have shown that we are led by the comparative study of the adult Stomatopoda, to believe that *Lysiosquilla* and *Squilla* are the divergent descendants of a *Protosquilla*-like form, with an acutely pointed rostrum, and minute uropods, and with the base of the dactylus of the raptorial claw dilated as in *Protosquilla* and *Gonodactylus*, but armed with marginal spines, and with the hind body depressed as it is in *Squilla* and *Lysiosquilla*,