adults with the larvæ shows that the marginal spines of the telson present features which are of the greatest significance, and as I shall make frequent reference to these structures it will be convenient to give in this place a short description of them. The telson of a Stomatopod is usually furnished with six marginal spines (see Pl. I. fig. 3), which are arranged in three pairs, and which I shall designate as the primary marginal spines. The two nearest the middle line are the submedians; the two nearest the anterior edge, usually the farthest from the middle line, are the laterals; and the one between the lateral and the submedian on each side is the intermediate. Between these six primary marginal spines there are others which are equally large and prominent in the young larvæ, but minute or absent in the adults; these I call the secondary marginal spines.

Analytical Key, giving the more prominent Diagnostic Characteristics of each Genus.

I. Sixth abdominal somite fused with telson; rostrum with acute median and antero-lateral spines.

a. Dactyle of raptorial claw dilated at the base and unarmed; hind body narrow and thick; marginal spines of telson crowded towards posterior edge.

Genus *Protosquilla* (Pl. XVI.).

II. Sixth abdominal somite distinct; rostrum without antero-lateral spines.

a. Hind body narrow and thick.

1. Dactyle of raptorial claw dilated at base, and unarmed; primary marginal spines of telson very large, with one or two secondary spines on each side between the submedian and the intermediate.

Genus *Gonodactylus* (Pl. XIV. fig. 1).

2. Dactyle of raptorial claw not dilated at base, usually armed with marginal spines; submedian spines of telson tipped with movable spinules; from one to three secondary spines between the submedian and the intermediate.

Genus *Pseudosquilla*.

b. Hind body depressed and wide.

1. Dactyle of raptorial claw dilated at the base and armed with marginal spines.

Genus *Coronida*.