

2. Dactyle of raptorial claw not dilated at the base, but usually armed with marginal spines.

(1) Primary marginal spines of telson small, with no more than four secondary spines between the submedian and the intermediate; outer spine of basal prolongation of uropod usually longer than the inner; dactyle of raptorial claw with not less than six marginal spines.

Genus *Lysiosquilla* (Pl. X. figs. 8-16).

(2) Primary marginal spines of telson large, with more than four secondary spines between the intermediate and the submedian; inner spine of basal prolongation of uropod longer than outer; dactyle of raptorial claw usually with no more than six marginal spines.

Genus *Squilla* (Pls. I., II., III.).

In each of these genera there are certain characteristic or typical species, which are sharply cut off from all other genera, but it is difficult to give any absolutely diagnostic generic characteristics, as, in addition to the divergent and typical species, each genus also contains a few species which are more primitive, with the characteristics of the genus very slightly developed, and with features of resemblance to the primitive species in other genera.

The form of the dactyle of the raptorial claw affords a ready means for distinguishing species, and most of the genera are based upon peculiarities of this organ, which furnishes a tolerably satisfactory index of relationship, but gives no clue to the wider and more deep-seated affinities; but as soon as we ignore the preponderating importance which has been attached to the big claw, and take the whole organisation into consideration, we find that there are, in each genus, species which exhibit evidences of relationship to a common type or ancestral form, from which the various genera have diverged, and which was characterised by the possession of small, subcylindrical eyes, an acutely pointed rostrum, a smooth hind body, a short wide smooth carapace, very small antennary scales and uropods, and a telson which was wider than long, with the marginal spines crowded backwards, and the posterior border transverse, or nearly so.

From this primitive form, which is represented at the present day, probably with slight secondary modifications, by the various species which I have associated under the generic name *Protosquilla*, the various genera have diverged, and while it is not at all probable that any species which we know is the actual stem form of the order, yet there is ample evidence to show that this was characterised by the features which the various species of *Protosquilla* have in common, and that it must have been more nearly allied to them than to any other species with which we are acquainted. Thus, for instance, the