

more typical species of the genus *Squilla*, such as *Squilla nepa*, have broad triangular eyes, an elongated carinated carapace with acute spines at its antero-lateral angles, longitudinal carinæ on all the abdominal somites, the appendages of the exposed thoracic legs filiform, and the telson longer than wide, with well-developed marginal spines, of which only the submedians are on the posterior border, and the others lateral. In *Squilla lata* (Pl. III. figs. 1, 2, 3) the eyes are narrow and only slightly enlarged at their tips, the appendages of the exposed thoracic limbs are flat, and the submedian carinæ are absent or obsolete on the first five abdominal and all the thoracic somites. In *Squilla fasciata* (Pl. III. figs. 4, 5) the eyes are cylindrical, not at all dilated at the tips, the appendages of the exposed thoracic limbs are flat and strap-shaped, and the submedian dorsal carinæ are completely absent on the first five abdominal somites; while in *Squilla chlorida* (Pl. II. figs. 1-5), which is not usually regarded as a *Squilla*, but is placed in a distinct genus *Chloridella*, the eyes are constricted at the tips, the appendages of the exposed thoracic appendages broad and flat, and the submedian carinæ absent from all the exposed somites except the sixth abdominal; and in *Squilla (Chloridella) microphthalma* the eyes and appendages are like those of *Squilla chlorida*, but the dorsal surfaces of the exposed somites are smooth, and their lateral edges but faintly carinated, and the telson is wider than long, and the uropods small. In all these species the antero-lateral angles of the carapace are acute, but in *Squilla (Chloridella) rotundicauda* we have, in addition to the wide telson the small uropods and eyes and antennary scales of *Squilla microphthalma*, a loosely articulated hind body, a carapace which is rounded in front as well as behind, and the posterior margin of the telson rounded.

The series is so complete that it is quite impossible to draw any line to separate the genus *Squilla* from the genus *Chloridella*, and all the species must therefore be associated in a single genus *Squilla*. It is easy to find an answer to the question, which term in the series of species of *Squilla* is most primitive, for while the large multi-carinated *Squillæ* are so different from the *Lysiosquillæ* that there can be no question as to their distinctness, it is difficult to discover any characteristics which shall separate *Squilla microphthalma* from the latter genus; but we find that this species does not resemble all species of *Lysiosquilla* to an equal degree, for the genus includes species, like *Lysiosquilla (Coronis) excavatrix* (Pl. X. figs. 8-16), which have, like *Squilla microphthalma*, small eyes and uropods, and flat wide appendages to the exposed thoracic limbs; as well as species which, like *Lysiosquilla maculata*, have these appendages linear and the eyes broad and triangular. We may therefore state with confidence that *Lysiosquilla maculata* and *Squilla nepa* are more divergent than *Lysiosquilla excavatrix* and *Squilla microphthalma*, and that the two genera are divergent branches from a common type, from which both genera have inherited the flat hind body and the many-spined raptorial claw; and that this ancestral form had small eyes, antennary scales and uropods, and a transverse telson.