and he gives at length, on p. 154, his reasons for regarding *Alima* as the young of *Lysiosquilla*. It is true that he regards *Lysiosquilla* as a branch from the *Squilla* stem, and that in this sense he does hold that *Alima* is a *Squilla* larva, but I suppose no one would now regard *Lysiosquilla* as a *Squilla*.

A comparison of these larvæ with each other indicates that they are all derived from a primitive larval type which was hatched from the egg as an *Erichthoidina*, and reached its final form by gradual growth, and an increase in the number of somites and appendages, without any sudden change or the retrograde development of any of its appendages. It was furnished with a deep carapace, which, however, was not folded inwards at its ventral edges, and it was probably armed with a number of secondary spines between the submedian and intermediate spines of the telson, and the edge of the carapace was probably serrated. The most primitive among the recent adult Stomatopoda might be expected to retain the most primitive larval type. We know of no fully grown larva which can safely be referred to the genus *Protosquilla*, but the primitive larva must have been very similar to what we should have if the *Erichthoidina* shown in figs. 1 and 2 of Pl. XII. were to grow up and acquire its full number of somites and appendages, while the carapace and telson remained without change. The *Gonerichthus* larva (Pl. XV. figs. 1, 3, 6, 11) passes through an *Erichthoidina* stage, its appendages undergo no retrograde metamorphosis, the hind body is convex, the carapace is deep but not folded inwards, there are no secondary spines, or only one or two on the telson between the submedian and the intermediate, the primary spines of the telson are long, and the outer spine of the basal prolongation of the uropod is very much longer than the inner, and no specimens have ever been found with marginal spines on the edge of the long slender dactyle. The last four characteristics are also characteristics of the adult *Gonodactylus*.

In *Pseuderichthus* (Pl. XII. fig. 6) the carapace is deep and very slightly infolded along its lateral edges, the hind body is convex, the dactyle of the raptorial claw of the older larvæ sometimes show traces of marginal spines, the outer spine of the uropod is very much longer than the inner, and the primary marginal spines of the telson are very long, the submedians are tipped with movable spinules, and there are only one or two secondary spines between the submedian and the intermediate. None of these characteristics are absolutely diagnostic of the genus *Pseudosquilla*, but as all except the last are true of the adults of this genus, it is probable that all these larvæ are *Pseudosquillæ*, like the one the history of which has been traced by Claus. If this larva hatches as an *Erichthoidina* it must undergo retrograde metamorphosis, since the younger larvæ have no appendages on the third and fourth or fifth thoracic somites.

In *Erichthalima*[1] the carapace is deep, and its lateral edges are infolded over the ventral surface, and serrated, the hind body is flat, the telson is wider than long, there

[1] Claus, Metamorphose der Squilliden, fig. 14.