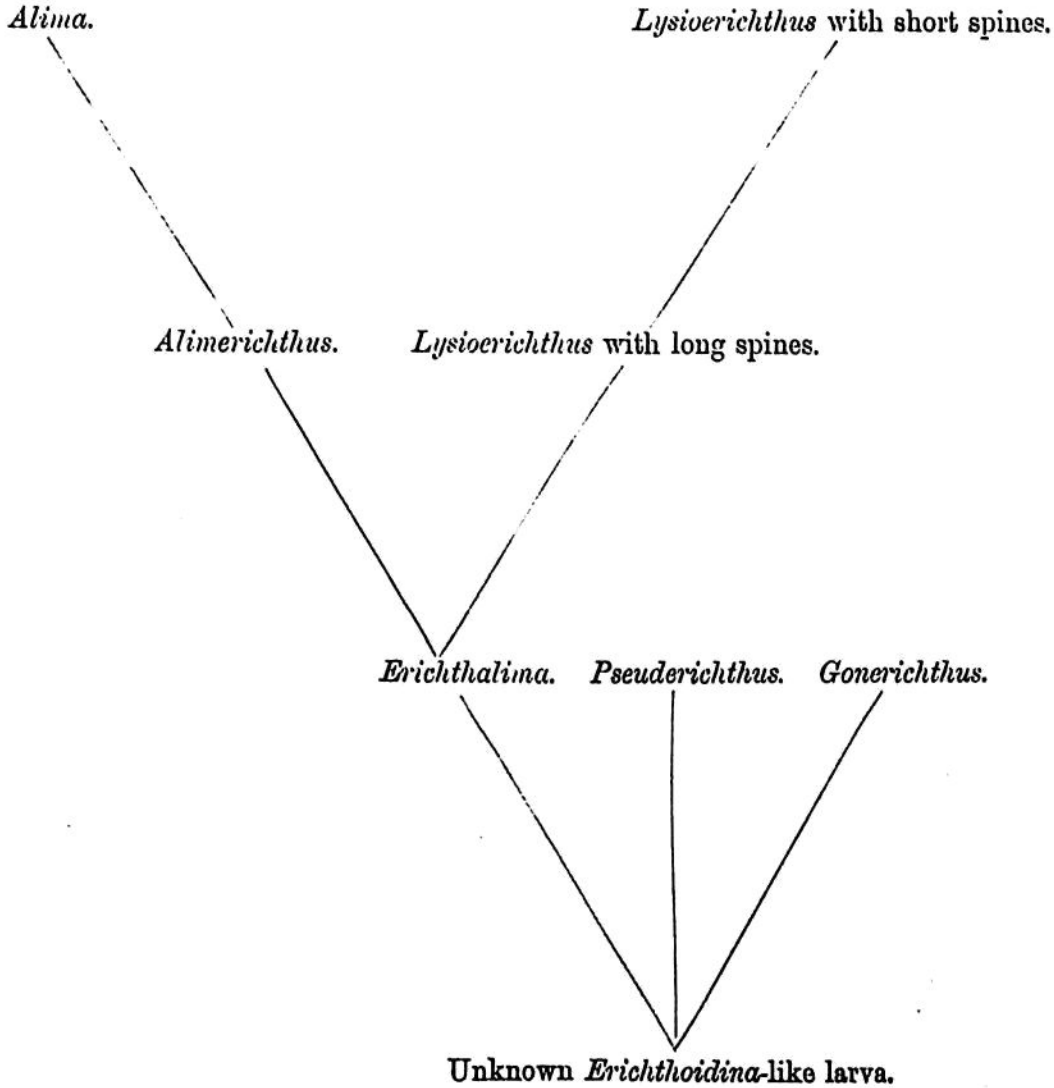
inner is always longest in *Alima*. In *Erichthalima* they are equal, and both very short, as is also the case in some of the more primitive *Lysiosquillæ*, and in *Protosquilla*.

It will thus be seen that *Erichthalima* has certain characteristics which are found nowhere else except in *Alima* or *Squilla*, and others which are found nowhere else except in *Lysioerichthus* or *Lysiosquilla*, and others which are common to both, and others which are found in neither. We must therefore regard it as a more primitive larva than either, equally related to both.

In the *Lysioerichthus* series we have forms which, like *Alima*, have the rostrum and postero-lateral spines long, and others which have them short. And in the *Alima* series we have *Alimerichthus* which has its carapace deep and its telson wider than long, as in *Lysioerichthus*, while the carapace is flat and the telson longer than wide in all the other *Alimæ*.

The relationship between these various larvæ may then be expressed in a diagram as follows :—



This classification exactly matches the one given for the adult Stomatopoda on page 12, and, added to the fact that the few larvæ which have been traced to their