while the genus *Squilla* is restricted by him to those species which, with a similar raptorial claw, have longitudinal carinæ on the carapace and hind body; the eyes not constricted at the tips; the carapace elongated, and the appendages of the thoracic limbs slender and styliform.

The forms which he includes in the genus *Chloridella* are certainly less specialised than the higher *Squillæ*, but the Challenger collections show that they are connected with the latter by intermediate forms in such a way that it is impossible to draw a line between them, and that they do not form two divergent branches, but a single series. *Squilla lata*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 1, 2, 3), is a *Squilla*, according to Miers's definition, while *Squilla chlorida*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 1–5), is a *Chloridella*, but *Squilla fasciata* (Pl. III. figs. 4, 5) is so very similar to both of these species that it is very hard to distinguish from them, and it is intermediate between them in respect to the very characteristics upon which Miers bases his genera. We must therefore enlarge the genus *Squilla* to include the *Chloridellæ*.

*Ontogeny.*—The *Alima* larva is one of the most sharply defined larval types, and we have every reason to believe that all the larvæ in this group pertain to closely related adults. As one of them has been kept by Faxon in an aquarium until it changed into a young *Squilla*, and as all the species of the genus *Squilla* agree with each other in several features which are not united in any other adult Stomatopod; the flatness of the hind body, the small number of marginal spines on the dactyle, the great number of secondary spines on the telson between the intermediate and the submedian marginal spines, and the greater length of the inner one of the two spines on the basal prolongation of the uropod; and as all the *Alima* larvæ, including *Alimerichthus*, agree with each other, and differ from all other Erichthidæ except the anomalous *Erichthalima*, in similar features, we can state with confidence that all *Alima* larvæ are young *Squillæ*, and that all *Squilla* larvæ are *Alimæ*.

While the *Alima* is a highly specialised larva it is, in a certain sense, embryonic, for the fully grown *Alima* closely resembles the young *Lysioerichthus* larva, as may be seen by comparing fig. 4 of Pl. I. with fig. 5 of Pl. XII. The *Erichthus*, in some cases and probably always, hatches from the egg as an *Erichthoidina*, while it is probable that all the *Alimæ* leave the egg in the *Alima* stage; but this is so similar to the young *Erichthus* that Claus was disposed to regard his *Erichthus multispinosus* as an *Alima*, although the fully grown *Erichthus* is very different from the *Alima* at any stage of its development. Apparently the stage which the *Lysioerichthus* passes through, immediately after the *Erichthoidina* stage, has proved to be so well adapted to the needs of the *Squilla* larva that it has been lengthened at both ends of the larval life until both the initial *Erichthoidina* stage and the final *Squillerichthus* stage have been crowded out of its larval life, and the *Alima* hatches as an *Alima* and remains an *Alima* until it changes into a *Squilla*.