

very imperfectly described, and it has unfortunately been lost; but his description and the figures which were afterwards published by Milne-Edwards, show such a close resemblance to *Lysiosquilla excavatrix*, n. sp., described below, that there can be no doubt of their very intimate relationship or of the importance of the differences between them and Dana's *Lysiosquilla inornata*, upon which this author based his genus *Lysiosquilla*, which has broad triangular eyes, large antennary scales, filiform appendages to the last three thoracic legs, and the larva of the closely related *Lysiosquilla maculata* has a short rostrum and postero-lateral spines; while *Lysiosquilla (Coronis) excavatrix* has small subcylindrical eyes, minute antennary scales and uropods, dilated appendages to the last three thoracic limbs, and the rostrum and postero-lateral spines of its larva are very long.

Notwithstanding these important differences the various species agree in many features, such as the presence of numerous spines on the dactyle, and of very few between the submedian and intermediate spines of the telson, in the loose articulation of the wide flat hind body, and the absence of dorsal carinæ. They cannot be arranged in two divergent groups, and it is impossible to draw any abrupt line between them. There can, therefore, be no doubt of the propriety of including them in one genus, as Miers<sup>1</sup> does, retaining Dana's term *Lysiosquilla* for all of them.

The higher and lower forms stand in precisely the same relation to each other as do *Squilla* and *Chloridella*, and there is also a most suggestive similarity in the character of the differences. In fact it is almost as difficult to detect generic differences between *Coronis* and *Chloridella* as between the latter and *Squilla*, or between *Coronis* and the higher *Lysiosquilla*.

The two genera *Squilla* and *Lysiosquilla* are divergent stems from a common stalk, and while the higher forms are quite distinct, the resemblance between the lower forms is no more than we should expect.

While there can be no doubt that all the very wide *Erichthi* with a deep infolded carapace are *Lysiosquilla* larvæ, we cannot state with confidence that all *Lysiosquillæ* have larvæ of this type, for there are no strongly marked and constant differences between the *Lysioerichthus* and the *Gonerichthus* and *Pseuderichthus*, and it is not impossible that some of the narrow elongated *Pseuderichthi* may be *Lysiosquilla* larvæ.

In some of the *Lysiosquillæ*, and possibly in all of them, there are marked secondary differences between the sexes.

*Lysiosquilla maculata* (Fabricius) (Pl. X. figs. 1-7).

The Challenger collection includes four specimens of this well-known and widely distributed species; one full-grown male, No. 1, presented by the king of Amboina; a half-grown male, No. 3, from Amboina, and a mature male and female, No. 2, from

<sup>1</sup> Miers, On the Squillidæ, p. 3.