

from the telson, although its appendage is represented by a minute bilobed bud. This larva therefore has all the appendages of the adult, either functional or represented by buds, and all the somites of the hind body except the sixth abdominal. The outer ramus of the flagellum of the first antenna is now bilobed, and the flagellum of the second antenna is represented by a bud, and the ocular somite is distinct and movable. The rostrum is a little less than half as long as the carapace, and the labrum is still farther back. The width of the carapace between the bases of the antero-lateral spines is $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$ of its width between the bases of the postero-lateral spines, and the carapace with the rostrum makes up almost exactly half of the total length ($\frac{50}{100}$). In other respects this larva closely resembles No. 3.

Larva No. 5, $17\frac{37}{100}$ mm. long, is shown in Pl. IV. fig. 6. The sixth abdominal somite is still absent, and its appendages and those of the three last thoracic somites rudimentary, although those of the third, fourth, and fifth thoracic somites have assumed nearly their final form, and the first antenna has its three-jointed flagella.

Although actually longer than that of No. 4, the rostrum is now relatively much shorter, and only about one-fourth ($\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{5}$) as long as the carapace, and the distance from its base to its tip is less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$) of the distance from its base to the tip of the labrum.

The carapace is still shorter, as compared with the hind body, and with the rostrum, it now makes up less than half ($\frac{49}{100}$) of the total length, although its lateral edges are still straight, and its triangular shape is still retained. The greatest change is in the length of the telson, which is now nearly twice as long as wide.

Larva No. 6, $42\frac{8}{100}$ mm. long, is shown in Pl. VI. fig. 3. It has all the somites and appendages of the adult, although the sixth pair of abdominal appendages are rudimentary. The carapace is still more elongated, and although the rostrum is actually longer than it was in stage 5, it is much shorter both as compared with the total length of the body of which it now makes $\frac{8}{100}$, and also as compared with the carapace, which is more than five times ($\frac{4}{8}\frac{0}{0}\frac{4}{0}$) as long as the rostrum. One of the most prominent characteristics of the fully grown *Alima gracilis* is the great distance of the mouth from the anterior end of the body, and in larva No. 6 the length of the rostrum is little more than one-fourth ($\frac{8}{30}$) the distance from its base to the tip of the labrum. The carapace including the rostrum makes a slightly smaller portion of the total length ($\frac{48}{100}$) than at stage 5, and its lateral edges are no longer straight but are incurved near their posterior ends, so that there is no increase in width in the posterior third of the carapace. In the still older larva figured by Claus, this peculiarity is still more marked, and the broadest part of the carapace is some distance in front of its posterior margin; this is more emarginated in stage 6 than it is in younger larvæ, and it crosses the middle of the sixth thoracic somite. The telson is still more narrow and elongated, and the sub-median spines (Pl. VI. fig. 3), which have become more and more closely approxi-