Squilla (*Alima*), *empusa*. Measurements.	In inches and decimals.	In thousandths of total length.
Measurements on middle line:—		
Rostrum,	·496	153
From base of rostrum to tip of labrum,	·320	101
From tip of labrum to anterior edge of third thoracic somite,	·512	158
Third thoracic somite,	·064	20
Fourth thoracic somite,	·064	20
Fifth thoracic somite,	·064	20
Sixth thoracic somite,	·080	25
Seventh thoracic somite,	·096	30
Eighth thoracic somite,	·112	35
First abdominal somite,	·160	50
Second abdominal somite,	·160	50
Third abdominal somite,	·160	50
Fourth abdominal somite,	·160	50
Fifth abdominal somite,	·048	15
Telson,	·720	223
Total length on middle line,	3·216	1000
Length of carapace on middle line,	1·648	411
Width of carapace between bases of antero-lateral spines,	·704	218
Width of carapace between bases of postero-lateral spines,	·736	228
Width of telson between submedian spines,	·320	99
Width of telson (greatest),	·448	139
Length of abdomen including telson,	1·408	438

specimen, which is shown in Claus's figure 34, has on the dactylus of the raptorial claw two marginal spines besides the terminal one, he derives the provisional specific name from this characteristic.

The Challenger collections contain two specimens of the same larval type; one from the Cape of Good Hope (Pl. IX. figs. 1 and 2), a little older than Claus's larva, and with three spines on the dactylus besides the terminal one, and 25·39 mm. long; and another from the Gulf of Penas, younger than Claus's larva, with only one spine, and 17·57 mm. long. The two specimens, which undoubtedly belong to a single species, differ very slightly from Claus's larva, which may possibly be the young of a distinct species, although the differences are so very slight that it seems best to retain Claus's specific name *Alima bidens* for them all.

Alima bidens is characterised as follows:—The very short and narrow carapace, which has no median dorsal spine, makes with the dorsal rostrum only $\frac{2}{5}$ of the total length, and its deeply emarginated posterior edge exposes the four posterior thoracic somites. The long tip of the slender rostrum is in front of the end of the shaft of the first antenna, and the length of the rostrum is a little more than half the length of the carapace, measured on the middle line from its base. The antero-lateral spines of the carapace are unusually long and divergent; the tips of the long postero-laterals are opposite