

is ample internal evidence, drawn from other structural features, to show that they are *Lysiosquilla* larvæ; and in addition to this indirect but satisfactory evidence, I am now able to furnish more direct proof, as I have reared a *Lysiosquilla*, *Lysiosquilla excavatrix*, from one of those larvæ (Pl. X. figs. 14, 15), and one of the Challenger specimens (Pl. X. fig. 7) exhibits the characteristic transverse pigment stripes and other specific characteristics of *Lysiosquilla maculata*, while another advanced larva of this type (Pl. XI. figs. 6, 8, 9) exhibits the flattened oval thin membranous appendages to the exposed thoracic limbs which is characteristic of the lower *Lysiosquillæ*.

This larval type, for which I propose the provisional generic name *Lysioerichthus*, merges into the *Erichthus* of *Gonodactylus* and that of *Pseudosquilla* in such a way that it is often difficult to decide whether a certain larva is to be referred to the one or the other of these groups, but the *Lysioerichthus* may usually be distinguished from the other *Erichthi*, by the position of the postero-lateral spines of the carapace, which, when seen in profile (Pl. X. figs. 7, 14; Pl. XI. figs. 2, 3) are separated by a wide interval from the dorsal middle line; they are either on the ventral edge of the carapace or else they are much nearer to it than to the dorsal middle line, while the reverse is the case in the *Erichthus* of *Pseudosquilla* (Pl. XII. fig. 6) and that of *Gonodactylus* (Pl. XV. figs. 11, 12). In addition to this feature, which is, I believe, strictly diagnostic, they are also characterised among the *Erichthi* by the width and flatness of the hind body, and by the great depth of the carapace, the lateral edges of which are ventrally infolded, as shown in the figures.

During their younger stages they exhibit a most striking resemblance to the *Alima* larva (Pl. XI. fig. 1; Pl. XII. fig. 4), although this resemblance is entirely lost by the older larvæ.

In addition to the greater number of spines on the dactylus of the raptorial claw they are also distinguished by other features, all of which indicate their identity with *Lysiosquilla*. The telson is wider than long, like that of *Lysiosquilla*, and unlike that of *Alima* and *Squilla*, where it is, almost without exception, longer than wide; and between its intermediate and submedian marginal spines there is usually only one secondary spine, and never more than four. This is true of the adult *Lysiosquilla* also, while in all the adult *Squillæ* and all the *Alimæ* the secondary spines are more numerous.

The outer one of the two spines at the end of the ventral prolongation from the base of the uropod is, with rare exceptions, longer than the inner, as is the case, also with rare exceptions, in *Lysiosquilla*, while the reverse is true without any exception in *Alima* and in *Squilla*.

The *Lysioerichthus* is a true *Erichthus*, although it is the most *Alima*-like of the *Erichthi*. Like the *Alima* the young *Lysioerichthus* has numerous marginal spines on the lateral edges of the carapace, although this characteristic disappears as the larva grows older, while it is retained by the fully grown *Alima* larva. In the very young