

they all died in moulting. The newly hatched young are swept out to sea by the tide, and are widely distributed, and the older larvæ are seldom found at Beaufort, but I have procured a few specimens which serve to connect the youngest stage with a larva nearly an inch long, which changed in the house into a young *Lysiosquilla excavatrix*, so that there is little doubt that all the larvæ of this type found there belong to this species.

The youngest larva which is figured is very similar to Claus's *Erichthus multispinosus* from the Indian Ocean, although it is much younger, nor do they belong to the same species, for Claus's specimen has eight or nine, and ours only three, secondary spines between the intermediate and the submedian marginal spines of the telson, although in other particulars there is the closest resemblance between the two.

It has four distinct well-developed abdominal somites with appendages, while the short fifth abdominal somite is not yet separated from the telson. The flagellum of the second antenna and the appendages of the last six thoracic somites are absent, although the somites are present and equal in length, with the exception of the eighth, which is longer than the others. The rostrum is about as long as the carapace, and it has two or three small spines on its lower surface. The carapace covers all the thoracic, but not the abdominal somites, and its general outline, in dorsal or ventral view, is nearly square, but its length slightly exceeds its greatest width, and its width between the bases of the antero-lateral spines is less than between the bases of the postero-laterals. In profile view (fig. 2) the lateral edges are bent downwards below the level of the ventral surface of the thorax, and the chamber which is thus formed is deepest at its posterior edge, so that the mid-dorsal outline and the lateral edge are wide apart posteriorly, and approach each other in an acute angle at the base of the rostrum. On the middle line of the posterior edge there is a slender spine a little shorter than the rostrum, and about equal in length to the curved, divergent postero-laterals, each of which carries a secondary ventral spine near its base, dorsal to which, on the posterior edge of the carapace, there is a small secondary spine on each side, as well as one on the lateral edge posterior to the base of each of the long, divergent and widely separated antero-laterals, and on the lateral edge about halfway between the antero- and postero-laterals there are two secondary spines. The telson is considerably longer than wide, with its posterior edge nearly transverse, its anterior edge narrow, and with six marginal spines on each side, the first, which is longer than the next five, becoming the lateral marginal spine of the adult, is separated from the second or intermediate by a wider space than those between the others. The eye-stalks are about as long as the eyes, which are narrow with globular tips. The raptorial claw is flat and oval, and there is a large prominent spine close to the proximal end of the carpus.

The next larva which is shown as seen from the left and below (fig. 3) is considerably older and larger, and the marginal spines of the rostrum and carapace have