

its posterior edge, between the submedians. There is one small secondary spinule internal to the base of the lateral marginal spine, another internal to the base of the intermediate, and a third midway between this and the submedian. In figs. 7 and 8 as in the young *Gonodactylus* the outer edge of the proximal joint of the exopodite of the uropod is fringed by nine marginal spines, the terminal one longest, and the outer spine of the basal prolongation is much longer than the inner, but not as long as it is in *Pseuderichthus*. A comparison of the telson of the young *Gonodactylus* with that of the other larvæ which are figured in this paper, will show that none of them except those now under discussion exhibit this resemblance. The *Gonerichthus* larvæ which are here figured are all of them well advanced, and are furnished with large compound gills on their abdominal feet; this, together with the perfect development of their uropods, shows that they are nearly mature, and about ready to moult into the adult form, and as none of them exhibit any traces of marginal spines on the dactylus of the elongated slender raptorial claw, we may feel confident that the adults belong to a genus in which the dactylus is unarmed. It is not probable that a larval type which is so common pertains to an unknown adult genus; the larvæ are not *Protosquillæ*, as the sixth abdominal somite is well developed, and as they have no movable spinules on the tips of the submedian spines of the telson they are not *Pseudosquillæ*. The only remaining genus is *Gonodactylus*, and their structural characteristics all indicate that they are the young of species in this genus. Claus, who has figured two of these larvæ in his figures 21 A. and 21 A'. correctly refers them to *Gonodactylus* (p. 139) although he also refers to this genus two larvæ, figures 20 and 21 B. which are not *Gonerichthi* but *Lysioerichthi*, as he indeed suspects may be the case with the second one, 21 B.

The *Gonerichthus* larva may be distinguished from the *Lysioerichthus* by the shallowness of its carapace, which is not at all infolded, and by the position of its posterolateral spines, which arise very close to the dorsal middle line. It is distinguished from the *Pseuderichthus* larva by the length of these spines, which are at least half as long as the carapace, and also by the fact that the telson is wider than long, and longer than the long outer spine of the uropod.