

and that two allied species of adults may have originated in the same manner from a common type, while their larvæ have remained alike.

Still, after all these allowances, it still remains true that, inasmuch as the larvæ of two closely related species are themselves more closely related by blood than the larvæ of more widely separated species, their bodily structure must exhibit a record of this relationship which can be discovered by study and comparison, and which will agree to some extent with the record presented by the organisation of the adults; the degree of agreement depending upon the completeness of the two records and the correctness of our interpretation.

What then is the natural or phylogenetic classification of the *Erichthidæ* or Stomatopod larvæ when they are studied by themselves and treated as adult animals?

The genera of *Erichthidæ* which have been recognised by the systematists are *Erichthoidina*, *Erichthus*, *Squillerichthus*, and *Alima*, and of these four the first, *Erichthoidina*, is simply a young *Erichthus*, and the third, *Squillerichthus*, a fully grown larva of the *Erichthus* type, so that the genera become reduced to two, *Erichthus* and *Alima*. Of these two genera, one, *Alima*, is much more sharply defined than the other, *Erichthus*, which contains a number of divergent types which admit of definition. Three of these types are represented in the collection by numerous species, and are well known. As it will be convenient to have names for them I shall use names which indicate the adult genera or subgenera to which they are to be referred.

The *Gonerichthus* type, which Claus correctly refers to the genus *Gonodactylus*,<sup>1</sup> for reasons which receive added weight from the study of the Challenger specimens, is shown in Pl. XV. fig. 6.

The *Pseuderichthus* type, which Claus has given very conclusive reasons<sup>2</sup> for regarding as the young of *Pseudosquilla*, is shown in Pl. XII. fig. 6.

The *Lysioerichthus* (Pl. XI. figs. 1-5), which Claus erroneously regards as the young of *Squilla*,<sup>3</sup> is, as I shall show, the young of *Lysiosquilla*. These three groups, together with *Alima* (Pl. I. figs. 4, 5), which Claus regards as the young of *Lysiosquilla*,<sup>4</sup> but which, as I shall show, is confined to the genus *Squilla* and diagnostic of this genus, include nearly all the Stomatopod larvæ, although there are a few larvæ which have a more isolated position, such as the one shown in Claus's fig. 14, which I shall designate as *Erichthalima*, and others which are intermediate between the three *Erichthus* types. The statement on p. 610 and footnote in Claus's *Grundzüge der Zoologie*, that he has shown from the study of alcoholic specimens that *Alima* is the young of *Squilla* will seem to conflict with my own statement that he regards *Alima* as a young *Lysiosquilla*, but a reference to pp. 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, and 154 of his *Monograph* will show that he refers a number of *Erichthus* larvæ to the genus *Squilla*,

<sup>1</sup> *Metamorphose der Squilliden*, pp. 138 and 139.

<sup>3</sup> *Metamorphose der Squilliden*, pp. 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, and 138.

<sup>2</sup> *Metamorphose der Squilliden*, pp. 140-146.

<sup>4</sup> *Metamorphose der Squilliden*, p. 154.