

are numerous secondary spines on the telson between the submedian and the intermediate, and the dactyle of the raptorial claw is armed with several teeth. In this last respect, and in the flatness of the hind body, it resembles *Squilla* and *Lysiosquilla*, and it also resembles all the *Squillæ*, and differs from all the *Lysiosquillæ* in the great number of secondary spines on the telson, while it resembles the *Lysiosquillæ* and differs from all the *Squillæ* except the most primitive in having the telson wider than long. It resembles the most primitive species of both genera in the small size of its uropods, and Claus's description renders it probable that the adult form to which it gives rise has a long acutely pointed rostrum, thus differing from both *Squilla* and *Lysiosquilla*.

The fact that some of its characteristics are shared by the adults of both these genera, while others are confined to one and still others to the other, while still others are not found in either of them, indicates that its adult may be equally related to but distinct from both of them. Its relation to the *Lysioerichthus* and *Alima* larvæ is of precisely the same character.

The *Lysioerichthus* larva probably passes through an *Erichthoidina* stage, with retrograde metamorphosis of the third, fourth, and fifth thoracic appendages. The carapace is very deep, and in the older larvæ its lateral edges are folded inwards, and they are serrated in the younger larvæ; the dactyle usually bears traces of more than six marginal spines, the hind body is flat and wide, the outer spine of the uropod is nearly always longer than the inner, the telson is wider than long, and there are from one to four spines between the submedian and intermediate, and sometimes a larger number in the very young larva.

There is no evidence that the *Alima* larva ever leaves the egg as an *Erichthoidina*. The third, fourth, and fifth, as well as the three following thoracic appendages, are wanting in the youngest larvæ. The carapace is shallow and flat, and its lateral edges are serrated throughout the whole larval life. The dactyle bears traces of marginal spines which are never more than six in number, the hind body is flat and wide, the telson is longer than wide, except in *Alimerichthus*, and there are numerous secondary spines between the submedian and the intermediate.

In the flatness of the hind body and the presence of spines on the dactyle, *Erichthalmia* resembles both *Lysioerichthus* and *Alima*. It resembles the very young *Lysioerichthus*, and *Alima* at all stages, in the serration of the lateral edges of the carapace, while it resembles all *Lysioerichthi* and differs from all *Alimæ* except *Alimerichthus*, in having the telson wider than long. It resembles all the fully grown *Lysioerichthi* and differs from all *Alimæ* in having the carapace very deep, with its lateral edges infolded, and it differs from all *Lysioerichthi* and resembles all *Alimæ* in having more than four spines between the submedian and intermediate spines of the telson. *Lysioerichthus* has the outer spine of the uropod usually longest, while the