the second abdominal somites. The lateral edge of the carapace has a few, five or six, marginal spines, and a well marked dorsal spine. The postero-lateral angles of the abdominal somites end in acute spines, and the inner and longer of the two basal spines of the uropod has a rounded lobe on its outer edge close to its base. The carpal joint of the raptorial claw is as much elongated as it is in *Alima gracilis*, although the telson is no longer than its width. As the adult form is certainly a *Squilla*, closely related to *Squilla nepa* and *Squilla mantis*, it does not seem necessary to give the larva a provisional name.

Squilla (*Alima*), *empusa*.—In order to render the series of *Alima* larvæ more complete, I give two figures, a ventral and a side view (Pl. I. figs. 4, 5), of a larva which is smaller and probably one moult younger than any of those in the Challenger collection.

The drawings were made from the living larva, which is probably the larva of *Squilla empusa*, and the same as the one which is shown in Faxon's pl. vi. fig. 17. It is 3·216 mm. long and the last six thoracic somites increase uniformly in length from in front backwards, and have no traces of appendages; the sixth abdominal somite is absent, and the fifth very short and without appendages. The telson is longer than wide, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, and the four spines between the submedian and the intermediate are nearly as large as the latter. The rostrum is short, and not quite as long as the slightly divergent postero-lateral spines of the carapace, which is oval in outline and nearly as wide in front as behind. It crosses the posterior end of the seventh thoracic somite in the middle line, and the tips of the postero-lateral spines are about opposite the middle of the third abdominal somite. The tip of the labrum is close to the anterior end of the carapace, and the eye-stalks are short, less than half as long as the eyes.

Alima bidens.—Claus has figured and described,[1] under the provisional name *Alima bidens*, an *Alima* larva which is of especial interest, as many of its organs, especially the gills and the dactyles of the raptorial claws, undergo much more complete development during the larval life than is usually the case, and it therefore presents more data than the ordinary larvæ for establishing an identity with some one of the genera of adult Stomatopods.

Although Claus regarded it as the larva of some species of *Lysiosquilla*, I shall show that *Alima bidens* must be referred to the genus *Squilla*, and there is, so far as I am aware, no other Stomatopod larva which exhibit clearer evidences of relationship to a definite adult genus.

It is of course desirable that some one who has the opportunity should actually rear it, and determine in this way the specific adult of which it is the larva, but in the absence of this decisive proof the evidence that it is a *Squilla* could hardly be stronger than it now is.

Claus obtained only a single larva 26 mm. long from the Indian Ocean, and as this

[1] Metamorphose der Squilliden.