

in the older larvæ. The inner spine of the prolongation from the basal joint of the uropod is much longer than the outer one, and it has a rounded lobe on its outer edge. The exopodite is armed on its outer edge with five or six marginal spines. The eyes are pear-shaped and the stalks very long. The mouth in old larvæ is under the posterior fourth of the carapace; the postero-lateral angles of all the abdominal somites are prolonged into acute spines, and the dactylus of the raptorial claw shows traces of five marginal spines.

Alima gracilis is one of the best known and widely distributed Stomatopod larvæ, and any naturalist who has the good fortune to be becalmed in tropical waters should be able to determine the adult to which it belongs without difficulty, as the older Stomatopod larvæ thrive and moult in small aquaria. The very close resemblance between it and the *Alima* from which Faxon reared a young *Squilla empusa* shows beyond doubt that the adult is one of the highly specialized carinate *Squillæ*, and its wide distribution indicates that the adult also is very widely distributed. The most striking difference between it and other *Alimæ* is the great elongation which takes place in the telson during the latest stages. The late appearance of this character indicates that it is shared by the adult, and as there is no known species with a long narrow telson, and as it is hardly possible that an animal which must be one of the largest and most widely distributed of the Stomatopods, should have escaped discovery if it were littoral in its habits, it is probable that *Alima gracilis* is the larva of an unknown, deep-water *Squilla*, with an elongated telson and a long raptorial claw.

The smallest larva in the series from St. Vincent (No. 1) measures $5\frac{26}{100}$ mm. from the tip of the rostrum to the middle line of the telson; the second (No. 2, Pl. IV. fig. 4) measures $6\frac{91}{100}$ mm., the third (No. 3, Pl. V. fig. 3) $9\frac{18}{100}$ mm., the fourth (No. 4, Pl. IV. fig. 5) $11\frac{54}{100}$ mm., the fifth (No. 5, Pl. IV. fig. 6) $17\frac{38}{100}$ mm., and the sixth (No. 6, Pl. VI. fig. 3) $42\frac{83}{100}$, or a little less than Claus' larva,¹ which is a little less than 52 mm. long. This large larva is well known and widely distributed, and the Challenger collection contains numerous specimens from St. Vincent, the west coast of Africa, the Central Pacific, and the vicinity of Cape York.

The youngest larva (No. 1) of the table was not figured as there is no difference, except in size, between it and No. 2, which is shown in Pl. IV. fig. 4. In this larva all the somites of the hind body, except the fifth and sixth abdominal, are distinct, and the outline of the fifth is indicated. The appendages of the sixth abdominal are entirely absent, those of the fifth are rudimentary bilobed pouches, while the first four are well developed and functional, with a very long basal joint, and an appendix interna on the endopodite.

There are no traces of appendages on the last six thoracic somites, and the third,

¹ Metamorphose der Squilliden, pl. viii. fig. 35.