

stages of both types the thoracic region is elongated; there are no traces of appendages on the last six thoracic somites; the hind body is elongated and narrow, and the carapace shallow and flat. This general resemblance to an *Alima* disappears with the growth of the larva, and the fully grown *Lysioerichthus* is not at all *Alima*-like, as its body is short and wide, and the carapace so deep that it covers the sides and part of the ventral surface of the free body, while the hind body also may be bent forwards and entirely covered by the carapace.

These *Erichthi* with a deep carapace and a wide flat hind body are very numerous and widely distributed, and as they are also among the largest of the Stomatopod larvæ we may be confident that they pertain to adults which belong to a widely distributed genus, including many species, some of which are among the largest Stomatopods.

While we cannot feel at all confident that all the genera of adult Stomatopoda are known, it is highly improbable that these larvæ belong to an unknown genus, and we may safely refer them to one of the well known genera. Their large size and the presence of marginal spines on the dactyle exclude *Protosquilla* and *Gonodactylus*, and the depression of the hind body excludes *Pseudosquilla*, and we must therefore refer these larvæ to either *Squilla* or *Lysiosquilla*.

Claus, as I have pointed out, advocates the first view, but the description which follows will show that there is ample internal evidence that they are all *Lysiosquilla* larvæ, and this indirect evidence is rendered all the more conclusive by the fact that I have reared *Lysiosquilla excavatrix* from one of them, while the Challenger collections enable me to trace another to *Lysiosquilla maculata* with nearly equal certainty.

I therefore feel sure that the examination of the descriptions which follow will furnish convincing proof that all these *Erichthi* are young *Lysiosquillæ*, and that all the *Lysiosquillæ* pass through the *Lysioerichthus* stage.

The *Erichthus* larva shown in Claus's figure 14 is very similar to *Lysioerichthus*, but it differs from them all in features in which they all agree with each other, and I shall give farther on my reasons for believing that it is a *Coronida* larva, and therefore equally related to both *Alima* and *Lysioerichthus*.

As I shall soon show, there is reason for distrusting the accuracy of his drawing of the telson of his *Erichthus multispinosus*, which is also exceptional.

*Lysiosquilla (Erichthus) excavatrix*.—At Beaufort, N.C., U.S.A., where only two species of Stomatopoda, *Squilla empusa* and *Lysiosquilla (Coronis) excavatrix*, are known to occur, and where both species are abundant, two types of Stomatopod larvæ are also abundant, and as there is ample evidence to show that one of these, shown in Pl. I. fig. 4, is the young of *Squilla empusa*, it is natural to infer that the other (Pl. XI. figs. 1, 2, 3) is the larva of the Beaufort *Coronis*, *Lysiosquilla excavatrix*, of which Pl. X. fig. 8 represents the adult male. Nearly all the larvæ which I found were in the stage shown in Pl. XI. fig. 1, and all my attempts to rear them in captivity failed, as