

a few larval forms elected from the numerous Challenger specimens which I refer to this genus, or to the subgenus *Coronis*.

Coronis (Erichthus) minutus.—From a collection of larvæ taken in the tow-net at St. Vincent I have selected the series which is shown in Pl. XII. fig. 4; Pl. XIII. figs. 1–8, and 11, all of which undoubtedly belong to a single species. This is shown by their general resemblance and also by the accompanying table of measurements. The length of the four specimens, measured from the tip of the rostrum to the tip of the telson, are as follows:—

	No. 1. 4·16 mm.	No. 2. 5·29 mm.	No. 3. 6·49 mm.	...	No. 4. 10·21 mm.
If the length of No. 1, which is 4·16 mm. be successively multiplied by $\frac{5}{4}$, we shall have the following series of numbers,	4·16	5·20	6·50	8·13	10·16

and the close agreement between the measured and the computed length shows that Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are successive stages, and that there is a stage which is not represented in the collection between Nos. 3 and 4, and that the length of the larva increases uniformly at each moult by one-fourth of its length before the moult. It is hardly conceivable that an accidental collection of unrelated specimens should show such close conformity to a numerical law, and we may safely decide that the larva shown in Pl. XII. fig. 4 becomes transformed, through the stages described, into the one shown in Pl. XIII. fig. 7. This latter larva is so similar to the larva of *Lysiosquilla (Coronis) excavatrix* that the series from St. Vincent may also be safely referred to an adult of the subgenus *Coronis* of the genus *Lysiosquilla*. It does not seem to have been described, and on account of its small size, I propose for it the provisional name *Erichthus (Coronis) minutus*.

The diagnostic characteristics of this species are as follows:—A small *Erichthus* with a broad flat hind body, a rostrum less than half as long as the carapace, and with the postero-lateral spines of the carapace ventral, and without a tooth ventral to their base; the raptorial claw (Pl. XIII. fig. 11) is flat and oval, and there is one large spine on the anterior edge of the carpus close to its proximal end. The telson has six primary marginal spines, the intermediates larger than the laterals and having a minute secondary spinule internal to their bases, and one small secondary spine between the intermediate and the submedian. The outer margin of the exopodite of the uropod has few spines, and the basal prolongation ends in a long slender acute outer spine with a broad base, and a very small inner spine. The carapace with the rostrum makes a little more than half the total length, and its posterior edge, which has a small