

numerous marginal spines, there is little doubt that they are *Lysiosquilla*, pretty closely related to the two which have been described. One of these, an *Erichthus* 14 mm. long, from Bengal,¹ he himself refers to the subgenus *Coronis*, and his *Squillerichthus triangularis* (fig. 13) and possibly his *Erichthus latreillei* (fig. 18) are closely related species.

The Challenger collection contains many specimens of a number of species of this larval type, some of them very broad and short, and others as narrow as a *Gonodactylus Erichthus*, from which they are distinguished by the position of the postero-lateral spine of the carapace, which is either on the ventral edge or nearer to it than to the dorsal middle line, while the reverse is the case in the *Gonodactylus* larva, which also has its hind body convex instead of flat.

One of these *Lysioerichthus* larvæ from a surface collection made by the Challenger at Papua, Japan, is shown in Pl. XI. figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13. It is $\frac{9}{10}$ of an inch long on the middle line, with a minute dorsal spine, a rostrum which is nearly as long as the carapace, small antero-laterals, and postero-laterals which spring from the carapace close to its ventral edge, and reach backwards as far as the middle of the sixth abdominal somite, while all the abdominal somites except the first are exposed on the middle line. The raptorial claw (fig. 13) is flat, broad and oval, and its dactylus shows under the cuticle traces of eight marginal spines. The hind body is as wide as the carapace, and the telson (fig. 11) is much wider than long, with its posterior border angulated and fringed with numerous small spinules between the submedians, the distance between which is about half the greatest width of the telson. There is a small spinule internal to the base of each lateral and each intermediate marginal spine, and one small secondary spine between the intermediate and submedian.

Length of carapace including rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.48 inch.
Length of exposed somites and telson,	.	.	.	.	.42 "
					.90 "
Total length on middle line,	.	.	.	.	.90 "
Length of postero-lateral spines,	.	.	.	.	.26 "

The oval shape of the flattened carpus indicates that this larva is a *Coronis*. There is a general resemblance between it and the one last described, but the raptorial claw is less oval, and in a third closely related larva, collected between Sydney and Wellington, the raptorial claw is still more elongated. This latter larva, which is shown in Pl. IX. figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, is so similar to the one shown in Claus's figure 20, that they must represent related adults, and I am therefore compelled to dispute his identification of his larva as a young *Gonodactylus*.

It is remarkable for the great length of the rostrum and postero-lateral spines, the

¹ Metamorphose der Squilliden, fig. 19.