

and with a wide telson with the marginal spines on its posterior edge. For this genus I have proposed the name *Coronida*, and I have shown that we are acquainted with two species which are to be referred to it. If this phylogenetic generalisation be correct, we should expect the larva of this genus to unite in itself characteristics of both *Alima* and *Erichthus*, and to stand in somewhat the same relation to them as that which the adult *Coronida* bears to *Lysiosquilla* and *Squilla*. We should expect it to be a stem-form from which both of these larvæ may be derived. The Challenger collection contains no larvæ of this character, and so far as I am aware only a single specimen has been observed. This remarkable and interesting form, from the Atlantic, is shown in Claus's figure 14. It is much more advanced than any other *Erichthus* or *Squillerichthus* larva which has ever been described, resembling in this respect an *Alima* larva, and like the advanced *Alima* larvæ it has well developed gills, a long annulated flagellum on the second antennæ, a mandibular palpus, and its first five pairs of abdominal feet are, like those of the *Alima*-larva, more perfectly developed than in *Erichthus*, and it resembles all *Alima* larvæ and differs from all *Erichthus* larvæ in the presence of numerous (twelve) secondary spines between the intermediate and submedian spines of the telson. Like all *Alima* larvæ, and the young and a few of the old *Lysiosquilla* *Erichthus* larvæ, the lateral edges of the carapace are fringed with spines, but these edges are folded downwards and inwards, and in all other respects it is an *Erichthus*. The many points in which it resembles *Erichthus* and differs from all *Alimæ*, joined to many other points of resemblance to *Alima* and difference from all *Erichthi*, render it peculiarly interesting. It is so far advanced that it undoubtedly assumes its adult form after the moult which follows the stage shown in Claus's figure, and the adult rostrum with a long acute median spine is visible under the cuticle. As it has a wide flat hind body and spines in the dactyle it is not a *Protosquilla*, or a *Gonodactylus*, or a *Pseudosquilla*, and the long spine on the rostrum shows that it is neither a *Squilla* nor a *Lysiosquilla*. The telson is wider than long, its marginal spines are crowded backwards, the figure indicates that the sixth abdominal somite is probably fused with the telson, and the uropods are very small, and the two spines are very small and equal.

All its characteristics indicate that it is a very primitive and synthetic type, and while it may possibly belong to an unknown genus, all the indirect evidence which it furnishes indicates very strongly that it is either the larva of *Coronida*, or else of some closely allied form. I propose for it the provisional generic and specific names *Erichthalima synthetica*.

#### *Pseuderichthus and the Metamorphosis of Pseudosquilla.*

Claus has traced to the adult *Pseudosquilla* a long narrow *Erichthus* larva which differs from *Lysioerichthus* in the shape of the carapace, which is narrow and short, and