

Samboangan. Miers has called attention¹ to the fact that in the single female with the large raptorial limbs which he has been able to examine, the spines arming the inner margin of the dactylus, instead of being strong and elongated as in the males, are very short, and towards the base are reduced to little more than small serrations or teeth. The fact that there is the same difference between the raptorial claws of the males and that of the female in the Challenger series would seem to indicate that this difference between the sexes is constant. The raptorial claw of a large male is shown in Pl. X. fig. 1, and that of the female in fig. 2. This difference is the more remarkable as secondary structural differences between the sexes are extremely rare among the Stomatopods. The male of *Pseudosquilla ciliata* is said to be more brilliantly coloured than the female, and the female *Lysiosquilla excavatrix* is larger and darker coloured than the male, but there are no structural differences except the modification of the endopodite of the first abdominal appendage which is found in all male Stomatopods. The sterna of the free thoracic somites of the female *Lysiosquilla maculata* are much thicker and stouter than those of the male, and the median ventral carinæ larger.

The first abdominal appendage of the male is shown in Pl. X. fig. 6. The endopodite is elongated and shorter than the exopodite *ex*, and its terminal joint B is triangular, wider than long, with the inner lobe *h* very much smaller than the outer lobe *a*, from which it is separated by a suture. The inner lobe is nearly circular, with a deep notch on its distal edge; the appendix interna is long and prominent; the movable limb *f* of the forceps is acute and long, while the immovable limb is very small and scarcely visible.

Ontogeny.—The largest *Erichthus* larva in the Challenger collection, a *Lysioerichthus*, is the same as the one shown in Claus's figure 16, and probably identical with *Erichthus duvaucellei*, Guér. It is shown in Pl. X. fig. 7. It is very widely distributed, and the collection contains numerous specimens from various localities in the West Pacific. Specimens were taken in the tow-net between Api and Cape York, between Admiralty Island and the coast of Japan, in the Straits of Mindoro, and at other points, while Claus's specimens were obtained in the Indian Ocean, and Guérin's in the Gulf of Bengal.

Its resemblance to the larva from which I have reared *Lysiosquilla excavatrix* shows that it is a *Lysiosquilla*, and, like *Lysiosquilla maculata*, it is somewhat exceptional, since the inner spine of the uropod is longer than the outer, while most of the adult *Lysiosquillæ*, and most of the *Lysioerichthus* larvae, have the outer spine longest. The raptorial claw is long and slender, and it exhibits traces of eight marginal spines, while the adult female *Lysiosquilla maculata* has seven or eight and the adult male nine.

The abdomen of the oldest larva is marked by the transverse dark bands which are so characteristic of the adult *Lysiosquilla maculata*, and I cannot doubt that this

¹ Miers, On the Squillidæ, p. 6.