

large, widely distributed, transversely banded larva is the young of *Lysiosquilla maculata*, which is one of the largest and most widely distributed Stomatopods. The value of this identification can be much better estimated after examination of the section on Stomatopod larvæ.

Lysiosquilla (Coronis) excavatrix, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 8-16).

Diagnosis.—Body depressed and loosely articulated; whole dorsal surface smooth. Carapace, with rostrum, making $\frac{17}{100}$ of the total length from tip of rostrum to tip of telson. Eyes nearly cylindrical, with hemispherical corneæ. Scale of second antenna about $\frac{4}{100}$ of total length. Raptorial claw of second maxilliped oval, with fourteen or fifteen short curved pointed teeth and a much longer terminal tooth on dactylus, and three movable spines on inner side of base of second joint. Second thoracic somite with a blunt rounded lobe on each side. Appendages of third, fourth, and fifth pereopods ovate, that of the fourth being largest. Sixth abdominal somite with a long acute process on each side, near anterior edge. Telson smooth, nearly rectangular, with one median and two pairs of lateral subacute lobes. Endopodite of sixth abdominal appendage triangular, basal prolongation ending in two simple acute curved spines, the outer much the larger. Larva a long-spined *Lysioerichthus*.

General Description.—The carapace is smooth on its dorsal surface, with the gastric sutures distinct from the anterior edge to the transverse cervical suture, behind which no longitudinal sutures are visible. The space included between the gastric sutures is wide and makes up rather more than two-thirds of the total width of the carapace. This is elongated and slightly narrowed anteriorly, with the antero-lateral angles nearly right angles and the postero-lateral angles broadly rounded. The anterior edge of the carapace is nearly transverse, and it is very deeply emarginated on the middle line behind. Its length on the middle line is $\frac{17}{100}$, and its greatest breadth about $\frac{12}{100}$ of the total length. The rostrum is a little longer than wide and the lateral edges are not angulated, but are strongly convex in outline and regularly curved to the base of the short acuminate tip. The rostrum completely covers the ocular somite, and hides the base of the eyes. The first antennary somite ends laterally in long slender acute spines, which curve outwards and forwards.

The first antennæ are very short and their shafts are hidden nearly to the tips below the eyes, which are small, subcylindrical, with terminal hemispherical corneæ, and are usually directed forwards side by side. The second antennæ are almost as long as the first, and the oval scale is very narrow and short, its length being only $\frac{35}{1000}$ of the total length of the body.

The second joint or propodus of the raptorial claw is broad, with an obscure longitudinal ridge on its outer surface, and when the dactylus is closed the claw is oval and nearly