

movable limb *f* of the forceps, which is furnished with a large muscle which runs up into its hollow base, while its tip is spoon-shaped on its external surface which is opposed to the third portion, the fixed limb, *e*, of the forceps. This is a raised ridge on the flat surface of the appendage, with its tip free, and, in most cases, bent into a hook, which is curved towards the spoon-like hollow at the tip of the movable limb.

In *Gonodactylus* (Pl. XV. fig. 4) the terminal joint A is divided into two lobes, *a* and *b*, by a marginal notch, but the inner lobe is not separated from the outer one by a suture. *Pseudosquilla* has justly been regarded, by nearly all writers on the Stomatopoda, as very closely related to *Gonodactylus*, and the modified appendage (Pl. XV. fig. 10) is very similar indeed to that of the latter genus, as will be seen by comparing the figure with that of *Gonodactylus graphurus* (Pl. XV. fig. 8). In both, the inner lobe of the terminal joint is larger than the outer one, and separated from it by a marginal notch but not by a suture.

The close relationship between *Squilla* and *Chloridella* is unquestioned, and I have shown that the species which have been divided between the two genera really form a single phylum or stem which cannot be divided into two genera. A comparison of the modified abdominal appendage of the male *Squilla leptosquilla* (Pl. I. fig. 2), or that of *Squilla quinquentata* (Pl. II. fig. 6), with that of *Squilla (Chloridella) chlorida*, will show that there is the closest resemblance. In all these the outer lobe *a* of the terminal joint is separated by a suture from the inner lobe, the tip of which is elongated considerably in advance of the tip of the outer lobe, although the more primitive rank of *Squilla chlorida* is shown by the fact that the separation between the two lobes is much less pronounced than it is in the more typical and highly modified *Squilla*. I have shown that the species of *Lysiosquilla* and *Coronis* also form a single phylum, which it is not practicable to divide into two genera, and the character of the modified appendage is as similar in *Lysiosquilla maculata* (Pl. X. fig. 6) and *Lysiosquilla (Coronis) excavatrix* (Pl. X. fig. 12) as it is different from that of *Gonodactylus* and *Squilla*. The terminal joint B is subtriangular, and the suture *c* which separates it from the proximal joint is transverse, while it is oblique in the other forms. The outer lobe *a* is very much larger than the inner *b* and triangular, while the inner lobe is very small and nearly circular, and separated by a movable suture from the outer. The movable limb of the forceps *f* is greatly elongated and is not bent at the tip, while the fixed limb *e* is very small and rounded at the tip.

While no classification can ever be accepted as final, the one which I have expressed in the preceding diagram is at least an approximation to the truth, and gives, so far as our present knowledge enables us to trace it, the genealogy of the species of Stomatopoda, so far as this can be established from the study of the adults.

In most animals we look to the larvæ or embryos for evidence of genetic relationship, more satisfactory and intelligible than any which is furnished by the adults, for it is a