

the generic name proposed by Eydoux and Souleyet for the small-eyed *Squilla*. The genus *Coronida* will therefore include the Stomatopods which have the dactyli of the raptorial claw dilated at the base and armed with spines on the inner margin, and the hind body depressed; while the genus *Gonodactylus*, as thus restricted by the removal of the *Protosquilla* and the *Coronidæ*, will include only the species which have the hind body convex, the dactylus of the raptorial claw dilated at the base and unarmed, and the telson distinct and movable.

In the genus *Gonodactylus* as thus restricted the terminal joint of the first abdominal somite of the male is imperfectly divided, by a marginal notch, into an outer and an inner lobe, which are not separated by a suture (see Pl. XV. fig. 8).

The fixed limb of the petasma is short, and ends in a single acute hook, while the movable limb is abruptly bent outwards near its base.

Gonodactylus chiragra, Latreille (Pl. XV. fig. 4).

This common and widely distributed species is represented in the Challenger collection by numerous males and females from St. Thomas, one male from Bermuda, one male from Station 36, near Bermuda (32° 7' 25" N., 65° 4' W.), by two specimens from Samboangan, and one specimen from Samboangan Bank, besides numerous adult male and female specimens of a closely related but minute variety from near Cape St. Roque. The appendages of the exposed thoracic limbs of all the specimens of *Gonodactylus chiragra* are slightly flattened, and twice as wide as thick, and their edges are parallel and not dilated at the tip. The second joint of the exopodite of the uropod is more than twice as long as the paddle, and it carries about eleven (ten in four specimens, eleven in seven specimens, nine or ten in Heller's specimen from Nicobars, twelve in two specimens) movable spines and one terminal ventral immovable spine.

The terminal joint of the endopodite of the male *Gonodactylus chiragra* is divided by a deep marginal notch into an outer lobe (Pl. XV. fig. 4) *a* and an inner one *b*, which is not separated from the outer one by a suture. The fixed limb of the petasma *e* is short, swollen at the base, and bent inwards at right angles at the tip, thus forming a hook which ends in an acute point. The much longer movable limb *f* is bent outwards in a prominent sharply defined obtuse angle near its base.

There seems to be no room for doubting that the specimens from various parts of the ocean which have been described as *Gonodactylus chiragra* really belong to one species, and that it is very widely distributed throughout the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans. E. v. Martens says¹ that although he has formerly published his opinion that this species is confined to the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific from the Red Sea to Chili, the

¹ Ueber cubanische Crustaceen, nach den Sammlungen Dr. J. Gundlach's, *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1872, Jahrg. xxxiii., Bd. ii. p. 147.