

processes on the four somites of the hind body, and of movable spinules on the submedian spines of the telson. It differs from Mier's genus *Leptosquilla* in the enlargement of the tips of the eyes, and in the presence of distinct submedian carinæ on all the five somites of the hind body.

*Squilla lata*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 1, 2, 3).

*Diagnosis.*—The dactylus of the raptorial limb has six teeth, and the pectinations on the inner edge of the second joint are arranged in an undulating line. Eyes directed forward, nearly cylindrical, with corneal portion hardly wider than base. Appendages of exposed thoracic limbs strap-shaped. Hind body gradually increasing in width backwards to the fifth abdominal somite, which is equal in breadth to one-fourth of the total length. Inner spine of basal joint of sixth abdominal appendage with a rounded tooth on its outer edge, and, on its inner edge, a series of acute dentations gradually increasing in length distally. Rostrum elongated, nearly twice as long as wide. Submedian dorsal carinæ absent on the first and second thoracic and second and third abdominal somites, and obsolete on all the others except the sixth abdominal, where they are well developed. Submedian spines of telson curved at their tips; and flattened, broad and rounded at their bases, with no intermediate dentations. Dorsal surface of telson obscurely marked by curved lines. Paddle of exopodite of sixth abdominal appendage as long as second joint. There is no spine on the dorsal surface of the basal joint of the sixth abdominal appendage. Lateral edges of second thoracic somite acute, those of the third and fourth obliquely truncated.

*Special Description.*—Rostrum twice as long as broad, and ending in a rounded point. Antero-lateral angles of carapace acute, posterior angles rounded, anterior border subacute, posterior border nearly transverse. No median carina on rostrum or carapace, the gastric area of which is only slightly convex. On each side of carapace there is a carina which reaches nearly to the cervical suture, behind which there is a short carina on each postero-lateral lobe. A median dorsal tubercle close to the posterior edge of the carapace. Length of rostrum  $\frac{47}{100}$ , and of carapace  $\frac{205}{100}$ , and of the two  $\frac{252}{100}$  of the total length. Hind body gradually and uniformly increasing in width from in front backwards to the fifth abdominal somite, which is more than twice ( $\frac{251}{86}$ ) as wide as the second thoracic somite. The second thoracic somite has no dorsal carinæ; the third has one lateral carina on each side, but no submedians; the fourth and fifth thoracic somites have very obscure and short median carinæ which converge anteriorly, as well as lateral carinæ. The first five abdominal somites have three lateral carinæ on each side. The first three have no submedian carinæ, while there are short obsolete submedian carinæ on the fourth and fifth, converging anteriorly. The third, fourth, and fifth abdominal somites have each a median dorsal tubercle. The sixth abdominal somite has two well marked sub-