

medians and two pairs of lateral ones, all six ending in spines, while none of the other carinae end in spines. The telson has a broad convex median dorsal ridge which ends behind in a short acute spine, and on each lateral portion there are six obsolete symmetrical curved lines. The posterior border of the telson carries six lobes or teeth, the laterals and postero-laterals acute and straight, while the acute points of the submedians are curved inwards. There is a single rounded lobe between the lateral and the postero-lateral, six between the postero-lateral and postero-median, and none between the postero-medians, the space being filled up by the flattened bases of the spines which meet on the middle line. The sixth abdominal appendage is very large, and the terminal paddle of the exopodite is oval and equal in length to the proximal joint. The endopodite is long, curved, and narrow, and the prolongation from the lower surface of the basal joint ends in a short curved acute outer spine, and a much longer inner spine, which has a rounded tooth on its outer border and on its inner border six or seven acute teeth which increase in size distally. There is no dorsal spine on the basal joint.

The ocular segment is wholly anterior to the long rostrum, and the eyes are directed forwards side by side, and are twice as long as wide and swollen in the middle, although the retinal portion, which is divided by a depression into halves, is a little wider than the base. The first antennae are short ($\frac{2.9}{100}$ of the total length) and their somite ends dorsally in a pair of lateral spines which point forward. The flagellum of the second antenna, including the three-jointed shaft, is nearly ($\frac{2}{3}$) as long as the first, and the scale is $\frac{11}{100}$ as long as the animal.

The width of the carapace between the antero-lateral spines is about half ($\frac{10}{18}$) its greatest width, and almost exactly half its length. The dactylus of the raptorial claw of the second maxilliped is armed with six curved acute teeth, gradually increasing in size distally. The second joint has three movable spines on its inner edge, and the pectinations of its outer edge are arranged in an undulating line, with a convexity under each tooth of the dactylus (see fig. 2 Pl. III.). The appendages of the three pairs of exposed thoracic legs are flat, strap-shaped, and dilated at the tips. The lateral edges of the second thoracic somite are acute and a little curved forward, and those of the third and fourth somites are obliquely truncated, with subacute anterior and posterior angles. The fifth has no angular process. Sexes alike.

Habitat.—Station 190, in the Arafura Sea, south of New Guinea, September 12, 1874; lat. 8° 56' S., long. 136° 5' E.; 49 fathoms; two males and one female taken in the trawl.

Remarks.—This and the following species, *Squilla fasciata*, closely resemble the genus *Chloridella* in the shape of the eyes, and in the flattened strap-like form of the appendages to the exposed thoracic limbs. They agree in many points, as will be shown in the description of the second species, but there are so many well-marked differences that there can be no doubt of their distinctness.