

and the eyes are directed forward, side by side, and swollen near the base. The first antennæ are about equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ ($\frac{28}{100}$) of the total length of the body, and their somite ends dorsally in a pair of acute spines which point almost directly forward. The flagellum of the second antenna, including the shaft, is more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ($\frac{23}{8}$) as long as the first, and the scale is only $\frac{1}{10}$ as long as the animal. The width of the carapace between the antero-lateral angles is about half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of its greatest width and about $\frac{1}{3}$ ($\frac{1}{3}$) of its length. The dactylus of the raptorial claw of the second maxilliped is armed with five acute curved teeth, which are finely serrated on their outer edges and increase uniformly in length distally. The second joint has three movable spines on its inner margin, and the pectinations on its outer margin are arranged in an undulating line, with a convexity under each tooth. The appendages of the three pairs of exposed thoracic limbs are strap-shaped and dilated at their tips. The first thoracic somite is entirely exposed dorsally; the second ends laterally in acute spines which are straight and transverse; and the lateral edges of the third and fourth are rounded, with the postero-lateral angles of the fourth a little more acute than the antero-lateral angles. The fifth is obliquely truncated behind. The endopodite of the first abdominal appendage of the male is broad and rounded (Pl. II. fig. 5), and the outer lobe *a* of the terminal joint is subtriangular, and much larger, but shorter, than the inner, which is separated from it by a suture. The fixed limb of the forceps *e* is as long as the movable limb *b*, and it ends in two hooks on its internal edge, one of which points towards the tip and the other towards the base of the appendage.

Habitat.—Amboina, 15 fathoms; one male.

Remarks.—This species bears a close resemblance to *Chlorida decorata*, Wood-Mason, from the Andamans, and to *Chlorida microphthalma*, Eydoux and Souleyet (*Squilla microphthalma*, Milne-Edwards), from India, but it is readily distinguished from the former by the fact that its telson is smooth below, and with scattered rounded tubercles above, while the telson of *Chlorida decorata* is described as vermiculated above and below by granulated ridges.

The presence of four instead of five teeth on the dactyle of the raptorial claw, and the shortness of the rostrum, distinguish it from *Squilla (Chlorida) microphthalma*, as briefly described by Milne-Edwards; and the presence of five teeth on the raptorial claw, of long acute spines on the lateral edges of the second thoracic somite, and the fact that the postero-lateral angles of the first four abdominal somites are obtuse, distinguish it from *Chloridella microphthalma (depressa)* of Miers. The outline and dorsal surface of the telson are also quite different from Miers' figure, while the whole anterior end of the body, especially the rostrum and eyes, is so different from his figure that there can be no doubt of its distinctness.

The genus *Chlorida*, Eydoux and Souleyet (*Chloridella*, Miers) is characterised by the fact that the eyes are constricted at the tip and dilated near the base. It includes four