

a third, *Chlorida decorata*, Wood-Mason, is very briefly and inadequately described, and the fourth, *Chlorida microphthalmia*, E. and S., by no means satisfactorily known.

Our species would belong to the genus if the shape of the eyes were the criterion, but it is so perfectly connected with *Squilla fasciata*, a true *Squilla*, through the species which was last described, *Squilla lata*, that the propriety of retaining the genus *Chloridella* must remain very doubtful for the present. A comparison of this species (Pl. II. fig. 1), *Squilla lata* (Pl. III. fig. 1), and *Squilla fasciata* (Pl. III. fig. 4), will show that no one of these three species should be placed in a genus which does not include the other two, and as the last is clearly a true *Squilla* I have included all three in this genus.

The comparative table of measurements of the three species which is given at the end of the description of *Squilla fasciata* will also serve to show the close resemblance much better than a description.

#### Genus *Lysiosquilla*, Dana.

*Diagnosis.*—Stomatopoda with the sixth abdominal somite separated from the telson by a movable joint; the hind body depressed, loosely articulated and wide; the dactyle of the raptorial claw without a basal enlargement, but with more than six marginal spines; no more than four secondary spines, and often only one, between the intermediate and submedian spines of the telson, which is usually wider than long; and the outer spine of the ventral prolongation from the basal joint of the uropod usually longer than the inner. The larva is an *Erichthus* or *Squillerichthus*, with the ocular and antennular somites covered by the carapace; the lateral edges of the deep carapace folded inwards over the ventral surface; the bases of the postero-lateral spines distant from the dorsal middle line; the hind body flat and wide; the telson wider than long, and with few spines or only one between the intermediate and submedian spines; and the dactylus of the raptorial claw with numerous marginal spines.

*Special Description.*—I have examined the first abdominal appendage of the males of two species, *Lysiosquilla maculata* (Pl. X. fig. 6) and *Lysiosquilla excavatrix* (Pl. X. fig. 12), and find such great and characteristic difference from *Squilla*, that I do not hesitate to add to the diagnostic characteristics of the genus the statement that *Lysiosquilla* is distinguished by the fact that the terminal joint of the exopodite of the first abdominal appendage of the adult male is subtriangular, with its large outer lobe separated by a suture from the very small inner lobe, and the fixed limb of the petasma very small and not ending in a hook.

Like the genus *Squilla* the genus *Lysiosquilla* includes two minor groups, a highly specialized one and a more primitive and slightly modified one. The single specimen of *Lysiosquilla (Coronis) scolopendra* upon which Latreille based his genus *Coronis*, was