

both the Atlantic and the Pacific, with slight differences between the specimens from widely separated localities, and *Pseudosquilla oculata*, Brullé, from the Canaries and Madeira, may possibly prove to be one of these varieties of *Pseudosquilla ciliata*, but the species of *Pseudosquilla* all need careful revision, as there is evidently considerable variability. Peculiarities of colouration are unsafe guides in the study of preserved specimens, and most of the other marks for the discrimination of species are known to vary. Thus Heller says that his *Pseudosquilla oculata* (*Pseudosquilla ornata*, Miers) may be distinguished from *Pseudosquilla stylifera* (*Pseudosquilla ciliata*, Miers) by the fact that the spine of the uropod is longer than the endopodite, but Miers' figure of *Pseudosquilla ciliata* (Squillidæ, pl. iii. fig. 8) represents the spine as longer than the endopodite uropod, and this is true of the Challenger specimens also.

Genus *Gonodactylus*, Latreille.

Diagnosis.—Stomatopoda with the sixth abdominal somite separated from the telson by a movable joint; the hind body convex; and the dactylus of the raptorial claw enlarged at the base, and without marginal spines. Larva, an *Erichthus*, has the postero-lateral spines of the carapace near the dorsal middle line, the lateral edges not infolded, and hatches from the egg as an *Erichthoidina*, which becomes converted into an *Erichthus* without the loss of any of its appendages.

Remarks.—All the Stomatopods with a dilated unarmed dactylus on the second maxilliped are usually grouped in a single genus, *Gonodactylus*, but the collection of species which are thus brought together is a very heterogeneous one, and little examination is necessary to show that the genus, as usually characterised, includes at least three distinct assemblages of species. The species which have the sixth abdominal somite immovably fused with the telson are obviously more closely related to each other than they are to the other species of *Gonodactylus*, and as this fact should find its expression in the systematic zoology of the group I have placed these species by themselves in a distinct genus *Protosquilla*, retaining in the genus *Gonodactylus* only those species which have the telson movable. In the genus as thus restricted, two species, *Gonodactylus* (*Squilla*) *bradyi*, A. Milne-Edwards, and *Gonodactylus trachurus*, Miers, differ from all the remaining species in many features, such as the small size of the eyes, the scales of the second antennæ and the uropods; the depression of the hind body, and the presence of dentations on the inner edge of the dactylus of the raptorial claw. The propriety of separating these species from the true *Gonodactyli* seems obvious, and as they present many points of resemblance to both *Lysiosquilla* and *Squilla*, especially to the least specialised species in these two genera, I suggest for them the generic name, *Coronida*, compounded from *Coronis*, the generic name proposed by Latreille for the *Lysiosquillæ* with dilated appendages on the exposed thoracic limbs, and *Chlorida*,