

of the telson, as well as slight differences in the colour of the alcoholic specimens from the two previous localities.

Smith says¹ that specimens from the West Indian and Florida Keys do not differ from those collected at the Reefs of the Abrolhos at Caravella, Province of Bahia, Brazil, by Hartt, but he says that "the American species is, however, very likely distinct from the true *Gonodactylus chiragra*, from the Old World," although he gives no reason for this opinion. A. Milne-Edwards² records it from the Mediterranean, and coasts of America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania. Miers says that he has examined a specimen four inches long from New Guinea.

Gonodactylus graphurus, Miers (Pl. XIV. figs. 1, 4, 6; Pl. XV. figs. 3, 8).

Gonodactylus graphurus, Miers, Edw. J., On some new or undescribed Crustacea from the Samoan Islands, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvi. p. 344, 1875.

Gonodactylus graphurus, Miers, Edw. J., On the Squillidæ, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. v., 1880, p. 120, pl. iii. fig. 9.

Gonodactylus graphurus, White, List of Crustacea, Brit. Mus., 1849, p. 85 (no description).

Gonodactylus graphurus, Miers, Edw. J., Malaysian Crustacea, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. v. p. 459, 1880.

Diagnosis.—Dactylus of raptorial claw without teeth and dilated at base. Rostrum with a long slender acute median spine and subacute antero-lateral angles. Hind body wider than the carapace, with its sides straight and parallel. Second thoracic somite partially exposed dorsally. Lateral edges of all the abdominal somites with triangular marginal carinæ with the apices directed backwards. Dorsal surface of the thoracic and first five abdominal somites without carinæ or spines. Sixth abdominal somite with a short unarmed median carina, and three pairs of swollen convex lateral carinæ, all ending in spines, the second or intermediate shorter than the first and third. Telson ending in six acute spines with broad bases, each one with a broad convex longitudinal dorsal carina. Middle of dorsal surface of telson with a protuberant hemispherical eminence, upon which are five very broad convex carinæ, of which the median and submedian end posteriorly in acute spines, while the marginal ones are without spines and shorter than the others. There is a triangular subacute prominence on the anterior edge of the telson on each side, halfway between the middle line and the lateral margin, with a broad convex carina. Paddle of exopodite of uropod half as long as the second joint. Basal joint of uropod with two acute spines on dorsal surface, while its ventral prolongation ends in two nearly equal acute spines, with a rounded tooth on inner edge of outer one near the base. Tergal surfaces of the first five abdominal somites with longitudinal sutures on sides, and a transverse dorsal suture.

General Description.—Carapace flat, hind body convex, and highly polished.

¹ Brazilian Crustacea, *Trans. Conn. Acad.*, vol. ii. p. 31, 1869. ² *Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat.*, t. iv. p. 65, 1868.