

*Colour.*—The alcoholic specimens have the carapace mottled with dark brown pigment, with four sharply defined dark spots close to its posterior edge, six elongated pigment spots on the third, six on the fourth, four on the fifth, and four on each of the first five abdominal somites. Miers says that his specimens from the Samoan Islands were dull olive green, with branchial appendages pink, but those colours are not preserved in the specimens which I have seen.

*Habitat.*—The Challenger collection includes two specimens, a male and a female, from 8 fathoms at Station 186, near Cape York, lat.  $10^{\circ} 30' S.$ , long.  $142^{\circ} 18' E.$  Miers records it from Torres Straits and from other points in Northern Australia, as well as from the Red Sea, Ceylon, Gulf of Suez, Seychelles, Samoa Islands, Amboina, and other localities in the Indo-Pacific region.

*Size.*—Largest male specimen,  $2\frac{14}{100}$  inches from tip of rostrum to middle of telson.

*Gonodactylus glabrous*, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. fig. 5; Pl. XV. figs. 7, 9).

*Diagnosis.*—Dactylus of raptorial claw without teeth, and dilated at base. Rostrum with a long slender acute median spine, and subacute lateral angles. Hind body wider than the carapace, with its sides straight and parallel. Second thoracic somite slightly exposed dorsally. Lateral edges of all the abdominal somites with triangular marginal carinæ with the apices directed backwards. Dorsal surfaces of the thoracic and first five abdominal somites without carinæ or spines. Sixth abdominal somite without a median carina, and with three pairs of lateral carinæ, all ending in spines, the submedian and intermediate being swollen and convex, while the marginal is more narrow and linear. The second or intermediate is shorter than the first and third. Telson ending in six acute spines with broad bases, and each with a sharply defined narrow longitudinal dorsal carina. Middle of dorsal surface of telson with a protuberant hemispherical eminence, upon which are five narrow sharply defined carinæ, of which the median and the two submedian end posteriorly in 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 dorsal surface of the telson on each side, halfway between the middle line and the lateral margin, with a narrow sharply defined carina. Paddles of exopodites of uropods less than half as long as the second joint. The basal joint of the uropod has only one acute spine on its dorsal surface, while its ventral prolongation ends in two nearly equal spines, with an obsolete rounded tooth on the inner margin of the outer one near its base. The tergal surfaces of the abdominal somites have no transverse or longitudinal sutures.

*General Description.*—This species is so very similar to *Gonodactylus graphurus* in every prominent characteristic that the description of that species will serve for this also,