

*General Description.*—The Challenger collection contains one female specimen from Honolulu of this species, which has previously been represented by the single specimen which was obtained by the "Herald" from Matuku, Fiji Islands. It may be distinguished without difficulty from all other known Stomatopods, except A. Milne-Edward's *Squilla brady*, by the long spines which cover the telson and sixth abdominal segment, and from this species by the length of the median spine of the rostrum, and the absence of spines on the inner edge of the dactyle of the raptorial claw.

Transverse diameter of rostrum about equal to its length; antero-lateral spines of rostrum acute, but very slightly produced forwards, and shorter than the median spine, which ends in an acute point opposite the middle of the eye. The carapace is nearly square, as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriorly, and with antero- and postero-lateral angles rounded and alike. The gastric area is slightly convex and its lateral sutures are sharply defined, while the transverse cervical suture is almost obsolete. Carapace wider than thoracic region, and about as wide as the abdomen. First thoracic somite exposed and subacute at lateral edges. Third, fourth, and fifth thoracic somites so articulated as to form a convex dorsal protuberance. Lateral edges of third and fourth obliquely truncated converging posteriorly, with rounded angles. Lateral edges of fifth subacute. The abdomen increases slightly in width from in front backwards, but not so rapidly as in White's figure. The abdominal somites have faintly marked marginal carinae or ridges, and the first four have on each side, at about one-third of the distance from the lateral edge to the middle line, a small sharply defined indentation. The sixth abdominal somite is immovably united to the fifth as well as to the telson, although the sutures are distinctly visible. The first four abdominal somites are smooth dorsally, as is also the anterior half of the fifth, a transverse line separating it from the posterior half, which is armed by about six transverse rows of numerous short spines, which increase in length and in the definiteness of the transverse rows as they approach the posterior margin of the somite. The dorsal surface of the sixth abdominal somite is armed with very numerous (about fifty-six) long cylindrical spines, each of which ends in a blunt rounded tip with a perforation from which a soft tubular fleshy process protrudes. Eight of these spines are arranged in a transverse line along the posterior border of the somite, and are arranged symmetrically in pairs with reference to the middle line, about twenty more form an anterior transverse band which, starting at the postero-lateral angle, runs obliquely forwards to the anterior edge of the somite, along which it is continued across the middle line. The triangular antero-lateral area, external to this line, is occupied by about fourteen crowded spines on each side.

The suture between this somite and the telson is distinct, but immovable, and bordered by a raised ridge.

The central area of the telson is occupied by twenty-two similar long spines, with fleshy appendages, symmetrically arranged with reference to the middle line, and so