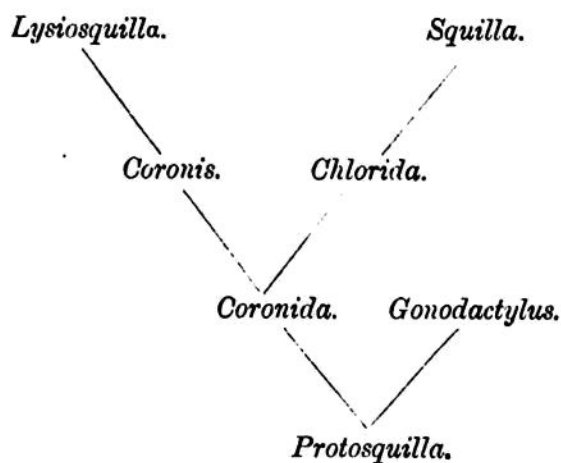


minutely spinulose on its posterior margin, a characteristic which is exactly duplicated in *Protosquilla guerini*.

The two species differ from *Protosquilla* in the absence of antero-lateral spines on the rostrum, and the enlargement of the tips of the eyes, and from both *Protosquilla* and *Gonodactylus* in the presence of spines on the inner edge of the dactyle of the raptorial claw, and the depression of the hind body; resembling both *Squilla* and *Lysiosquilla* in these features.

The relationships of *Coronida* are therefore expressed in the accompanying diagram.



Diagnosis.—Hind body depressed, dactylus of raptorial claw dilated at base, and armed with spines on its inner edge. Rostrum ending in a small median spine. Antennary scales and uropods very small. Terminal segments of hind body and telson thickly set with small spines. Carapace flat and nearly rectangular.

Coronida bradyi (A. Milne-Edwards).

Gonodactylus bradyi, A. Milne-Edwards, Fonds de la Mer, vol. ix., 1869, p. 137, pl. xvii. fig. 11; Miers, E. J., On the Squillidæ, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. v., 1880, p. 117.
Gonodactylus bradyi, Miers, E. J., Crustacea from Mauritius, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., January 5, 1884, p. 16.

Coronida trachura.

Gonodactylus trachurus, Miers, E. J., Crustacea from Mauritius, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., January 5, 1884, p. 16.