

Size.—Males from two to three inches long; females from two and one-half to four inches long.

Colour.—Males transparent, with small dark brown pigment spots uniformly distributed, giving the body a greyish tint; females more opaque and of a dark olive brown, nearly black, colour.

Remarks.—This species seems to be very closely related to *Lysiosquilla polydactyla*, but there can be no doubt of its specific distinctions.

Genus *Pseudosquilla*, Guérin.

Diagnosis.—Stomatopoda with the sixth abdominal somite separated from the telson by a movable joint; the hind body smooth, convex, and narrow; the dactyle of the raptorial claw without a basal enlargement, and with few marginal spines or none; the submedian spine of the telson long, and tipped with movable spinules, with usually a single secondary spinule, sometimes two, three, or four, between the submedian and intermediate marginal spines; the terminal joint of the first abdominal appendage of the male imperfectly divided by a marginal notch into an inner and an outer lobe; larva an elongated narrow *Erichthus*, with a short narrow carapace, with the postero-lateral spines near the dorsal middle line, and the lateral edges slightly or not at all infolded; the telson longer than wide, with long submedian spines; the proximal joint of the exopodite of the uropod with numerous spines, and the outer spine of the basal prolongation much longer than the inner and longer than the telson.

Pseudosquilla ciliata, Miers (Pl. XV. fig. 10).

Pseudosquilla ciliata, Miers, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. v. p. 108, pl. iii. figs. 7, 8.

The Challenger collection includes two specimens of this well-known species, a male and a female, from 2 fathoms depth at St. Thomas, and also a male from the reefs at Honolulu.

The raptorial claws, the spines of the telson, and the paddles and spines of the uropods retain, in the alcoholic specimen, the bright cherry red colour which, according to G. Clark, is exhibited by the living animal. The alcoholic specimens also have eye-like spots of black pigment near the lateral edges of the third thoracic and first abdominal somites, and another on the dorsal surface of the base of the telson on the middle line. The occurrence of this Pacific species at St. Thomas is a remarkable fact in the distribution of the Stomatopoda, but it will probably be found to be widely distributed throughout the Atlantic as well as the Pacific, for Von Martens records it from Cuba. The specimens from St. Thomas agree perfectly in measurements as well as in most other respects with the one from Honolulu. The only differences which I have been able to detect are the following: the paddle of the exopodite of the uropod is about as long as the second joint in the specimens from the Pacific, while it is a little shorter in the two