

except as regards the following features. The median spine of the rostrum of *Gonodactylus glabrous* reaches halfway to the tips of the eyes (see fig. 7). The carapace almost completely covers the fifth thoracic somite. The transverse cervical suture crosses the middle line of the carapace close to its posterior edge. The postero-lateral angles of the third and fourth as well as the fifth abdominal somite rectangular. The sixth abdominal somite has no median carina. The marginal carinæ of this somite are not swollen, and the intermediate and submedian carinæ are much less swollen than they are in *Gonodactylus graphurus*, especially towards their posterior ends (compare fig. 5 of Pl. XIV. with fig. 4). The abdominal somites have no transverse or longitudinal sutures. The telson is nearly ( $\frac{146}{151}$ ) as long as wide, and its various dorsal carinæ are all of them more sharply defined than they are in *Gonodactylus graphurus*, as will be seen by comparing fig. 5 with fig. 4, and they are very little or not at all swollen, so that the exposed spaces on the dorsal surface of the telson, between the carinæ on the median elevation as well as those between the carinæ on the lateral portions of the telson, are much wider than the carinæ themselves. The outlines of the bases of the marginal spines of the telson are nearly straight, and they lack the swelling convex curves of the graceful outline of the telson of *Gonodactylus graphurus*. The dorsal surface of the basal joint of the uropod has only one acute spine, and the paddle of the exopodite is considerably less than half ( $\frac{12}{18}$ ) as long as the second joint, when measured on the dorsal surface. The tip of the second joint of the first antenna is exposed in front of the eye. In all other respects the species conforms to the general description of *Gonodactylus graphurus*.

*Locality.*—The Challenger collection contains one female specimen from Samboangan Reefs.

*Size.*—The total length from the tip of the rostrum to the middle point of the posterior edge of the telson is  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches.

*Colour.*—In the alcoholic specimen there is much less pigment than there is in *Gonodactylus graphurus*, and this is restricted to small sharply-defined symmetrical eye-like black spots, of which there are six in the cardiac area of the carapace, two on the sixth, and two on the seventh thoracic somite, four on the eighth, and six on each of the first five abdominal somites.

*Remarks.*—This species may be recognised by its very close and striking resemblance to *Gonodactylus graphurus*, from which it may be distinguished without difficulty by the absence of sutures on the abdominal terga, by the absence of a median dorsal carina on the sixth abdominal somite, as well as by the fact that all the dorsal carinæ on this somite and on the telson are more sharply defined and less swollen and rounded than they are in this species.

While it is a little closer than *Gonodactylus graphurus* to *Gonodactylus chiragra*, there is little difficulty in distinguishing it from the latter species by the presence of six well-developed marginal spines upon the telson, and of four carinæ upon the central