

THE  
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

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ZOOLOGY.

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REPORT on the STOMATOPODA collected by H.M.S. Challenger during the Years 1873-76. By W. K. BROOKS, Associate Professor of Zoology and Director of the Marine Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Stomatopoda are restricted to shallow waters, and as the small collection which was brought home by the Challenger, and entrusted to me for examination, contains no startling novelties, my first feeling, after my preliminary examination, was disappointment at the absence of any unfamiliar type, but this soon gave way to a feeling of excited interest after the discovery that the material in my hands furnished the most ample opportunities for tracing out, with great completeness, the phylogenetic and ontogenetic history of this small and compact order of Malacostraca.

The order Stomatopoda includes about sixty species of adults, and an equal or greater number of larvæ, from the tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Some of the species, like *Gonodactylus chiragra*, range over the whole of this area, while others, like *Squilla nepa*, are distributed over the bottoms between the coast of Chili on the one side and the coasts of China and Africa on the other, or like *Squilla empusa*, between Rhode Island, U.S.A., and Africa. They are usually found in very shallow water, and, with the exception of the specimen of *Squilla leptosquilla* taken in the trawl by the Challenger in the Celebes Seas from a depth of 115 fathoms, and a specimen of *Lysiosquilla armata* which S. I. Smith found in the stomach of a *Lopholatilus* from 120 fathoms, they are all from very moderate depths, and the wide distribution of many of the species is undoubtedly due to the great length of their