Total length of female specimen from Samboangan Reefs, Measurements on middle line: Rostrum,	2·05 -17 -51 -68	83 249 332
Carapace, including rostrum, Carapace, including rostrum, From posterior edge of carapace to posterior edge of third thoracic somite.	·51 ·68	249
Carapace,	·51 ·68	249
Carapace, including rostrum,	·68	20000000
From posterior edge of carapace to posterior edge of third thoracic somite.		332
somite	-10	
somite	.10	
somite,		49
From posterior edge of third to posterior edge of fourth thoracic		1
somite,	·10	49
From posterior edge of fourth to posterior edge of fifth thoracic	10	1
somite,	·10	49
	.12	59
First abdominal somite,	.13	63
Second abdominal somite,	·13	63
Third abdominal somite,	·13	63
Fourth abdominal somite,	·18	88
Fifth abdominal somite,		78
Sixth abdominal somite,	·16	
Telson on middle line,	·22	107
Total length of hind body,	1:37	668
Total length on middle line,	2.05	1000
Greatest length of telson,	30	146
Width of rostrum,	.15	73
Width of carapace at antero-lateral angles,	$\cdot 25$	122
	.35	171
Width of third thoracic somite, Width of fourth thoracic somite,	.39	190
Width of fourth thoracic somite,	.39	190
Width of fifth thoracic somite,	.39	190
Width of first abdominal somite,	.39	190
Width of second abdominal somite,	.39	190
Width of third abdominal somite,	.39	190
Width of fourth abdominal somite,	.39	190
Width of fifth abdominal somite,	.39	190
Width of sixth abdominal somite between postero-lateral spines,	.32	156
Width of telson between submedian spines,	.08	39
Width of telson between intermediate spines,	.22	107
Width of telson (greatest),	22/2010	151
Length of paddle of exopodite of uropod on dorsal surface,	·31 ·12	58
Length of second joint of exopodite of uropod on dorsal surface, .	77	137
	·28	137

prominence, which is more protuberant both in Gonodactylus glabrous and in Gonodactylus graphurus than it is in Gonodactylus chiragra.

The very close resemblance between the three species shows their close relationship, and it is quite possible that future discoveries may reveal so many transitional forms that the sharp lines between the species will break down, but in the present state of our knowledge of the group I think we are compelled to recognise the three as distinct species.