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WOOD-MASON



NINE SPECIES OF SQUILLIDAE

FROM THE COLLECTION IN THE

INDIAN MUSEUM



FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS
OF
NINE SPECIES OF SQUILLIDÆ

FROM THE COLLECTION IN THE
INDIAN MUSEUM

BY THE LATE

JAMES WOOD-MASON.

LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM, AND LATE PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY
IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BENGAL



CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM
1895.

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PREFACE.

It was the intention of my late friend and immediate predecessor James Wood-Mason, to write a Descriptive Catalogue of the collection of Crustacea in the Indian Museum.

To this end he had collected a very comprehensive Crustacean literature, and had set in motion a scheme for extracting in a handy form, the references contained therein.

He had also roughly sorted the whole collection into its component great-groups, and had made a large number of identifications.

In short he had, before his sad and premature death, collected the material, and laid the foundations, of a work that, had he lived, would have been something more than a monograph of the Indian Crustacea.

The only group, however, the arrangement of which he had systematically undertaken for the proposed Catalogue, was the *Stomapoda*.

In this Order he had not only named, and finally arranged in their cabinet, the species of the four genera *Leptosquilla*, *Lysiosquilla*, *Chloridella*, and *Squilla*, but he had also had prepared four elaborate plates of certain species, both new and already known.

These plates were seen through the press by myself in 1893, and would then, with the sanction of the Trustees, have been published, but that I knew of the existence of certain rough manuscript notes which referred to them, and which, I hoped, might be found to contain an account of the collection of *Stomapoda* sufficiently complete to furnish, with these plates, a small instalment of the Catalogue of Crustacea — an instalment with which my friend's name might have been definitely associated.

But after careful and repeatedly renewed examination of the manuscripts — which consist entirely of rough laboratory notes, scored and corrected and contracted as such notes must always needs be — I find myself quite unable to present them, at present, in anything like the form that their author would have designed them to take in his proposed Catalogue.

I have, therefore, though with great reluctance, abandoned the attempt to edit them as part of the Catalogue; but in order to avoid further delay in the issue of the four plates, I have recommended their immediate publication along with the author's descriptions, so far as I have been able to collect them, of the species figured.

INDIAN MUSEUM,
Calcutta, 1st June, 1895.

A. ALCOCK, SURGEON-CAPTAIN,
Superintendent.

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS
OF
NINE SPECIES OF SQUILLIDÆ.

LYSIOSQUILLA SPINOSA, (Wood-Mason).

Plate I. figs. 1-3.

Coronis spinosa, Wood-Mason, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1875, p. 232.

Squilla indefensa, Kirk, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, (5) II. p. 466; and Tr. N. Z. Inst., 1879, Vol. XI. p. 394, woodcut, and p. 401; and Filhol, Passage de Vénus, Miss. de l'île Campbell, (Crust. N. Z.) p. 436, pl. liv. fig. 3 (bad).

Lysiosquilla spinosa, Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1880, (5) V. p. 12.

Coronis tricarinata, Gray (ined.), White, List Crust. Brit. Mus., 1847, p. 85.

Hab. — Andaman Sea and New Zealand.

The Andaman agrees exactly with the New Zealand specimen.

No. $\frac{3053}{5}$. One female from Dunedin, N. Z., presented by Captain F. W.

Hutton.

No. $\frac{3052}{5}$. One female from Port Blair, presented by James Wood-Mason.

LYSIOSQUILLA MULTIFASCIATA, n. sp., Wood-Mason.

Plate I. figs. 4-7.

Rostrum trapeziform, only a little longer than broad, covering the basal third of the eye-peduncles; its basal portion with its slightly concave or sinuous sides distinctly convergent to the antero-lateral angles, which are a little greater than right-angles and obtuse; its spinous apical portion extending to the margin of the corneæ.

A pair of slender conical spines on the superolateral face of the antennular ring. The nauplius eye is minute and unarmed (no ridge-like tubercle).

Penultimate joint of the raptorial legs armed with four spines at base: last joint very unequally biangulated on the outer edge, near the base, the second angulation being greatly expanded; armed on the inner edge of one limb with five, and of the other with six teeth, of which the first is minute (not quite half the

size of the second), the second is somewhat smaller than the third, the third is subequal with the fifth, the fourth is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the fifth, and the sixth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the fourth.

Of the appendages of the three last pairs of thoracic limbs the first and second are broadly oval and unequal, the former being smaller than the latter; and the third is narrowly oval and intermediate in length between the first and second. The telson is armed (1) on the upper surface with a transverse row of five sharp spines; (2) on the posterior margin with the usual three pairs of spines, of which the submedians are indistinguishable in form and size from the spinules between them and the sublaterals, and the sublaterals are shorter than the laterals; (3) below and internal to the submedians with a pair of movable spines; (4) between the movable spines with eight spinules, exclusive of a microscopically minute one in the middle line; (5) between the submedian and sublateral with three equidistant spinules; (6) between the sublateral and lateral with one spinule.

Colours in spirit: warm luteous, banded and marked with black-brown. The rostrum is speckled with fuscous, with a spot or imperfect cross-band of the ground colour near the anterior end. The carapace bears three cross-bands, of which the two anterior are indistinct and confused and are composed of fuscous mottling and speckles, and the posterior is distinct and well-defined and darkest in the lateral lobes. The second to the eighth free terga bear each two cross-bands, one narrow and paler, pointed at both ends, and not reaching the outer margin; and one broader and darker, which not only extends to the outer margin, but is continued on to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The tenth free tergum bears only the posterior band, and the telson a semicircular blotch, divided along the middle into two parts which are separated from one another and symmetrically marked by the ground colour. The basal joint of the caudal appendages is marked on the upper surface with an obsolescent black blotch; the whole of the basal joint and rather less than the inner third of the terminal joint of the exopodite, and the expanded portion of the endopodite are black on both sides.

Total length 44 millim.

No. $\frac{3342}{7}$. One female from Bombay. Deposited by the Bombay Natural History Society.

SQUILLA FOVEOLATA, n. sp., Wood-Mason.

Plate II. fig. 1.

Dorsal integument covered with a coarsely foveolate or reticulate sculpture, which on the median lobe of the carapace and on the middle third of the free thoracic and of the first to the fifth abdominal terga is so coarse as to obscure the longitudinal ridges.

Rostrum parabolic, broader than long, with a longitudinal median carina. Eyes small, about the same size and apparently of the same form as in *S. chlorida*, Brooks; their peduncles are broader than the corneæ, bulging on both sides, but especially on the inner side near the base; their corneæ distinctly bilobed, each lobe almost hemispherical: anterior margin of dorsal arc of optic ring produced into two squarish diverging processes, somewhat resembling the upper half of a St. Andrew's cross: dorsal arc with upper margin triangular or pointed, semi-oval, the ventral surface roof-shaped, the ridge terminating posteriorly in a small tubercle—the remains of the defensive spine of the nauplius eye, of which no trace is to be detected. The greater diameter of the cornea is contained $7\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length of the antennal scale.

Processes of the antennular ring simple and lamellar, with arched free margin. Median longitudinal ridge of anterior lobe of carapace forked midway between its anterior end and the distinct dorsal tubercle: the spines of the antero-lateral angles barely reach the level of the postfrontal depression.

Great raptorial limbs with the outer margin of the dactylopodite faintly sinuous, and the inner margin armed with six teeth, which are separate to their bases; the dorsal crest of the carpopodite entire; and the outer and lower apex of the meropodite rounded.

Carapace subangulate at the junction of its lateral and postero-lateral margins.

The lobes of the outer ends of the fifth thoracic tergum are small and subequal, acute, the anterior curved forwards, but placed below the level of the posterior: those of the sixth tergum are large, squarish, and divergent, the posterior the broader and with the angles rounded off: those of the seventh tergum are very unequal, the anterior being small, acute, and triangular, the posterior being of the same size and form as the corresponding one in the preceding somite; anterior angle of the eighth about half as large again, but of much the same form as the anterior in the preceding somite. Interrupted dorsal cariniform tubercles on the second to the fifth abdominal terga.

Of the abdominal carinæ the third to the sixth lateral, the third or fourth to the sixth sublateral, and the fourth to the sixth submedian terminate in a spine.

Telson distinctly longer than broad, with exceedingly acute marginal spines: six denticles between the submedian, arranged three on each side of the median fissure, which is nearly twice the length of the fissures that separate the denticles from one another: seven rather larger denticles between the submedian and sublateral spine of each side, the line of the denticles concave: one denticle between the sublateral and lateral spines of each side: median carina scarcely interrupted.

Stridulating organ well developed.

No. $\frac{3332}{9}$. One male and five females from Hongkong, presented by Mr. Denny.

No. $\frac{7705}{6}$. One female from the Yé River entrance, Gulf of Martaban, presented by the Marine Survey of India.

SQUILLA SUPPLEX, Wood-Mason.

Plate II. fig. 2, and Plate III. fig. 2.

Squilla supplex, Wood-Mason, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1875, p. 232, ♂; and Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1880, (5) V. p. 20.

Hab.—Bombay.

Dorsal integument of carapace, free thoracic terga, and abdomen quite smooth between the longitudinal carinæ.

Rostrum parabolic, rounded and truncate at the free end, broader at the base than long, with raised lateral margins and a longitudinal carina.

Eyes moderate, distinctly divided into two subequal lobes, the outer of which is somewhat the more produced.

Anterior end of optic ring, from above, with convergent sides and squarely truncate extremity.

Median ridge of anterior lobe of carapace as in *S. interrupta*, that is to say, with the forked part rather shorter than the interval between it and the dorsal papilla, and the bases of its prongs wanting. The antero-lateral spines do not reach the level of the post-rostral depression.

Great raptorial limbs with the outer margin of the dactylopodite regularly arched and notched near the base, and with the inner margin armed with five regularly curved and well separated teeth; with the dorsal crest of the carpopodite entire; and with the outer and lower apex of the meropodite rounded.

Only the first and second thoracic limbs are furnished with exopodites.

Lobes of the outer ends of the fifth thoracic tergum on the same level, separated from one another at base by only a very narrow cleft; the anterior acute and forwardly curved, the posterior short and rounded at the extremity: those of the sixth and seventh terga obliquely truncated, with rounded angles, the posterior of which is the more produced: the single (anterior) lobes of the eighth tergum are triangular and acute.

The fifth thoracic tergum bears a pair of submedian longitudinal carinæ, with minute traces of sublaterals and of the short oblique ridges to be seen on the three succeeding terga.

The sixth, seventh and eighth thoracic terga have each a pair of submedian and a pair of sublateral carinæ, with a short oblique ridge, on each side, between the two.

The first to the fifth abdominal terga each bear nine carinæ, namely one dorsal, two submedian, two sublateral, two lateral, and two marginal, of which all the marginal, the second to fifth of the lateral, the fifth of the sublateral, and the fifth of the submedians terminate in a spine.

The sixth abdominal tergum bears the usual six pairs of spiny ridges.

The telson, though at first sight very different in appearance from that of any of the preceding, is really built upon the same plan. On each side of the median carina is a line of impressed marks, the two lines converging posteriorly. The ridge of each submedian tooth is produced forwards upon the disk of the telson about to the level of the notch in the median carina, and is distinctly wavy in its anterior half. External to the long ridge thus formed, on each side, is a series of three or four short curved radiating ridges, and in front of these, in the antero-lateral angle, the surface is marked with a few scattered punctuations. There are three or four denticles, divided by a notch into two groups, between the submedian and sublateral spines on each side, in a concave line; a marginal tooth is represented by a distinct notch.

The under surface presents very faint traces of the original punctate and impressed sculpture, and none, except it be a convex elevation, of the postanal crest.

No. $\frac{3048}{5}$. A male from Bombay, the type of the species, presented by Dr. F. Stoliczka.

SQUILLA STRIDULANS, n. sp., Wood-Mason.

Plate II. fig. 8, and Plate III. fig. 1.

Squilla stridulans, Wood-Mason, n. sp., Alcock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May 1894, p. 410.

Dorsal integument foveolate-rugose, the sculpture coarser on the median lobe of the carapace and between the sublateral carinæ of the free thoracic and abdominal terga than at the sides. Rostrum oblong, with slightly convergent concave and upturned sides, rounded antero-lateral angles, and concave or straight or slightly arched anterior margin, without longitudinal ridge, but with a slightly rounded elevation in the middle.

Eyes large, asymmetrical in themselves, both lobes being greatly produced, the major diameter of their corneæ contained two and a half times in the antennal scale.

Processes of antennular ring curved, sharp, submucronate-triangular.

Anterior end of ventral arc of optic ring weakly arched, with a small subacute tooth at each antero-lateral angle, ventrally convex posteriorly, the nauplius eye persistent on the anterior slope of the convexity.

Median dorsal ridge of anterior lobe of carapace forked just in front of the dorsal tubercles, the prongs of the fork straight, contained about $2\frac{7}{10}$ times in the whole ridge. Carapace obtuse-angulated at the junction of the lateral and postero-lateral margins.

The acute lobes of the outer ends of the fifth thoracic tergum are separated by a wide notch, the anterior lobe tending towards the ventral position; the anterior lobe of the outer end of the sixth tergum is squarish, with the hinder angle acute.

The dorsal crest of the carpopodite of the great raptorial limbs is entire. The dactylopodite is weak and slender, its outer margin level for a short distance at the very base, whence it is regularly arched to the extremity; six-toothed, all the teeth distinctly separate to the very base. The outer and inferior apex of the meropodite is not spinous.

Interrupted dorsal tubercles on second to fifth abdominal terga not cariniform; of the abdominal terga the lateral carinæ of the first to sixth, the sublateral carinæ of the third to sixth, and the submedian carinæ of the fifth and sixth terminate in a spine.

Telson thin, with the submedian and sublateral spines of its free margin long and slender, with ten teeth between the submedians and fourteen between the submedian and sublateral on each side; median crest faintly notched; oblique ridges very short.

In the caudal swimmerets the spinous prolongation of the base is exceedingly slender, with the blunt tooth on the outer margin of its inner and longer lobe reduced to a rudimentary condition; the inner margin of the upper surface of the endopodite is very distinctly and regularly crenulate.

Nos. $\frac{3481-2}{9}$. An apparently full grown female and a young male, the types of the species, presented by the Marine Survey of India: off Orissa coast, 68 fathoms.

Nos. $\frac{3483-5}{9}$ and Nos. $\frac{3486-97}{9}$. Three young males and twelve females from off the Orissa coast, 68 fathoms: presented by the Marine Survey of India.

Nos. $\frac{7035-40}{9}$. Six females from off Devi point, Masulipatam coast, 95 fathoms.

Nos. $\frac{6935-36}{9}$. Two females from off Devi point, 240 to 276 fathoms.

CHLORIDELLA LATREILLEI, Eyd. and Soul.

Plate IV. figs. 6-13.

Chloridella Latreillei, Eydoux and Souleyet, Voy. de la Bonite, Crust., p. 265, pl. V. figs. 2-5, ♀.
Chloridella Latreillei, Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1880, (5) V. p. 15.

Rostrum parabolic, short, broader than long. Antero-lateral angles of carapace armed with a sharp spine.

Tergum of fifth thoracic somite, on each side, produced to a small but acute spine which is scarcely curved forwards.

Terga of the second and third rounded-truncate and slightly turned at ends: tergum of the last thoracic somite produced at each antero-lateral angle to an acute triangular process.

Tergum of fifth thoracic somite without longitudinal carinæ; of sixth, with a pair of sublateral carinæ; of seventh and eighth, with a pair of subdorsal and a pair of sublateral carinæ.

Terga of the first to the fifth abdominal somites with three pairs of carinæ, one subdorsal, one sublateral, and one lateral: all but the first also with a more or less distinct dorsal tubercle representing a dorsal carina: marginal carinæ obsolescent.

All except the first of the obsolete marginal carinæ end in spinules posteriorly, as do also the lateral and sublateral carinæ of the fifth tergum, and all the carinæ of the sixth.

Telson about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long, convex, scabrous, furnished on its disk with a stout median longitudinally-convex roof-shaped carina, which terminates posteriorly in a small sharp spinule. On each side of the carina is a curved row of four or five coarse granules, converging posteriorly so as to form a lanceolate figure, the point of which is formed by a minute tubercle beneath the tip of the dorsal carina. Between this and the sublateral spines on each side are three similar rows of granules: between these again and the antero-lateral angle, on each side, are two or three isolated granules. On the base of each of the marginal spines is a coarsely granulated ridge. The edges of the fairly salient marginal spines are granulated, as also are the intervening spinules; of which spinules there are from two to six (typically *four*) between the two submedians, six between the submedian and sublateral on each side, and one between the sublateral and lateral on each side. The submedian spines probably end in an exceedingly deciduous movable point.

In full grown males the carinæ of the sixth abdominal tergum are thickened; the granulated dorsal ridges of the marginal spines of the telson—including even those of the smooth rudimentary basal pair—are developed into conspicuous smooth oval bosses; and the median carina of the telson is thick and obtuse, with the terminal spine minute and blunt.

The ventral surface of the telson presents a short, coarsely and obsoletely crenulated, post-anal ridge.*

The great raptorial limbs are armed with four or five spines on the inner margin, and are slightly notched near the base of the outer margin.

* There is a further description of the ventral surface of the telson, but the rough MS. is quite illegible owing to erasures and contractions.

The appendages of the three last pairs of thoracic limbs are narrowly oval, with a minute triangular tooth near the base of their inner margin.

The spinous process of the base of the caudal swimmeret is armed on the inner margin with at most eight slender conical spines, and on the outer with a series of six small tubercles: its outer branch is short, being scarcely half the length of the inner, and not nearly reaching the end of the blunt process of the inner.

Ophthalmic ring, from above, minute, transversely oblong, with a slight median emargination and rounded antero-lateral angles. Antennular ring, above, produced into an acute triangular tooth at each antero-lateral angle.

Eye-peduncles depressed, expanded into squat pitcher-shaped figures, which meet for more than two-thirds of their length in a straight suture, but are separated for the rest by a semi-circular emargination.

Cornea bilobed, minute, its inner lobe superior, its outer lobe apical, the subjacent pigment visible by transparenance as a double coal-black speck.

Eydoux and Souleyet state, and their statement is repeated by Miers, that the rostrum is slightly emarginate in front, but a reference to their figures shews that the rostrum is perfectly entire, and that it is the ophthalmic ring that is emarginate.

No. $\frac{3096}{5}$. One female, from Madras, purchased.

No. $\frac{5802}{9}$. One female, from off the Vizagapatam coast, presented by the Marine Survey of India.

No. $\frac{3454}{9}$. One male from off the Orissa coast, 13 fathoms, presented by the Marine Survey of India.

No. $\frac{6704}{4}$. One female from the Sandheads, Hooghly R., presented by Branch Pilot Barnett.

No. $\frac{5767}{9}$. One male from the Sandheads, Hooghly R., presented by Branch Pilot A. J. Milner.

No. $\frac{7998}{9}$. One male from the Sandheads, Hooghly R., presented by Branch Pilot Daly.

CHLORIDELLA MICROPTHALMA, (Edw.)

Plate IV. figs. 1-5.

Squilla microphthalmalms, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., II. p. 523.

Chlorida microphthalmalms, Eydoux and Souleyet, Voy. de la Bonite, Crust., p. 266.

? ? *Chloridella microphthalmalms*, Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1880, (5) V. p. 14.

Closely allied to *C. Latreillei*, differing in the following points:—

Rostrum parabolic, sub-triangular, much longer than broad, slightly overlapping the base of the ophthalmic ring.

Ophthalmic ring larger, divided by a median emargination of its anterior margin into two rounded and slightly divergent antero-lateral lobes.

Eye-peduncles longer and slenderer, meeting for about the basal half of their length in a straight suture, separated as to the rest by a narrow fissure, which is contracted in width slightly by enlargement of the corneæ. The bilobed corneæ are larger, with both the lobes superior, the outer with bead-like facets, the inner and more prominent smooth or with the facets obsolescent: the pigment appearing as two basally-straight and apically bi-festooned larger coal-black specks.

The antero-lateral angle of the fifth thoracic tergum acutely conical: the outer ends of the sixth and seventh regularly rounded, not wavy: the antero-lateral angle of the eighth not acute.

Submedian crests of thoracic and of the first to the fifth abdominal terga, and median tubercles of the latter, absent.

On the ventral surface the telson presents only a slight trace of a post-anal crest in an adolescent male, and no trace whatever in an adult male, and no basilateral excavations; but in the place of the compressed tubercle that limits the excavations in *C. Latreillei* there is, in the present species, a short though distinct oblique ridge.

On the dorsal surface the telson is ornamented almost as in *C. Latreillei*, the chief difference being that the three short curved lines of tubercles are almost indistinguishably run together into lines; the bosses that surmount the bases of the marginal spines, which are, as Milne-Edwards said, "à peine saillantes" are, in correspondence with the shortness of the spines, smaller and less elongated; the submedian spines terminate in a movable spinule, and the intervening spinules are simple.

The caudal swimmerets bear on the distal end of the basal joint of the exopodite a round coal-black spot.

Nos. $\frac{3085}{5}$ and $\frac{3313}{7}$. Two males, from Karáchi, presented by the Karáchi Museum.

CHLORIDELLA DECORATA, Wood-Mason.

Plate IV. figs. 14-17.

Chlorida decorata, Wood-Mason, P. A. S. B., 1875, p. 231.

Chloridella decorata, Miers, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1880, (5) V. p. 15.

Rostrum parabolic, short, broader than long, with the straight sides slightly margined.

Ophthalmic ring small, parabolic, short, broader than long, entire.

Eye-peduncles and eyes as in *C. Latreillei*, differing only in being less expanded.

Antennular ring with the antero-lateral angles more strongly spinose than in any other species.

Carapace with the spines at the antero-lateral angles stronger, incurved, reaching nearly to the level of the rostro-carapacial suture.

Outer ends of the fifth thoracic tergum produced to a somewhat forwardly-curved and acute lobe, beneath which, on each side, is an acute ridge surmounted by a sharp mucro, much as in *S. scorpio*.

Outer ends of the sixth and seventh thoracic terga sinuous, the posterior angles rounded and the anterior produced into sharp triangular spines. Outer ends of the eighth thoracic tergum concave, with both angles, but especially the anterior, produced and acute.

Longitudinal ridges of the free thoracic and of the abdominal terga as in *C. Latreillei*, except that the marginal ridges of the abdominal terga are distinct, that the submedian ridges of the second free thoracic tergum are present, that the vestiges of a median ridge on the four intermediate abdominal terga are more pronounced, and that the submedian ridges of the abdominal terga are more divergent posteriorly, especially those of the fifth. The surface between the submedian and sublateral ridges is in all the thoracic and abdominal terga distinctly indented and hence uneven, and in the last two abdominal terga rugose, especially in the last.

Telson scabrous, vermiculated above and below, with coarsely granulated ridges, which are much more numerous complex and constant on the dorsal surface. On the dorsal surface, which is uniformly covered, there may be recognized, amongst others, the submedian lanceolate figure (which may be recurved at both its basal ends so as to form a V), the dorsal ridges of the marginal spines, and the three ridges between the submedian and sublateral marginal spines already described in *C. Latreillei*. On the ventral surface of the telson, on either side of the long post-anal crest, there are more or less numerous shorter or longer somewhat irregular and broken longitudinal lines of granules. The marginal spines are exceedingly short and salient; the sublaterals are by far the longest of the three; while the laterals, though not much longer than the submedians, are much more slender and acute than these: the submedians end in movable spinules. The number of spinules intervening between the submedians appears to be variable; between the submedians and sublaterals there are seven, the inner of which are nearly as distinct as the submedian itself; and there is one, as usual, between the laterals and sublaterals. The ventral crest of the lateral marginal spine is complete. The spinous prolongation of the base of the swimmeret may be armed on the inner margin with as many as twelve slender conical spinules.

The terminal joint of the great raptorial limbs is slender, is armed with five spines on the inner margin, and is notched near the base of the outer margin.

Colour in life—"delicate salmon-pink darkest in the mid-dorsal line"; a linear purplish brown edging to the posterior margin of the terga, from the sixth thoracic to the fifth abdominal, in spirit specimens.

No. $\frac{3086}{5}$. One mutilated female, the type of the species, from Port Blair, presented by James Wood-Mason.

No. $\frac{7713}{6}$. One female, from the Yé River Entrance, presented by the Marine Survey of India.

No. $\frac{5803}{9}$. One male from off the Irrawadi Delta, presented by the Marine Survey of India.

GONODACTYLUS PLATYSOMA, n. sp., Wood-Mason.

Plate III. figs., 3-9.

I can find no description nor any reference to this species among the rough MS. notes at my disposal.

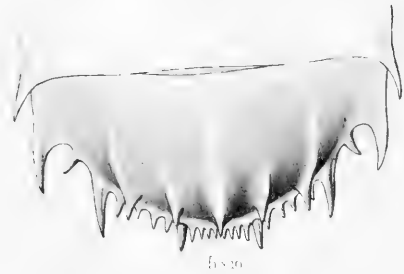
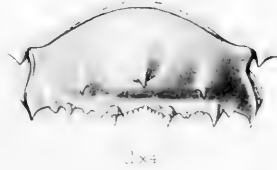
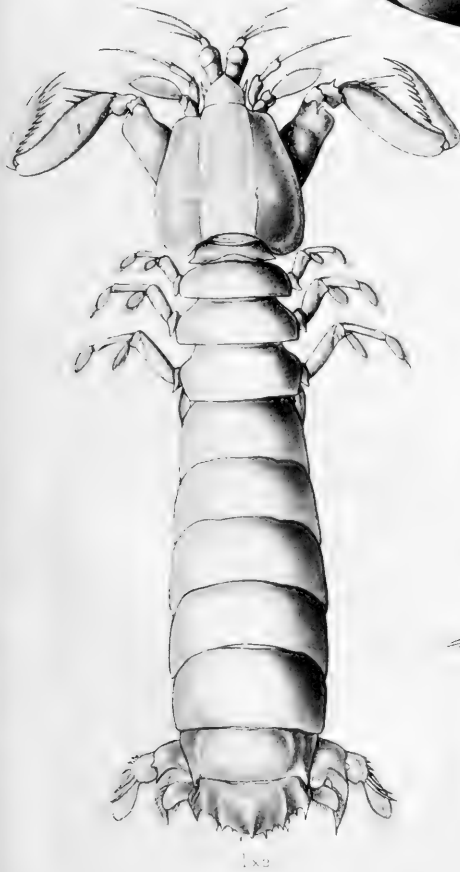
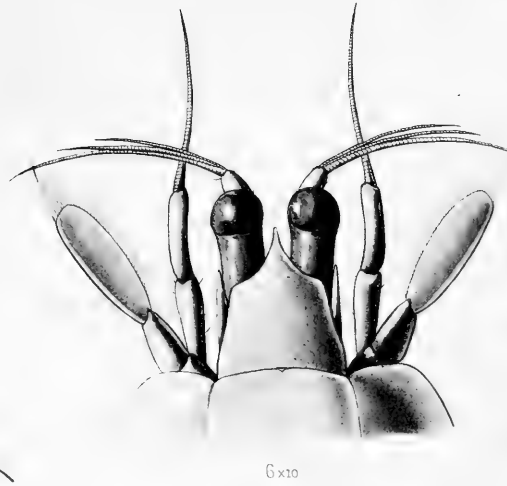
In the collection however are two bottles labelled respectively:—

No. $\frac{3033}{5}$. *Gonodactylus brachysoma*, W.-M. ♀, Type. Mauritius, purchased.

No. $\frac{3039}{5}$. *Gonodactylus brachysoma*, W.-M., Society Islands. Presented by the Otago Museum.

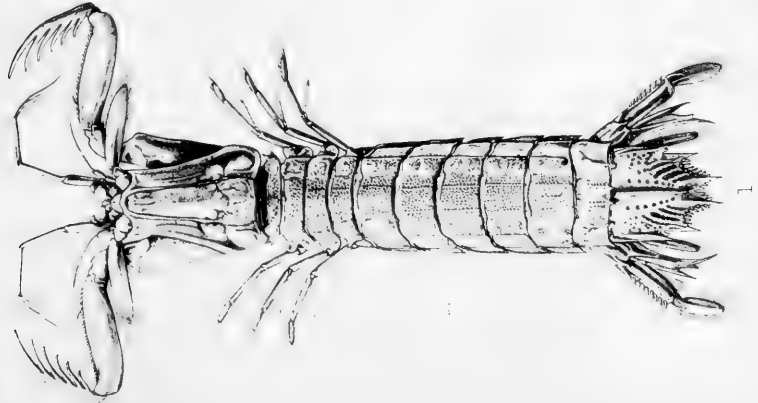
These appear to be the species figured here as *Gonodactylus platysoma*.



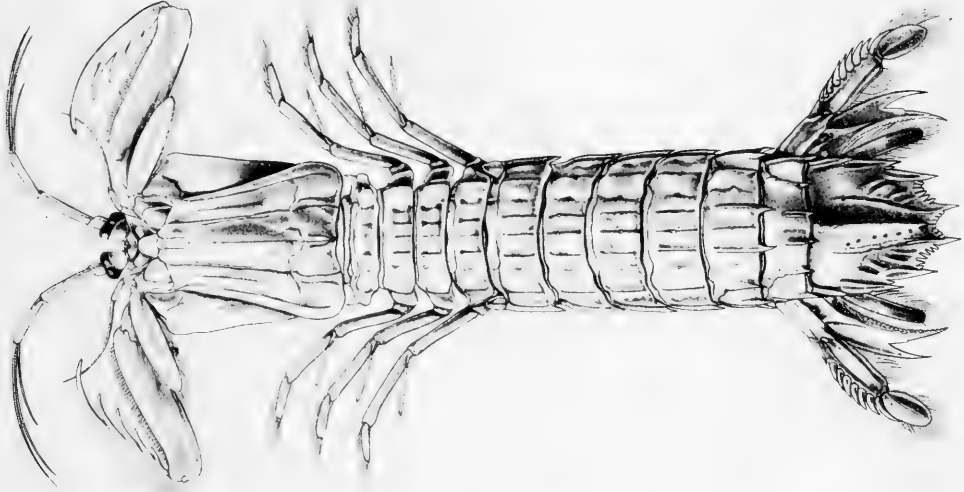


1-3. *Lysiosquilla spinosa*, W.M., ♀.

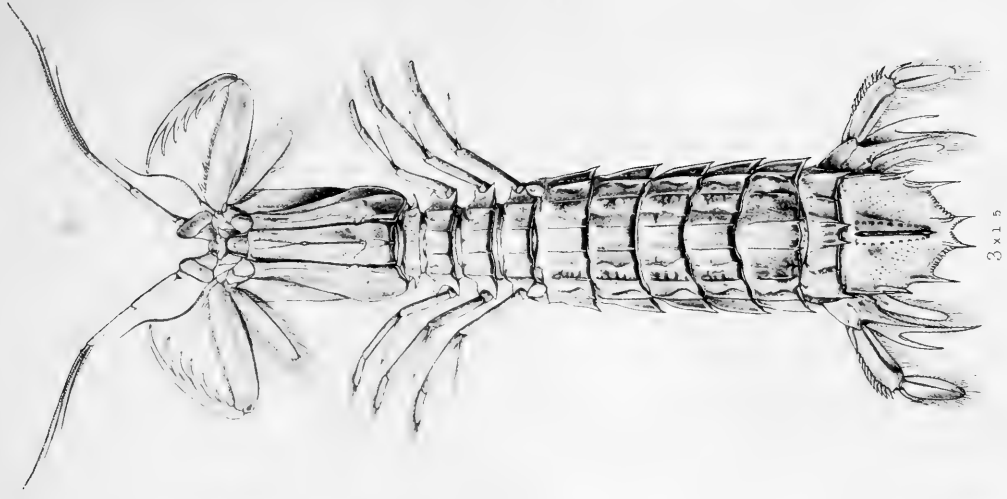
4-7. *L. multifasciata*, W.M., ♀.



1. *Squilla foveolata*, W-M., ♀

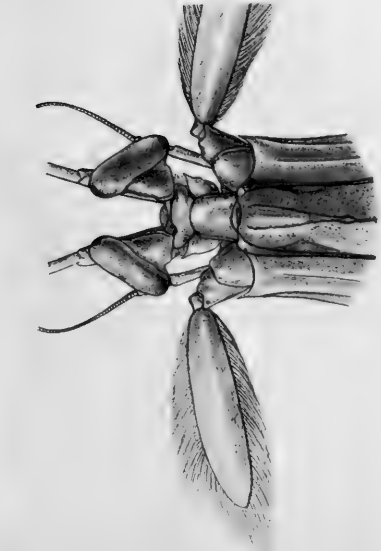


2. *S. supplex*, W-M., ♀

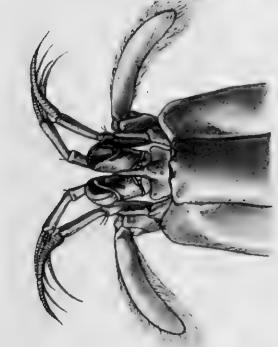


3. *S. stridulans*, W-M., ♀

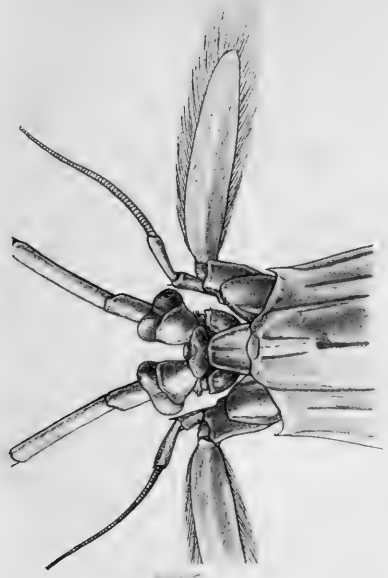




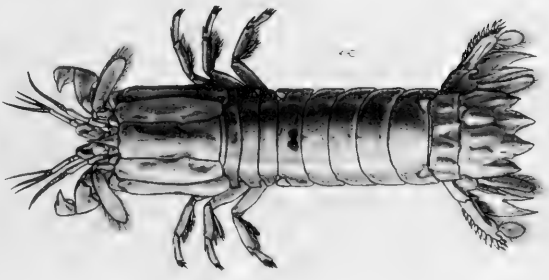
1 ♀



2 ♀



3 ♂



4 ♂



5 ♂



6 ♂



7 ♂



8 ♀



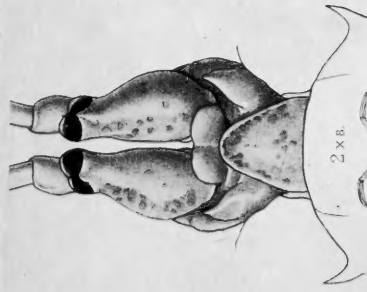
9 ♀

1. *Squilla striolans*, W-M., ♀

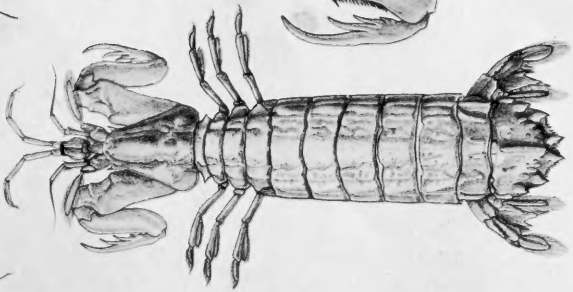
2. *S. supplex*, W-M., ♀

3-9 *Gonodactylus platysoma*, W-M., ♂, ♀

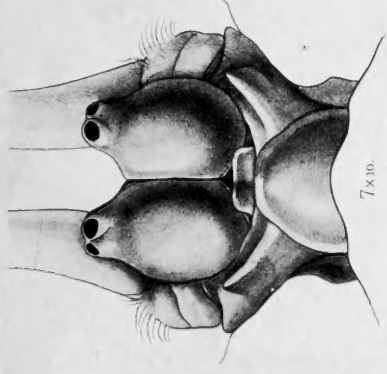




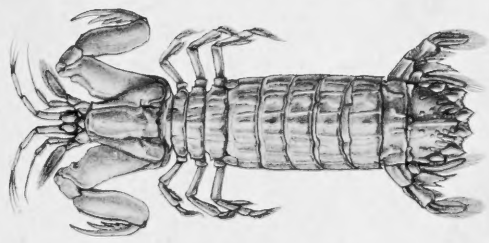
2 x 8.



1 x 16.



7 x 10.



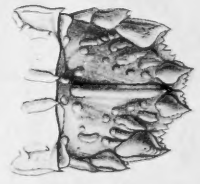
6.



9 x 2.



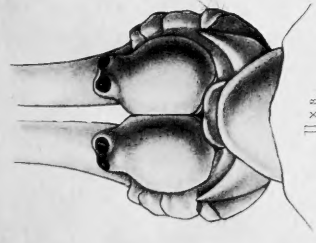
5 x 2.



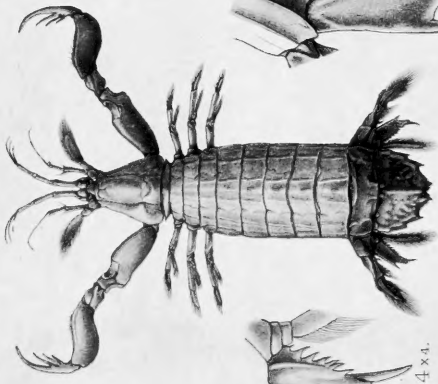
8 x 2.



13 x 6.



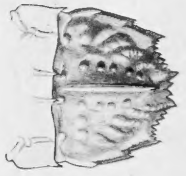
11 x 8.



10.



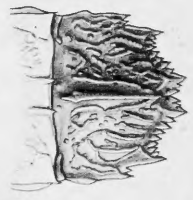
4 x 4.



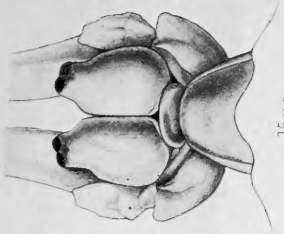
12 x 2.



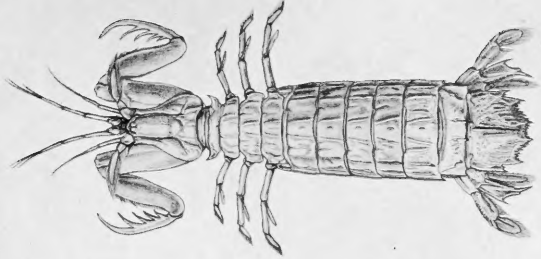
17 x 4.



16 x 2.



15 x 8.



14.



16 x 2.

1-5. *Chloridella microphthalma*. (H. M. Edw.) ♂.

6-13. *Chl. latreillei*, Guérin, ♂. ♀.

14-17. *Chl. decorata*, W. M., ♀.

Photo-etching from the original drawings - Survey of India Office, Calcutta, June 1933.





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