The *Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection*, established by Harry Payne Bingham (Yale 1910) in 1927, published scientific articles and monographs on marine and freshwater organisms and oceanography for the Bingham Oceanographic Collection at Yale University.

The series ceased independent publication after Volume 19, Article 2, and was merged into the *Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History* monograph series after 1967.

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STOMATOPODA OF THE BINGHAM OCEANOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

By G. Robert Lunz, Jr.

The Charleston Museum

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The number of Stomatopoda contained in the Bingham Oceanographic Collection is not particularly large, but several forms of considerable interest are included. Of the 157 specimens, referable to five genera and thirteen species, one appears to represent a species not previously described, and one a new variety; while one permits a considerable extension of the geographical range of a known species, from South Carolina to the Gulf Coast of Florida. Several of the specimens are of forms known only from one or a few records.

A quantity of the material, from Key West, various of the Antillean Islands, and the Pacific coast of Middle America, was obtained during the Oceanographic Expeditions of the "Pawnee" in 1925, 1926 and 1927, under the direction of Mr. Harry Payne Bingham. The bulk of the collection is from the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States, from New Haven to Pensacola, and was obtained chiefly in the course of coastal trawlings, 1929 to 1935, by members of the Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory, and by Mr. M. B. Bishop of the Zoology Department of Peabody Museum. Some especially valuable material collected on the west coast of Florida by Miss M. Storey of Stanford University is also included; as are a few specimens from Tahiti obtained by Mr. Henry Sears. The holotype of Chloridella edentata was taken during trawlings on the continental slope in the Gulf of Mexico, by the joint expedition of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Bingham Oceanographic Foundation aboard the "Atlantis," in 1935.

The author wishes to express, on his own behalf and on that of the Bingham Oceanographic Foundation, appreciation to those who have aided in the gathering of the material. He wishes also to thank Professor A. E. Parr and Mr. M. D. Burkenroad of the Bingham Laboratory for the privilege of reporting on the collection. Also
acknowledgment is made to Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt for his encouragement and for his generosity in permitting the freedom of the laboratory and library in his department at the National Museum.

The synonymies given are in general incomplete, only the more important papers being listed. Color notes for the specimens are given wherever possible; but unless specific exception is made they refer only to specimens in preservation. The color terms used are those standardized by Ridgeway (1912). The drawings were made by the author with the aid of a camera lucida.

**SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT**

All recent stomatopods belong to a single family—the Chloridellidae. This family is composed of six genera.

The following key has been devised to separate the six genera of the family.

**KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE FAMILY CHLORIDELLIDAE**

A. Raptorial claw dilated at base; dactylus with or without teeth; propodus without pectinations.
   a. Dactylus without teeth on the inner margin............... *Gonodactylus*.
   b. Dactylus with teeth on the inner margin............... *Odontodactylus*.

B. Raptorial claw dilated at base; dactylus with teeth (usually four); propodus with at least partial pectinations............... *Coronida*.

C. Raptorial claw not dilated at base; dactylus with teeth (occasionally lacking in *Pseudosquilla*); propodus with pectinations.
   a. Carapace without carinae.
      1. Dactylus with less than four teeth............... *Pseudosquilla*.
      2. Dactylus with more than four teeth............... *Lysiosquilla*.
   b. Carapace with distinct carinae............... *Chloridella*.

**GONODACTYLUS** Latreille

*Gonodactylus*, Latreille, 1825; Bigelow, 1894; Hansen, 1895; Bigelow, 1931.

*Protoxquilla*, Brooks, 1886; Bigelow, 1894.

**Gonodactylus chiragra** var *platysoma* (Wood-Mason)

*Gonodactylus platysoma*, Wood-Mason, 1895.

*Gonodactylus chiragra* var. *platysoma*, Kemp, 1913; Bigelow, 1931.

*Gonodactylus chiragra* var. *acutus*, Edmondson, 1921.

1 male, total length 54 mm. *B.O.C. 1039*. Turia Bay, Moorea, Tahiti, on coral sand bottom, June 1935.
This variety, which in many respects is similar to *G. chiragra*, differs in the following particulars: the entire body is much broader and the abdomen is less compressed from side to side; the dactylus is not bent at the tip; the telson has only four marginal teeth: two intermediate and two submedian; along the inner edge of the submedian teeth are 14 minute denticles; the median carina or crest of the telson has not the anchor shaped structure on the posterior end, so often found in *G. chiragra*.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—This species seems to be widely distributed throughout the tropical portions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Apparently it has not been recorded previously from Tahiti.

**COLOR.**—The color of this specimen, which has been in formalin for about six months, agrees in general with that noted by Kemp (1913, p. 163) and is as follows: dactylus white at joint, changing to purple at extremity; carapace, light buff mottled with pale buff; center of carapace, dark grey; lateral edges of third exposed thoracic segment, spectrum red; two spots of dark vandyke

![Figure 1. *Gonodactylus chiragra* variety *plattsom*. (Wood-Mason). Dorsal view of Telson.](image-url)
brown in center (dorsal) of first abdominal segment; no indication of color spots on the uropods or on the telson. The general appearance of the specimen is light buff. The specimen under consideration shows no trace of the green noted in fresh specimens by Lanchester (1903, p. 447).

**Gonodactylus oerstedii** Hansen

*Gonodactylus chiragra*, Bigelow, 1894.

*Gonodactylus oerstedii*, Hansen, 1895; Bigelow, 1902; Kemp, 1913; Schmitt, 1924a, b.

1 female, total length 36 mm. *B.O.C. 1035*. Nassau Harbor, Bahamas, March 5, 1927.

1 male, total length 34 mm.; 1 female, total length 37 mm. *B.O.C. 1036*. Puerto Refugio, Angel de la Guardia, Lower California, May 15, 1926.

1 male, total length 39 mm., 2 females, total length 20 mm. and 20 mm. *B.O.C. 1037*. San Jose Island, Lower California, April 23, 1926.

This species, belonging to Group I of Kemp (1913, p. 145), is almost identical in appearance with *G. chiragra*. The posterior portion of the body is strongly built and convex. The rostrum bears an acute spine which is about one-half the width of the entire rostrum. The antero-lateral angles of the rostrum are rounded. On the dorsal surface of the telson are three rounded longitudinal carinae. The submedian teeth of the telson are large and are serrated on their inner edges.

According to Bigelow’s work on the Atlantic and Pacific forms of *G. chiragra* and *G. oerstedii* (Bigelow, 1902, p. 153), *G. oerstedii* always has a keel or supplementary carina on the inner side of the intermediate marginal carina of the telson, which is, however, variable in length. According to the same author *G. chiragra*, on the other hand, never has the additional keel and the downward inner slope of the intermediate marginal carina is always smooth and even. Kemp (1913, p. 152) confirms these conclusions with the statement that the character is so trivial that it escaped notice for many years but the character prevails with absolute constancy. Kemp and Chopra (1921 p. 309) and Hansen (1926 p. 26 and 27) have reported similar findings. The specimens in the Bingham collection from the west coast of America all show a trace of a keel. None, even when thoroughly dried, shows the even smooth slope on the inner face of the intermediate marginal carina noted by Bigelow as being characteristic of *G. chiragra*. Therefore, the west coast specimens in the Bingham collection have been classified as *G. oerstedii* and not as *G. chiragra*.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—On the east coast of America this species is distributed from North Carolina and Bermuda southward to Brazil, including the Bahamas, the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico. Bigelow (1931) lists a number of records made by various workers from the Pacific Coast of America.

**COLOR.**—The color of *G. oerstedii* varies not only in different localities but also...
within the same area. I have taken specimens on the east coast of Florida that were bright grassy green. Dr. W. L. Schmitt in a letter dated July 18, 1935 tells me that he has seen them black, blue and cream colored as well as green.

**ODONTODACTYLUS** Bigelow

*Odontodactylus,* Bigelow, 1894; Kemp, 1913; Bigelow, 1931.

**Odontodactylus havanensis** (Bigelow)

*Gonodactylus havanensis,* Bigelow, 1893a.

*Odontodactylus havanensis,* Bigelow, 1894.

1 female, total length 56 mm. *B.O.C. 1040.* Sand Key, Key West, Florida, shallow water, March 10, 1926.

1 male, total length 30 mm. *B.O.C. 1043.* Dry Tortugas, Florida, shallow water, February 10, 1931.

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Figure 2. Endopodite of first abdominal appendage. *Odontodactylus havanensis* (Bigelow).

An *Odontodactylus* with a rounded rostrum, large eyes, more than six teeth on the dactylus, a square carapace with rounded corners, three exposed thoracic segments, six spines on the sixth abdominal segment, no second lateral carina on the telson.

Bigelow (1894, p. 497) states that the raptorial claw has six small marginal teeth besides the terminal one. Both specimens in the collection have seven teeth besides the terminal one. The holotype of *Odontodactylus havanensis* had no spines at the articulation of the uropods, nor did it have the usual clasping organ on the first abdominal appendage. The specimens in the present collection have a distinct spine on the ventral side at the articulation of the uropods. The clasping organ is present on the endopodite of the first abdominal appendage of the male.
PSEUDOSQUILLA Dana

_Squilla_, H. Milne-Edwards, 1837.
_Pseudosquilla_, Dana, 1852; Bigelow, 1894; Kemp, 1913.

**Pseudosquilla ciliata** (Fabricius)

_Squilla ciliata_, Fabricius, 1793.
_Squilla stylifera_, H. Milne-Edwards, 1837; Gibbes, 1850.
_Pseudosquilla ciliata_, Miers, 1880; Bigelow, 1894; Kemp, 1913.

2 males, total length 40 and 60 mm. _B.O.C. 1018_. Sand Key, Key West, Florida, March 10, 1926.

A *Pseudosquilla* with a smooth carapace, large cylindrical eyes, a slender dactylus with three teeth, and a rostrum which is wider than long. The exposed thoracic segments are smooth except the fifth, which bears a groove. This groove extends from the lateral margin across about one-sixth of the segment. The crest of the telson is sharply elevated and ends in a well-developed spine. The ventral surface of the telson is smooth. There are six marginal spines. The submedian spines are movable and are about one-third the length of the telson.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known in the Atlantic from Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Florida Keys, Porto Rico, Culebra Island, and the Virgin Islands. The species has not been recorded for South Carolina. Kemp (1913, p. 100) gives Von Martens as authority for its occurrence in South Carolina. Von Martens bases his remarks on the “Charleston (S. C.) Cabinet” of L. R. Gibbes (1850). Gibbes’ specimen was not from South Carolina, nor does he record this species in any of his state lists.

The question of the occurrence of this species on the Atlantic coast, raised by Brooks and by Borradaile has been cleared up by Bigelow, Tattersall, and Kemp. The Atlantic and Pacific forms are considered identical. Kemp (1913) gives a wide range of localities for the Indo-Pacific.

**COLOR.**—The specimens in the present collection are completely faded. Clark (1869), Verrill (1923) and Kemp (1913) have described the color of this species as being bluish green or olivaceous yellow in the male, and clouded brown and grey in the female; the raptorial claws and setae of all appendages being cherry red.
Pseudosquilla ornata Miers

*Pseudosquilla ornata*, Miers, 1880; Kemp, 1913, Bigelow, 1931.

2 females, total length 42 mm., and 61 mm. *B.O.C. 1038*. Turia Bay, Moorea, Tahiti on coral sand bottom, June 1934.

The raptorial claw of this species is armed with three marginal spines, the dactylus is armed with three teeth. The eyes are club shaped and are flattened dorsally. The body is narrow and straight sided. There are two circular colored spots on the carapace. The rostrum is twice as broad as long.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—This species occurs approximately from 35° N. to 30° S. and from the coast of Asia eastward to 150° W.

**COLOR.**—Bigelow (1931, p. 162) has reviewed the information regarding the color of this species. The two specimens in the present collection have been preserved in formalin for about six months. They agree in coloration with that described by Bigelow. Slightly fuller notes with the color terms used based on Ridgeway's (1912) standardized colors, are as follows: The “eye spots” on the carapace are very pronounced. They are mottled iron grey, almost black; and are surrounded by rings of pale buff, almost white. The carapace is fuscous black, flecked and mottled with pale ochraceous buff. The hind body is colored the same as the carapace but is not nearly so mottled with pale ochraceous buff. Posteriorly, the fifth abdominal segment has a band of iron grey; the sixth segment has a submarginal band of pale ochraceous buff and a marginal band of iron grey. The telson and uropods are darker than the rest of the body and are crossed by bands of pale ochraceous buff.

LYSIOSQUILLA Dana

*Lysiosquilla*, Dana, 1852; Bigelow, 1894; Kemp, 1913.

**Lysiosquilla scabricauda** (Lamarck)

*Squilla scabricauda*, Lamarck, 1818; Gibbes, 1850.

*Lysiosquilla inornata*, Dana, 1852.

*Lysiosquilla scabricauda*, Miers, 1880; Bigelow, 1894.

1 male, total length 184 mm.; 1 female, total length, 197 mm. *B.O.C. 1016*. Sanibel Island, west coast of Florida, January 1935.

A *Lysiosquilla* having 9 or 10 strong teeth on the dactylus of the raptorial claw. The T-shaped, bilobed eyes are set at a slight angle to the stalk. The posterior part of the body is depressed and triangular in shape. The telson is spinulose.

Bigelow (1894) has pointed out that the dactylus of the raptorial claw of the female is proportionately smaller than in the male. In the two specimens in the collection, this fact is very noticeable. The male (total length 184 mm.) has a dactylus of 44 mm.; while the female (total length 197 mm.) has a dactylus...
which is only 38 mm. in length. Also it is to be noted that the telson of the female is more convex in all directions.

DISTRIBUTION.—The species ranges southward from South Carolina to Brazil, including the Bahamas, the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico. It has also been reported from West Africa.

COLOR.—Specimens in alcohol: Carapace mottled with chocolate brown. A crescent shaped band of straw yellow extends across the carapace from the anterior lateral borders. Another wider band extends across the posterior portion of the carapace. The thoracic and abdominal segments are stippled and mottled with chocolate brown on their anterior edge. On the posterior edge is a thin, solid band of chocolate brown. The second exposed thoracic segment has more brown than the rest and has a diamond shaped spot of straw yellow in the center of the segment. The telson has anteriorly a band of straw yellow. The remainder of the telson is black with two spots of naphthalene yellow on the posterior margin, one on either side of the crest.

CHLORIDELLA Miers

_Squilla_, Fabricius, 1793.
_Chloridella_, Miers, 1880; Rathbun, 1903.

**Chloridella aculeata** (Bigelow)

_Squilla aculeata_, Bigelow, 1893a; 1894.

1 female, total length 197 mm. _B.O.C. 1034_. Bay of Panama, 1934.

This species is similar to _Chloridella empusa_. It differs in having no spines on the end of the submedian carinae of the abdomen except on the sixth segment. It also differs noticeably in that the lateral, intermediate and submedian spines of the telson are longer and more developed. The ventral surface of the telson has no raised keel. The eyes are proportionately smaller than those of _C. empusa_. The angle between the corneal axis and the peduncular axis, while not as great as in _empusa_, is noticeable. The angle is more pronounced in the specimens in the Bingham Oceanographic Collection than in the specimen illustrated by Bigelow (1894, p. 523). The submedian spines are not as well developed nor are they as curved in the Bingham specimen as in the type. Dr. Bigelow (1894) has pointed out that this is probably a sexual difference.

DISTRIBUTION.—Panama and Chile (Bigelow 1894).

COLOR.—In fluid, this specimen is practically identical in color with _C. empusa_ which had been preserved for the same length of time.

**Chloridella empusa** (Say)

_Squilla empusa_, Say, 1817; Bigelow, 1894.
_Chloridella empusa_, Lunz, 1935.


The dactylus of the raptorial claw bears six teeth. The eyes are large and corneal axis is equal in length to the peduncular axis. The median carina of the carapace is bifurcated at its anterior end. The median spine on the telson is short. The lateral process of the first exposed thoracic segment is elongated into a spine which is most often recurved. The curvature is not at all constant. Specimens with an acute but almost straight lateral process can be found in the collections of the Charleston Museum, the National Museum, and the Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory. The telson bears a crest, a curved line of pits on the dorsal surface, and six marginal spines. The usual formula for the denticles of the telson is given as 4, 6–8, 1. A large number of specimens from Pensacola Bay, Florida, have a denticular formula of 3, 7, 1. This difference from the usual has been observed in specimens from other localities in the collection of the National Museum. Bigelow (1894, p. 525) notes a similar variation. In other morphological features the Pensacola Bay specimens in the Bingham collection are identical with normal specimens of *C. empusa.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—This common mantis shrimp is known to range from Massachusetts to Texas. It has also been reported from West Africa.
Chloridella neglecta (Gibbes)

Squilla neglecta, Gibbes, 1850; Miers, 1880; Lunz, 1933.
Chloridella neglecta, Lunz, 1935.

1 male, total length 65 mm. *B.O.C. 1017*, Sanibel Island, West Coast of Florida, on Beach, Jan. 1935.

Dactylus of raptorial claw has five teeth. The median dorsal spine of the telson is very pronounced, being at least 2 mm. long in adult specimens. The lateral processes of the first exposed thoracic segment are produced into a bifurcated spine, the uppermost part being spatuliform. The median carina of the carapace is bifurcate. The eyes, like those of *C. empusa*, are large.

**Distribution.**—This species has been previously reported only from North and South Carolina. This record extends the range of the species from Charleston, S. C., to the west coast of Florida.
COLOR.—The dorsal surface is mottled grey, or stippled black on a waxy background. The lack of bright colors is very noticeable. The telson is slightly olive colored, the teeth are black. The setae of the uropods have only a slight trace of yellow. The raptorial claw is ivory white except on the carpus where there is a yellow band about 1 mm. in width.

**Chloridella panamensis** Variety A (Bigelow)

*Squilla panamensis* var. A., Bigelow, 1894.
*Squilla panamensis* var. B., Boone, 1930.


In this variety the eye is large and triangular; the dactylus has six teeth; the lateral spine of the first exposed thoracic segment is acute and curved forward. In the type specimen of *C. panamensis*, the lateral spine is not curved forward nearly so much as in variety A. The telson has eight marginal spines.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—This variety has been previously reported from the west coast of Mexico and from Lower California (Bigelow 1894). Three specimens have been reported from Costa Rica as *Squilla panamensis* variety B. (Boone 1930, p. 39.)

Figure 4. *Chloridella panamensis* variety A (Bigelow). Dorsal view of Telson.
COLOR.—The color of the specimen in the collection is completely faded. Bigelow (1894, p. 529) intimates that the color of variety A is similar to that of his *Squilla panamensis*.

**Chloridella rugosa** variety *pinensis* New Variety

1 male, total length 72 mm. *B.O.C. 1041*. Siguanea Bay, Isle of Pines, Caribbean. 12 fms. March 6, 1925.

This variety is distinguishable from the type by the lack of spines on the posterior margin of the 5th and 6th abdominal segments between the submedian and intermedian carinal spines.

The holotype has large triangular eyes. The dactylus is armed with six teeth. The rostrum is truncated and slightly elevated around the margins.

Figure 5. *Chloridella panamensis* variety A (Bigelow). Lateral processes of Thoracic Segments.
The anterior lateral angles of the carapace are produced into acute spines. The median carina on the carapace is not bifurcated. The lateral process of the first exposed thoracic segment is produced into an acute spine, which is not recurved. The lateral processes of the other thoracic segments are rounded anteriorly but are produced into acute spines posteriorly. There are eight carinae on the first five abdominal segments. On the second, third and fourth segments the intermediate carinae are distinctly notched. The submedian carinae of the second segment are notched. On the abdomen, the marginal carinae all end in spines; the lateral carinae all end in spines; the intermediate carinae end in spines on the fourth, fifth and sixth segments; the submedian carinae end in spines only on the fifth and sixth segments. Aside from the carinal spines enumerated, there are no other spines on the posterior margins of any of the abdominal segments. In C. rugosa (Bigelow) there are three or four teeth between the submedian and intermediate carinal spines on the fifth and sixth abdominal segments. On the telson of the new variety the crest or median carina is notched near the base and ends in an acute spine. Just under this spine is a small tubercle. On either side of the crest are two well-defined but broken carinae. These do not extend to the posterior end of the crest. There are two sharply elevated carinae which extend from the bases of the submedian spines of the telson to the base of the median carina or crest. There is also a pair of broken carinae which extend practically the entire length of the telson parallel the crest. In addition, there are four short carinae between the submedian and the intermediate carinae. These are somewhat curved. There are six marginal spines on the telson. The formula for the teeth between the marginal spines is: 4, 10, 1. In general, this variety is proportionately more

Figure 6. Chloridella rugosa variety pinensis new variety. Hind body.
slender than the type of *C. rugosa* (Bigelow), with which I have carefully compared this specimen.

**Color.**—The raptorial claw is outlined by a thin band of slate violet on the dorsal, posterior and anterior margins. The antennal scale is black on its anterior edge. The ground color of the carapace and the abdomen is like *C. empusa*. There is a spot of black on the fifth abdominal segment between the lateral and marginal carinae. The telson has a spot of black near the center which extends from the posterior tip of the median carina to about one-half the length of the crest. The last segment of the uropod is black on the outer ramus.

**Remarks**—It is with some hesitancy that I describe this new variety from a single specimen; however, it differs decidedly from the type in the characters mentioned above.

**Chloridella edentata** New Species


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Eyes large and triangular, corneal axis set at an angle of 70° with peduncular axis; dactylus of raptorial claw with six teeth; lateral processes of first exposed thoracic segment acute and hook shaped; telson wider than long with six marginal spines; denticular formula: 0, 13–14, 1; sub-marginal teeth of telson curved over the dorsal surface of the telson.

This description is based on a single specimen. When additional material is collected slight variations may be expected. In this specimen the eye is triangular. The cornea is slightly bilobed and is set at an angle of about 70° with the peduncular axis. The peduncular axis is slightly longer than the corneal axis. There are six teeth on the dactylus of the raptorial claw. The outer edge of the dactylus is a simple curve. The rostrum is wider than long. There is a marginal carina and a median carina on the rostrum. On the carapace there are 7 carinae: 2 laterals, 2 gastric, 2 intermediate and 1 median. The
lateral carinae pass into the anterior lateral spines. The intermediate carinae are broken and run from the anterior end to about half the length of the carapace. The posterior lateral angles of the carapace are rounded; the anterior lateral angles are produced into acute spines. The lateral processes of the first exposed thoracic segment are acute and recurved. All the segments of the hind body have submedian carinae. On the fifth and sixth abdominal segments the submedian carinae end in acute spines. The lateral carinae end in spines on all the segments. The intermediate carinae end in spines on the third, fourth, fifth and sixth segments of the abdomen. The telson is slightly wider than long.

Figure 8. Chloridella edentata new species. Raptorial claw.
It has six acute marginal spines. On the dorsal surface there is a median crest which is considerably elevated and which ends in an acute spine. On each side of the crest is a curved line of pits. The two submedian spines of the telson are peculiar in that they are curved up, and somewhat over, the dorsal side of the telson to about the level of the top of the median crest. There is one lateral denticle on each side, thirteen intermediate denticles on the right, and fourteen on the left. There are no true submedian denticles. With considerable magnification (10 X) a few minute, acute spines can be noted at the base of the submedian spines. The ventral surface of the telson is punctuated by curved lines of pits.

Figure 9. Chloridella edentata new species. Lateral processes of Thoracic Segments.
1937] Lunz: Stomatopoda of Bingham Oceanographic Collection

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS

Total length: 44 mm.
Antennal scale: 6 mm.
Corneal axis of eye: 3 mm.
Peduncular axis of eye: 2.3 mm.
Rostrum: length, 1.5 mm.; width, 2 mm.
Carapace: length, 10 mm.; greatest width, 8 mm.
Telson: length, 8 mm.; greatest width, 9.5 mm.

In the excellent key given by Kemp for the genus *Squilla* (herein known as *Chloridella*), *C. edentata* comes nearest to *C. mantoidea* (Bigelow). However, it differs from this species in a number of characters. The more important ones are shown in tabular form below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th><em>C. mantoidea</em></th>
<th><em>C. edentata</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angle of cornea to eye stalk</td>
<td>90°</td>
<td>70°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral spine of 5th thoracic segment</td>
<td>Short, straight, acute</td>
<td>Acute, greatly recurved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denticular formula</td>
<td>5-6, 11-12, 1</td>
<td>0, 13-14, 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 10. *Chloridella edentata* new species. Dorsal view of Telson.

Stomatopods as a group are mainly littoral. Kemp (1913, p. 6) lists eleven species which have been found below the 100 fathom line. *C. edentata* may be added to that list, being found at 120 fathoms. 370-419 fathoms is the deepest record for any stomatopod.
COLOR.—Unfortunately this specimen is completely faded to an even straw yellow. The eyes are brown.

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