

species, not to speak of its much smaller size, by the smooth and almost globular carapace, the shorter pseudorostral projection, and the simple structure of the caudal segments.

*Description.*—I have only had a single specimen of this species for examination, a full-grown female with greatly developed marsupial pouch. Its length does not exceed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., and it thus belongs to the smaller forms of this order. The form of the body (see figs. 21, 22) is that characteristic of the genus, the anterior part being greatly dilated and almost globular, whereas the posterior part is extremely slender.

The carapace is very large and quite smooth at the sides, about as thick as high, and with the dorsal line evenly arched. The pseudorostral projection is short and obtuse, and limited below at each side by a well-marked notch. The ocular lobe (fig. 23) is rather shorter than in the preceding species, and is provided at the somewhat dilated extremity with distinctly developed visual elements.

The four exposed segments of the trunk decrease rapidly in size, and the two posterior do not exceed the caudal segments in height or thickness.

The tail is very slender, cylindrical, and somewhat longer than the anterior division of the body. It has a slight keel running along the middle of the dorsal surface, and this keel is also continued along the segments of the trunk and the carapace; but for the rest the segments are quite smooth and exhibit the usual relation in length.

The colour of the animal is whitish, with small patches of brownish-pink, especially along the sides of the anterior part of the body.

As to the limbs, they on the whole seem to agree fairly well with those of the preceding species. The three anterior pairs of legs were, however, partly broken in the specimen examined, and it may be that the terminal part of the first and second pairs might have exhibited some minor differences, as to the relative length of the several joints.

The marsupial pouch is greatly developed and projecting below, giving the anterior part of the body an almost completely globular form.

*Habitat.*—I found the above-described specimen among some dredged sand kindly sent to me by Mr. John Murray. The sand was procured with the dredge on September 8, 1874, at Flinders Passage (between Australia and New Guinea), from a depth of 7 fathoms.

### 3. *Cyclaspis exsculpta*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 24–26).

*Specific Characters.*—♀. Carapace very gibbous and strongly sculptured by elevated crests limiting irregular depressed areas; two of the crests exceedingly strong, crossing the dorsal surface of the carapace transversely, and uniting on each side near the infero-posterior angle, being moreover connected above on each side by a thin longitudinal ridge, whereby a large depressed area of irregularly oval shape is formed on each side of the