

anterior margin is concave. Orbits very small, subcircular, with two or three fissures. The post-abdomen in the male (in the species I have examined) is narrowed at the distal extremity, and at base it covers the whole width of the sternum, between the fifth ambulatory legs. Eyes small. Antennules obliquely plicated. The basal joint of the antennæ is well developed, but (in the species I have examined) does not attain the front. The exterior maxillipedes (in *Randallia granulata*) cover the whole of the buccal cavity; the triangulate merus-joint is but little produced at the distal extremity, the exognath is nearly as broad as the endognath, with the distal extremity rounded, the exterior margin straight. The chelipedes (in the males) are well developed; with the merus-joint subcylindrical, palm somewhat compressed, fingers compressed and distally acute; the ambulatory legs are moderately elongated, the joints not dilated, the dactyli styliform.

The type of this genus, *Randallia ornata* (Randall), is from Upper California.

*Randallia granulata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1).

The carapace is convex, as broad as or a little broader than long, very coarsely and evenly granulated; the granules larger upon the dorsal than upon the inferior parts of the body. The sulci defining the regions of the carapace are discernible in some places; the most distinct being the cardiaco-branchial sulci. There is no tooth or prominence upon the hepatic and pterygostomian regions, but the antero-lateral margins, behind the hepatic regions, are slightly indented. There are two small granulated lobes or prominences upon the posterior margin. The front (in a lateral view) does not project beyond the buccal cavity; it is deeply concave above (in a dorsal view), and therefore bilobate, with the lobes rounded. The orbits are very small, with two superior and an inferior fissure, and with a very distinct inner subocular hiatus. The epistoma is transverse and deeper on the sides than in the middle. The sternum is granulated, the segments of the post-abdomen, except the first, second, and last, are partially coalescent, but marked with distinct sulci indicating the sutures of the coalescent segments; the segments in the male are distinctly granulated, except the terminal segment, the sides are straight and converge from the base of the third to the terminal segment; the third segment is longest and bears two lateral rounded prominences; the penultimate segment has a small median tooth at its distal extremity, the terminal segment is narrow, nearly smooth and rounded distally. The antennular fossettes are rather large and deep, and (as in Stimpson's description of *Randallia ornata*) the large basal joints of the antennules close the aperture which exists between the epistoma and front, the basal joint of the antennæ is larger than the following joints, but does not reach the front. The exterior maxillipedes are coarsely granulated; ischium of the endognath longer than the merus, with a smooth inner margin; merus obliquely truncated at the distal extremity; exognath robust, with a nearly straight outer margin, the distal extremity rounded and not quite