

carapace. Pseudorostral projection somewhat produced, obtuse at the tip, and limited below on each side by a distinct angular notch. Ocular lobe extending along the dorsal side of the pseudorostral projection to its tip, only slightly dilated at the apex and provided with but few corneal facets. Segments of trunk angular, with three longitudinal dorsal crests. Integuments highly indurated. Colour uniformly whitish. Length about 5 mm.

*Remarks.*—The present species is at once distinguished by the remarkable sculpture of the carapace and the very strongly indurated integuments. Although the sole specimen is incomplete, it may without any doubt be referred to the genus *Cyclaspis*.

*Description.*—The specimen examined wants the whole posterior part of the body, as also the terminal part of the first pair of legs. The preserved anterior division of the body has a length of 2 mm., and the whole body may thus have been about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 mm. long.

The carapace (see figs. 24, 25) is highly remarkable for its strongly marked sculpture. It is rather gibbous in its hinder part and exhibits two very strong transverse crests running across the dorsal surface and continued down the sides towards the infero-posterior corner, where they unite almost at a right angle (see fig. 24). Of these crests the anterior is placed immediately behind the frontal lobe and is uninterrupted in the middle, whereas the posterior is divided in the middle line by a distinct notch at about the posterior third of the length of the carapace (see fig. 25). Both crests are connected by a median longitudinal keel and two lateral ridges, whereby the middle part of the carapace is divided into four depressed areas, two dorsal and two lateral, the latter rather large and of an irregularly oval or rounded triangular form. From the anterior crest, moreover, two slight ridges run forward on each side, the one towards the base of the pseudorostral projection, the other disappearing at some distance from the antero-lateral angle of the carapace. Behind the posterior crest, finally, there occur on the dorsal surface three longitudinal keels, each terminating in a somewhat rounded laminar projection at the posterior edge. The pseudorostral projection is rather produced, obtusely triangular in form, and limited below on each side by a distinct angular notch. The ocular lobe (fig. 26) is very narrow and continued along the dorsal side of the pseudorostral projection to its very apex; it is but slightly dilated at the tip and exhibits a few rather small corneal facets; of pigment, on the other hand, no trace could be detected in the specimen examined.

The four exposed segments of the trunk are at a much lower level than the carapace and exhibit a somewhat angular form, the dorsal surface being scalloped out on each side of the middle line, or provided with three longitudinal crests. As usual, the three posterior segments are rather smaller than the anterior and connected by very movable articulations.

All the integuments are very strong and highly indurated, exhibiting under the microscope a closely granulated structure.