

exhibiting the animal from the right side, the other as seen from above. The accompanying woodcuts have been executed with the greatest possible accuracy from these drawings, and in the following description are also embodied certain manuscript notes by the same author.

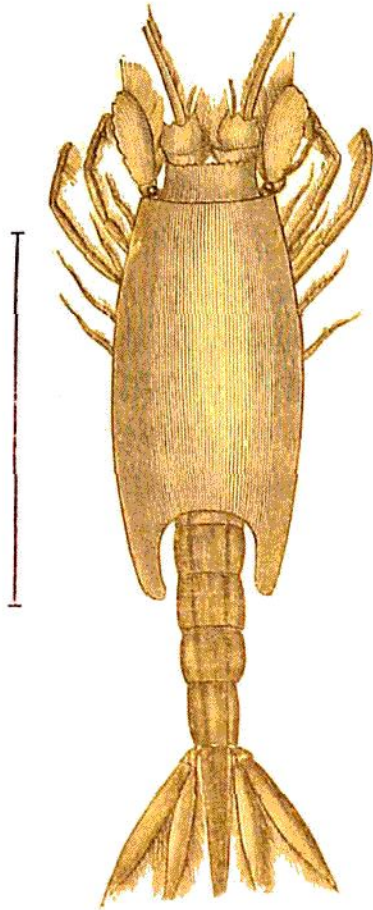


FIG. 2.—*Chaluruspis alata*, Suhm.

*Description.*—The specimen has, according to the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, a length of 40 mm., of which the carapace, measured along the upper face, occupies 20 mm.

The form of the body, as will be seen from the figures, is comparatively short and thickset, even more so than in the species of the genus *Gnathophausia*.

The carapace is enormously developed, covering not only the whole of the trunk, but also a very considerable part of the tail, of which the two anterior segments are completely concealed beneath it. It is very thin, membranous, and semi-transparent, and does not exhibit any trace of keels or other sculpturing, nor jut out distinctly into spines. Throughout by far the greater part of its extent, it loosely covers the body like a mantle, being connate with it in its most anterior part only. Posteriorly, it is deeply emarginate, the lateral parts forming broadly rounded and very deep wing-like expansions, overlapping the third caudal segment, and more or less completely concealing at the sides the three anterior pairs of caudal limbs, as also the basal parts of the

legs. Anteriorly, it projects as a short, but very broad, frontal plate, abruptly truncate at the extremity, the anterior margin being slightly emarginate and finely serrate, the lateral corners somewhat extended. At a short distance behind the frontal plate a distinctly marked transverse suture occurs, apparently corresponding to the cervical sulcus in other Schizopods. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace form an acute angle. No supra-orbital, antennal, nor branchiostegal spines can be detected.

The caudal segments appear somewhat compressed, and exhibit a slight transverse impression close to the posterior margin. The epimera are evenly rounded, as in *Lophogaster*. The last segment would not seem to be subdivided transversely, and it has a small epimeral spine on either side.

The eyes are very small and narrow, with the cornea but slightly expanded; they project a little on either side of the frontal plate.

The antennular peduncle is short and thick, the basal joint being wholly concealed beneath the frontal plate, whereas the two outer joints project beyond its anterior margin. As in *Gnathophausia*, the last joint juts out on the inner side as a densely setigerous