

embodied in Eyre's Journal of Expeditions of Discovery in Australia (vol. i. p. 409, 1845), as "a large species living in the said river (Murray), weighing about two pounds, and possessing the same flavour as the European lobster." Dana records his *Astacopsis* (*Astacoides*) *nobilis* from New South Wales, with a query attached.

The carapace is one-half the length of the animal, anteriorly produced to a short rostrum that tapers to a sharp-pointed depressed tooth, on each side of which posteriorly are three distinct teeth that gradually lessen in size and then fade away leaving only rudimentary traces of denticulation. The ridge on which these teeth stand increases in size as the teeth diminish to a short distance behind the orbital margin. Between these ridges the median surface of the rostrum is depressed and forms a longitudinal groove that fades away on the gastric region. On each side of the base of the rostrum, posterior to the orbit, is a longitudinal tooth, but slightly projecting to a point, and grooved in its entire length, behind which another small cusp-like tooth projects anteriorly from a low tubercle. Lateral to the preceding, on the hepatic region, are four sharp strong teeth on one side, while on the other some of them are reduced to small tubercles. The dorsal surface of the carapace is smooth and almost polished on the gastric region, which is separated from the cardiac by a deep cervical sulcus. The dorsal surface of the cardiac region is smooth and separated from the branchial regions by a longitudinal furrow that traverses the dorsal surface from the cervical sulcus to a short distance from the posterior margin of the carapace. The whole of the branchial region is evenly covered with small tubercles, the upper portion being armed with two rows of large and prominent tubercles, the dorsal row having the appearance of being much worn down; near the anterior extremity of the branchial region, just behind the lateral portion of the cervical groove, are four or five rather long and sharp-pointed teeth.

The pleon has the anterior portion of each somite depressed and the posterior elevated; the dorsal surface is smooth in the median line, and is flanked on each side with a row of large tubercles, one to each somite, that on the fifth being the smallest and most pointed; on each side, standing on the coxal plates, is a series of long and strong spine-like teeth that are directed vertically from their base.

The first somite carries no appendage, consequently the coxal plate is wanting, and a single tooth stands near the margin.

The second somite has one large tooth standing near the middle of the lateral margin of the somite, and five others, smaller but still large teeth, in a line lying a little within the margin of the coxal plate.

The three following somites are armed with a large tooth near the centre of the lateral margin, and two below it, one above the other, in the median line.

The sixth somite has a bunch of five smaller teeth on each side of the narrow, smooth, median dorsal surface.