

*Remarks.*—This species may easily be distinguished from the typical form, *Cyclaspis longicaudata*, by the less tumid carapace and the sculpture of the same as well as that of the tail. The ocular lobe has, moreover, at the end distinctly developed visual elements, whereas in the typical species the eye is quite wanting, and the ocular lobe very short and rounded. The species is also very different from the Mediterranean form, *Cyclaspis cornigera*.

*Description.*—I have been able to examine several specimens of this form, both males and females, but none of them seem to be quite full-grown. The largest specimen, represented on Pl. I. figs. 1, 2, is a young male. The length of this specimen is 10 mm., whereas that of the largest female specimen (fig. 3) is only 8 mm.

The form of the body in both sexes (see Pl. I. figs. 1–3) is very slender, with the anterior part, as in the typical form, suddenly and markedly dilated, almost club-shaped.

The carapace is large and deep, though somewhat more compressed than in the typical species, its thickness being rather less than its height (compare figs. 1, 2). It is somewhat gibbous in its posterior part, the strongest dorsal curvature lying rather behind the middle, from which point the dorsal line declines almost in a straight line towards the pseudorostral projection. The latter, to which generally the very improper term of "rostrum" has been applied, is quite short and obtusely truncate at the tip, and, as usual, is chiefly composed of the antero-lateral lobes of the carapace projecting in front of the antennal segment. Immediately beneath this projection there occurs on each side a distinct notch, limited by a short projecting angle, from which a short elevated ridge runs backwards over the carapace. The inferior edges of the carapace are evenly curved and join the posterior margin at an obtuse angle. On each side of the carapace, somewhat posterior to the middle, a slight crescent-shaped prominence is seen running transversely down the sides to the inferior edge. Above, this prominence joins an obliquely longitudinal ridge, that begins at the most elevated part of the carapace, limiting posteriorly the gastric region, and disappears at the sides of that area; between this ridge and the above-mentioned short lateral keel in one of the specimens (fig. 1), a somewhat irregular forked prominence occurs, joining both in the anterior part of the carapace. The gastric area (see fig. 2) exhibits, as usual, a somewhat bell-shaped form, and is limited to each side by a distinctly marked fissure. From the extremity of this area the ocular lobe is seen projecting. This lobe exhibits a rather peculiar appearance, being continued along the whole upper side of the pseudorostral projection to its very tip; it is (fig. 4) almost cylindrical and slightly swollen at the extremity, where an assemblage of distinctly marked and regularly arranged lenses or cornea-facets occurs, as also interiorly a dark pigment.

Only four segments of the trunk are found to be exposed behind the carapace. Of these, the first is firmly connected with the carapace and almost of the same height as