

*Homola orientalis*, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 1).

*Characters*.—Carapace submembranous, somewhat flattened, the length about one-third greater than the breadth, the sides parallel and the regions not well marked. Frontal region deflexed, the rostrum terminating in two subacute spines which are directed forwards. Gastric area slightly convex, armed with nine rounded tubercular processes arranged after the manner of the spines in *Homola barbata* (Herbst), and somewhat hollowed out mesially, the shallow groove thus formed continued on to the rostral process. Hepatic area armed with two blunt spines as in *Homola barbata*, and of these the larger and more external marks the commencement of the lateral border of the carapace, the second is situated in a line between the former and the outer gastric tubercle. A line continued along the outer border of the carapace passes between the two hepatic spines, so that the antero-lateral spine is perhaps more correctly referred to the subhepatic region of the carapace. The antero-lateral border presents a slight concavity; it is marked by a prominent spine over the basal portion of the ocular peduncle, and external to this a rounded groove into which the ocular peduncle fits. This border ends in two or three insignificant tubercles in front of the subhepatic region. The lateral border is armed in front by the prominent spine already alluded to, posterior to this are two subacute tubercular spines of no great size, and a series of minute rounded tubercles continued almost to the posterior end. The posterior border is slightly raised, and has a mesial curve directed forwards, the first abdominal segment fitting into a well-marked depression. The cervical groove is ill-defined; it passes to the margin of the carapace between the first two spines of the lateral border, and there becomes lost, its position being marked on the surface of the carapace by an oblique elevation which runs in towards the cardiac area.

The ocular peduncles are remarkably long, the basal portion slender and cylindrical, the terminal part slightly constricted near the middle, and bearing a dilated cornea. The basal joint of the antennular peduncle is short and of irregular shape, the second joint is considerably longer than the terminal one; the flagella are of small size. The antennal peduncle is about equal in length to the eye-stalk, and composed of four joints, the first of which has a well-marked auditory tubercle, the second is armed superiorly with a spine which projects over the next joint, the penultimate is long and cylindrical, and about three times the length of the terminal one; the flagellum is about twice the length of the carapace. The epistome bears a well-marked blunt spine, from which a ridge is continued to the under surface of the rostrum. The subhepatic region is divided into two parts by a groove which is directed obliquely forwards; a few small tubercles are present on the posterior division, while the anterior possesses many short and stout subacute spines; several minute tubercles are present also on the pterygostomial area. The external maxillipedes bear a close resemblance to those of *Homola barbata* as figured by