

*Cyrtomaia suhmii*, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 2).

The carapace, as in the preceding species, is broader than long, very convex, especially at the gastric region, and spinose; the spines of the rostrum are much longer than in the preceding species, straight, and divergent from the base (but broken in the unique example); the spines of the carapace are disposed as follows:—two very strong straight and extremely long spines on the gastric region on each side, (one or perhaps originally two) spines on the cardiac, two rather long and about half a dozen smaller spinules on each branchial region; a strong postocular spine, and behind this a smaller spine on the hepatic region, also a series of very small spinules on the sides of the carapace, above the bases of the ambulatory legs; there are no præocular and supraocular spines; the sternum bears several spines and spinules on its anterior surface at the bases of the first three pairs of legs, the post-abdomen (in the male) is narrow, with the terminal segment slightly constricted at base, and rounded at its distal extremity; there are two spinules on the fourth and fifth segments, one (longer) on the sixth and two (small) on the seventh segment. The eyes are shorter and much more robust than in the preceding species, and have a small tubercle at the distal extremity; the basal antennal joint is slender, rather short, and is armed with three or four spinules (of which two long) on its outer margin and one (small) near its antero-internal angle; the second and third joints are slender, the third a little longer than the second; the flagellum very long and slender and fringed with long setæ. The ischium and merus-joints of the outer maxillipedes are (as already stated) strongly spinulose, the spinules of the merus arranged in longitudinal series, the spines of the antero-external lobe of the merus prominent; the exognath straight, and narrowing slightly toward its distal extremity; the chelipedes (in the male) are rather long and slender; the merus, carpus, and palm armed with long and slender spines, the longest of which, upon the upper surface of the joints, are somewhat curved; the palm is more than twice the length of the carpus, but shorter than the merus, the fingers rather more than half as long as the palm, straight and unarmed, acute at the tips and very minutely denticulated on their inner margins. The ambulatory legs are very imperfect; the first and second pairs were apparently more robust than the following and armed with long spines and setæ; the spines longest on the last three joints; the legs of the last two pairs are rather more slender than those of the two first pairs, and nearly devoid of spines (except a strong spine at the distal end of the upper margin of the merus-joints; the dactyli nearly straight. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-white.

Adult ♂.				Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum, nearly	.	.	.	12	25
Greatest breadth of carapace, about	.	.	.	13	28
Length of a chelipede, about	.	.	.	28	59

The unique specimen is an adult male, and is unfortunately in very crushed and imper-