

15. *Campylaspis nodulosa*, n. sp. (Pl. XI.).

*Specific Characters.*—♀. Carapace scarcely attaining half the length of the body; posterior part not produced over the anterior segments of trunk; dorsal surface evenly vaulted in the posterior part and obliquely declining anteriorly; pseudorostral projection rather produced; subrostral notches distinctly defined. Surface of carapace everywhere provided with rounded nodiform protuberances. Ocular lobe oval. Penultimate caudal segment subdivided by a transverse sulcus. First pair of maxillæ with the palp bisetose; second pair with eight setæ. Terminal joint of second pair of legs scarcely longer than carpal joint. Uropoda comparatively short, about half as long as the tail, scape rather strong, slightly serrate on both edges; inner branch only slightly shorter than scape, serrate on inner edge, and armed with five spines, two lateral and three apical; outer branch a little shorter than inner, with two unequal setæ at the tip. Length, nearly 5 mm.

*Remarks.*—Of the earlier known species the Norwegian form, *Campylaspis verrucosa*, G. O. Sars, would seem to be the one most nearly related to the present species, at least as regards the sculpture of the carapace. In other respects, however, the two species are very easily distinguishable from each other.

*Description.*—I have had for examination four specimens of this form, all of exactly the same size, and having the general appearance of females. But in all specimens the last pair of legs are quite wanting, a fact that would seem to prove the specimens to be still immature, although their size is not inferior to that of adult specimens of other species, and considerably larger than that of the form described above, which undoubtedly is full-grown. In dissecting one of the specimens, I have found all the remaining limbs well developed and of a structure very similar to that in adult specimens of other species. The length of the specimens is nearly 5 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XI. figs. 1, 2) is that characteristic of the genus, the anterior division being greatly dilated and somewhat longer than the posterior.

The integuments, as in other species, are very strongly indurated and exhibit on the several limbs a more or less pronounced squamous structure.

The carapace is very large, though not nearly attaining the enormous development of the preceding species. In a lateral view (fig. 1) it exhibits a somewhat irregular oval form, with the dorsal line forming a bold curve rather abruptly declining anteriorly. The pseudorostral projection is somewhat more produced than in the preceding species, and the notch beneath it deeper and limited below by a distinctly projecting process. The inferior edges of the carapace are evenly curved in their anterior part, whereas the posterior part is slightly sinuous and obliquely ascending. The posterior edge is almost perpendicularly truncate and joins the inferior without forming any distinct angle. As seen from above (fig. 2) the carapace exhibits a rather regular oviform shape, the