

thoracic segments, united into a transversely obovate, obscurely trilobate, shell, the surface of which is covered with minute irregular papillæ; with four tubercles on each lateral portion, and an irregularly tuberculated dorsal ridge (see *Lign.* 115, fig. 1, 1^a); it belongs to the genus *Etyus* (*E. Martini*).

There are two species that may be referred to *Corystes*, a genus which includes several recent crustaceans that inhabit our shores, and are characterised by their elongated oval shell, and four antennæ, the external pair, long, setaceous, and furnished with two rows of cilia. The tail is folded under the body when the animal is in repose. They have ten legs, the anterior pair *chelate* (*with pincers*), the others terminating in an acute elongated nail or claw. The fossils consist of the carapace, and one example possesses the inferior or thoracic plates, and the remains of the bases of some of the legs (see *Lign.* 115, fig. 3^a).

CORYSTES STOKESII (G. A. M.). *Lign.* 115, fig. 2. —The carapace is relatively wider than in most species of this genus: it has a strong dorsal ridge of irregular oblong tubercles: the union of the cephalic and thoracic segments is marked by a transverse undulated groove; there are three or four tubercles on the surface of each lateral portion of the former, and one on each of the latter. The whole surface is finely granulated. The openings left by the attachment of the peduncles of the eye, remain.