

CORYSTES BRODERIPII (G. A. M.). *Lign.* 115, fig. 3. —This species, like the former, has a transverse undulated furrow, indicating the union of the cephalic with the thoracic segments; the dorsal ridge is smooth, and there are two tubercles on each lateral cephalic portion of the shield. The carapace is longitudinally ovate, much depressed, with three sharp points directed forwards on each margin of the anterior part: the whole surface is finely granulated. In the specimen fig. 3^a the sternal plates, with portions of the first joints of the claws, remain; one example (figured *Geol. S. E.* p. 169.) possessed six or seven arcuate abdominal segments, which were turned under the body. Although these two species are referred to the genus *Corystes*, they are strictly more nearly related to some Indian genera of the family *Corystidæ*.

The carapace, or shell of the other crustacean observed in the Sussex Galt, is of an orbicular inflated form (see *Geol. S. E.* p. 169, fig. 3.), and ornamented with twelve or thirteen aculeated tubercles; its margin is dentated. It is related to the genus *Arcania*; I would distinguish it by the name of *A. Bucklandi*.*

* I have described these small crustaceans somewhat minutely, and given them specific names, in the hope of directing the attention of collectors to these highly interesting relics, and leading to the discovery of more illustrative examples. See *Foss. South D.* p. 96, 97.