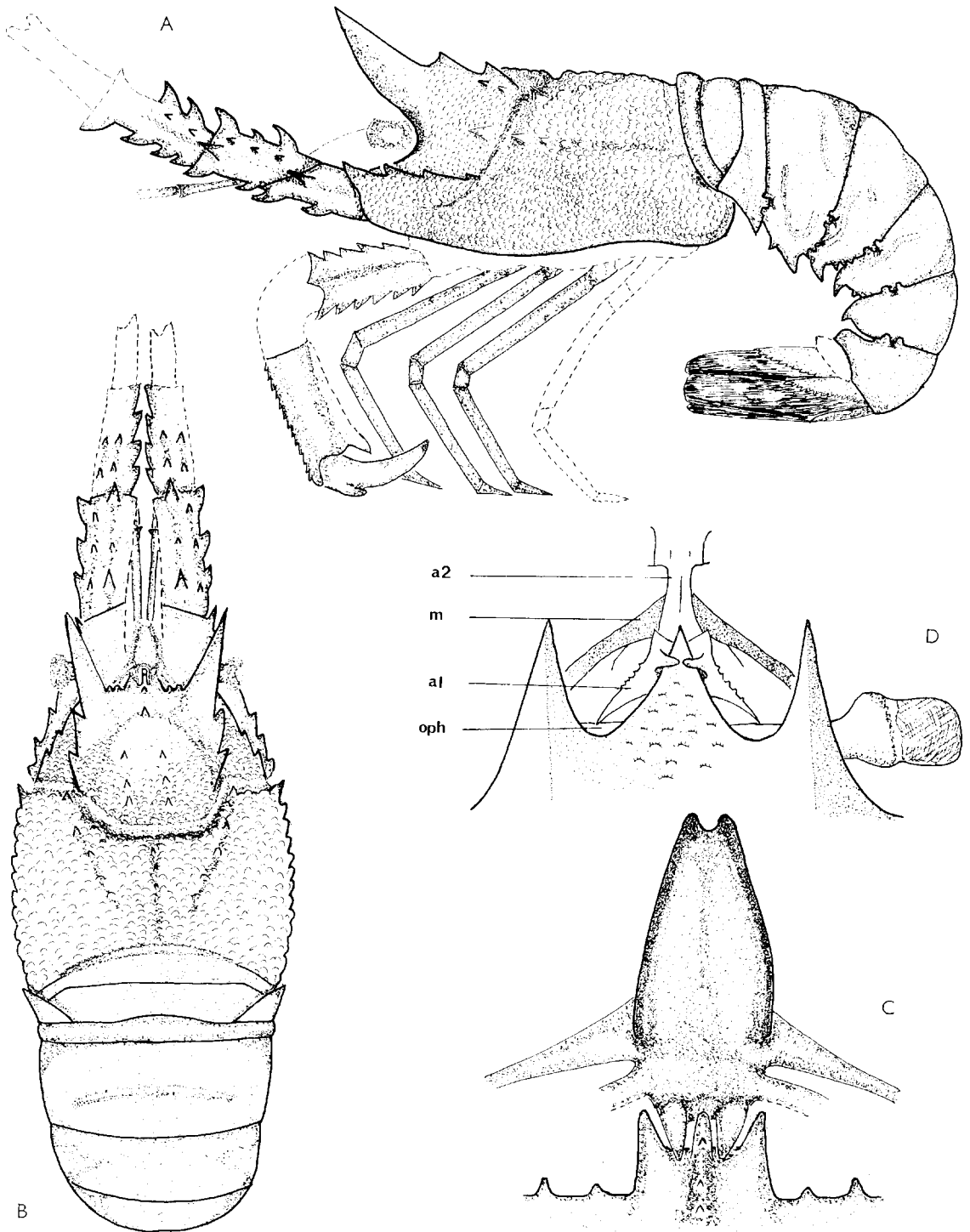


QUAYLE, *Archaeocarabus*



TEXT-FIG. 6. *Archaeocarabus bowerbanki* M'Coy, diagrammatic reconstruction. A, B, lateral and dorsal view ($\times 1.1$). C, details of the ophthalmic somite and rostrum ($\times 3.6$). D, *Jasus lalandii* (Milne-Edwards), Recent, South Africa, frontal area (after Glaessner 1969) ($\times 1.25$): a2, base of antenna; m, articulating membrane; a1, antennular base; oph, eye stalk.

forms the continuation of the lateral margin posterior to the cervical groove, which dies out before the orbital margin and is armed with two or three blunt spines. There are a further two, anteriorly directed triangular spines between this carina and the postorbital carina at the forward edge of the cervical groove.

Abdomen. On the abdominal somites the tergum is more or less semicircular in cross-section, with a grooved and flanged posterior margin. The pleura have one to three flat spines on each margin and end in a large recurved central spine. On the first somite the flange develops a triangular flap on each side, which accommodates the posterolateral angles of the carapace when the abdomen is rolled up. The surfaces are variably pitted.

Telson. The calcified part of the telson is parallel sided, with the posterior margin concave; there are a few tubercles towards the centre. Approximately the first half of the outer margin of the exopodite and endopodite is calcified. This area is elliptical, approximately three times longer than wide, smooth on the outer edge, strongly serrate on the inner and terminates in a ventrally directed spine. Only fragments of the remainder of the tail are known.

Ventral structures. The anterior margin of the epistome is concave on each side of the median spine and reached by the median furrow. The anterior part of the sternum is a small rectangular area, a fifth of the total length; the outer margins then diverge to give the maximum width at the second sternite, which remains almost constant as far as the concave rear margin. Along the median line and on the rear margin of each sternite behind the rectangular area are pairs of tubercles. The first and last pair are smaller than the intermediate pairs. The surface of the sternum is finely granulated and decorated with tubercles on the outer margins.

Appendages. The long slender basal podomere of the antennule reaches as far forward as the end of the second podomere of the antenna. The basal podomere expands distally to accommodate the second slender podomere, only small pieces of which are preserved. The first three podomeres of the antenna are round to oval in cross-section and armed with various sized spines. The dorsal and ventral margins of the second and third podomeres are flattened slightly longitudinally, and armed with large flattened anteriorly directed triangular spines. The flagellum is unknown but was probably similar to Recent *Palinurus*. The eye is very large and the peduncle short, about one third the width of the eye.

The first pereopod is chelate, the propodus three to four times the width of that on limbs two to five, but approximately the same length; in cross-section it is round to oval, becoming broadly dilated towards the dactylus; the width of this flattened end is two thirds the length of the rounded, slightly curving, outer margin of the pointed dactylus. On the outer margin, opposite the joint, is a large posteriorly directed spine. There are two or three longitudinal rows of uniform pits on the outer and inner surfaces, with the odd larger pit. On the second, third, and fourth pereopods the merus is slightly longer than the propodus. Both are oval to triangular in cross-section. The merus is smooth and finely punctate; the propodus has longitudinal lines of small evenly spaced pores; the rest of the surface is finely punctate. The dactylus is slightly less than half the length of the propodus, round in cross-section, with a pointed end.

Discussion. Due to the very fragile nature of the carapace of *Archaeocarabus*, it is rarely found complete; BM In.63380 (Pl. 65, figs. 1 and 3), though small, is possibly the best preserved. The carapace of the larger specimens appears to be more rounded, with the carinae becoming indistinct.

Rathbun 1935 described two new species of *Archaeocarabus?* and in 1945, a further one. Roberts (1962, p. 176) was doubtful whether these three species should have been placed in *Archaeocarabus*.

Genus LINUPARUS White, 1847

Type species. *Palinurus trigonus* von Siebold, 1824, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Cephalothorax depressed, carapace with three longitudinal keels, no rostrum; supra-orbital spines close to the median line, fused to form plate or separated by indentation.

Range. Lower Cretaceous Recent.

Discussion. Three species of Recent *Linuparus* were recognized by Berry and George (1972): *L. trigonus* (von Siebold), 1824, western Pacific, Japan, South China Sea, Philippines, and eastern Australia, *L. sordidus* Bruce, 1965, from the South China Sea to north-western Australia, and *L.*

somniosus Berry and George, 1972, from the western Indian Ocean, Mozambique, and Natal, living in depths from 81 to 328 m. There were variations in the type series of each, small specimens having better developed spines than large ones. As pointed out by Woods (1925) there are also variations in the fossil species.

Linuparus eocenicus Woods, 1925

Plate 66, figs. 1-5; text-fig. 7a, b

- 1858 *Thenops scyllariformis* Bell, p. 33, pl. 7, figs. 5?, 6, 7?, 8?
 1925 *Linuparus eocenicus* Woods, p. 31, figs. 3-5; pl. 7, figs. 4-6; pl. 8, fig. 1.
 1929 *Linuparus eocenicus* Woods; Glaessner, p. 233.
 1974 *Linuparus eocenicus* Woods; Cooper, p. 85.
 1980 *Linuparus eocenicus* Woods; Morris, p. 10.
 1980 *Linuparus scyllariformis* (Bell); Morris, p. 10.

Types. Woods's syntypes are SM C7732, C7733 (Pl. 66, fig. 3)-C7736, Meyer and Carter collections, from the London Clay, Portsmouth Docks, Hampshire; BM 59145, London Clay, Highgate tunnel, London. SM C7735 (Pl. 66, figs. 1 and 2) is here designated lectotype.

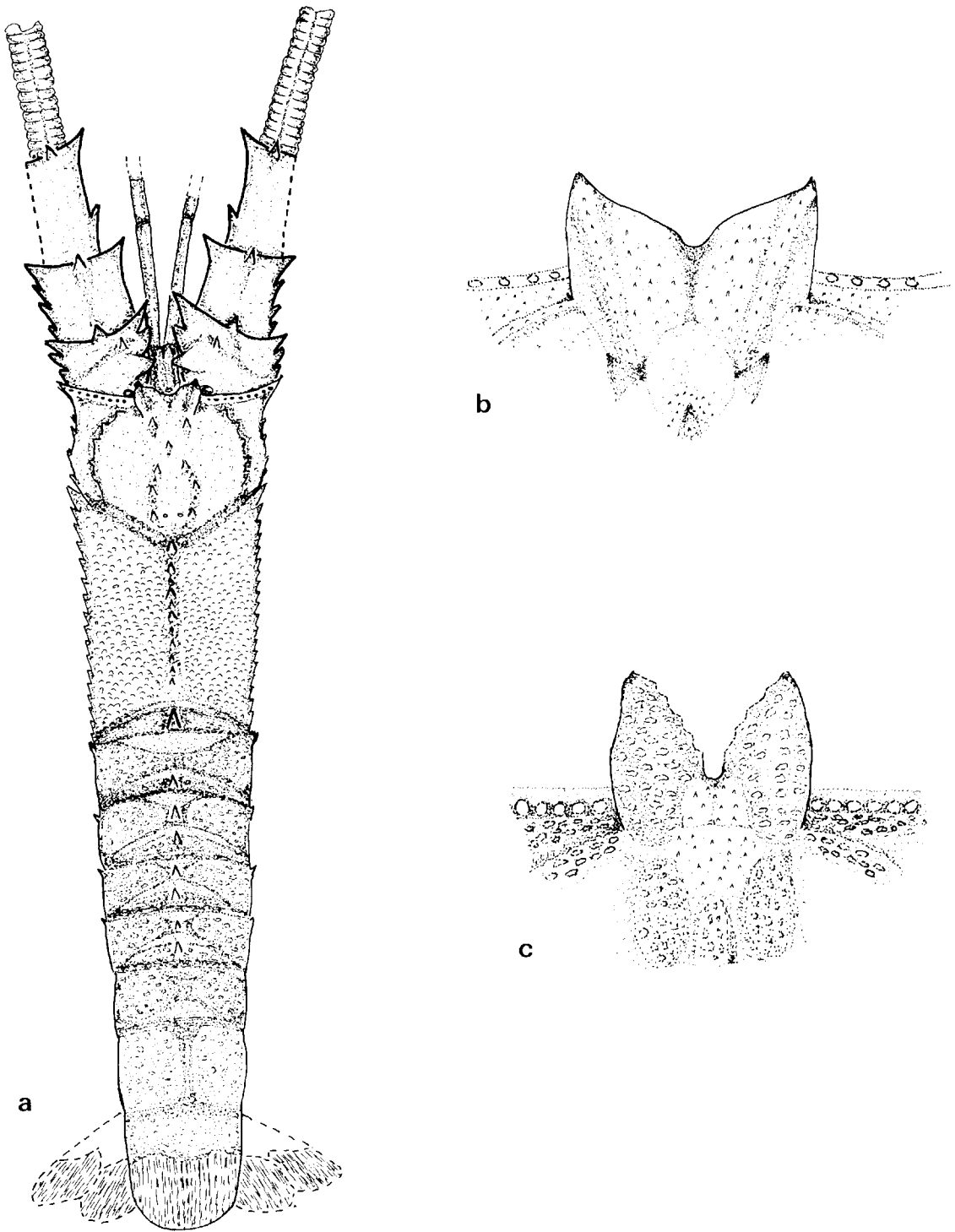
Other material. SM X1357 1362; OUM L552-L554, L568-L570; BM In.63370, In.63371 (Pl. 66, fig. 4)-In.63374 (Pl. 66, fig. 5) In.63377; all *ex* JSQ Collection, Whitecliff Bay, Isle of Wight. The following of Bell's syntypes of *L. scyllariformis*: BM 59012, 59107-59109, 59111, 59141 certainly, and 46365, 46367, 59765, 59114, and 59110b probably, belong to *L. eocenicus*.

Horizon and locality. The London Clay of: Portsmouth Docks; Isle of Sheppey; Burnham on Crouch; Highgate and Chalk Farm, London; Frinton on Sea; Base of Division E, Barwell Court, Surrey; and the Wittering Division, Bracklesham Group, Whitecliff Bay.

Diagnosis. A *Linuparus* with the supraorbital spines united for half their length; carinae with spiny tubercles, raised areas decorated with fine tubercles.

Description. Cephalothorax. The supraorbital spines take up approximately one quarter the width of the frontal margin. They are ridged longitudinally, the outer margin sloping steeply away from the ridge. The inner margins, from the tip of the spine to the centre line where they meet, form a shallow U. They are united for approximately half their length. The frontal margin outside the supraorbital spines is concave, with well-spaced tubercles running along the top surface, and terminates in an anteriorly directed anterolateral spine. A short distance behind each supraorbital spine is a postorbital spine, which continues posteriorly as a ridge as far as a median spine. Behind this the median line is flanked by carinae, which diverge slightly and then converge meeting just anterior of the cervical groove; these carinae bear small anteriorly directed spines. In between these carinae almost at the cervical groove is a pair of small, deep, round pores, flanking the median line. From near the base of the supraorbital spines, rounded carinae extend outwards in a curve to the cervical groove and bear several forward pointing spines; the area bounded by these is concave. The raised surfaces are covered with fine tubercles; other areas are nearly smooth. External to the curved carina the carapace at first slopes sharply ventrally and then becomes nearly horizontal; surfaces are tuberculate. The lateral margin in front of the cervical groove is angular and bears several small anteriorly directed spines and usually one or two larger spines along its length; it is nearly parallel to the axis of the body. The cervical groove is deep and in the form of a shallow V. At the lateral margin the deep groove runs directly ventrally and then bends sharply anteriorly. Behind the cervical groove are three nearly parallel longitudinal carinae, the median prominent, the outer angular. Between the median and lateral carinae the carapace is flattened or concave and ornamented with regularly spaced uniform tubercles. Carinae are ornamented with numerous spines, usually decreasing in size towards the posterior. External to the lateral carina the carapace is vertical except near the cervical groove, where the upper part is concave and the lower convex. Just in front of the posterior margin of the carapace is a broad smooth groove which interrupts the median carina and curves backward on each side, becoming narrower towards the lateral margins. This part of the carina is produced into an anteriorly directed spine.

Abdomen. The abdomen is similar in length to the carapace, tapering slightly posteriorly. The carinae on the carapace are continued as slight ridges on each tergum. The first somite bears one anteriorly directed spine on



TEXT-FIG. 7. *a, b, Linuparus eocenicus* Woods. *a*, diagrammatic reconstruction ($\times 0.7$); *b*, supraorbital spines ($\times 2.1$). *c, L. scyllariformis* (Bell), supraorbital spines ($\times 1.7$).

the median ridge at the posterior margin. In front of this a smooth groove runs almost parallel to the posterior margin for approximately half the width of the somite, where it divides. One arm runs to the posterior margin at the outer edge, the other to the outer edge near the front of the somite; the two triangular areas enclosed are ornamented with some fine tubercles and pits; the area in front is smooth. Somites two, three, and four have a median carina, which is interrupted in the middle of each tergum by a broad transverse groove, sloping posteriorly on each side, narrowing and nearly reaching the posterior margin. The tergum surface is ornamented with a mixture of pits and fine tubercles. Each tergum has two anteriorly directed spines on the median carina, one in front and one behind the groove; on the outer margins there is a suggestion of a longitudinal ridge with a spine at the front. On the fifth somite the spines on the median ridge have disappeared, but the outer spine is still evident with the transverse groove becoming indistinct. The sixth somite, which is almost twice the length of the others, has a smooth median groove with a longitudinal row of tubercles on each side; the rest of the surface is ornamented with fine tubercles. The pleura on somites four and five bear two spines on the forward margin followed by a central ventrally directed strong spine. The posterior margin is smooth laterally becoming serrate, the size of teeth increasing adaxially; a concave area flanks the central spine. Only parts of the pleura of somites two and three are known but they are presumably as for four and five.

Ventral structures. The epistome has a strong median groove between prominent ridges which diverge anteriorly. The anterior margin is concave with a tubercle either side of the median groove. The anterolateral margins are directed at approximately 45° to where they turn posteriorly and become almost parallel. Between the margins and the two median ridges are two large depressions, one alongside each ridge.

The sternum between the third maxilliped and the first pair of pereopods is triangular and bears two flat, rounded bosses anteriorly, one behind the other; surfaces are pitted. The coxae of the third maxillipeds fit between these bosses. Each sternite has ridged sides tapering towards the front, decorated with pits and tubercles. The lateral and posterior margins join in a triangular, laterally directed spine. The sternite for the first pereopod is ridged along the median line; the second, third, and fourth have a large tubercle either side of this line. The fifth has two pairs of small tubercles, one pair either side of the median line; the outer ridge is smooth except for some tubercles towards the front. Between the tubercles on the sternite for the fourth limb is a groove along the median line. There is a single central tubercle on the first abdominal somite. On the second there are three tubercles, the two anterior approximately half the size of the posterior one. On the third somite the three tubercles are in a similar position to the second but are all the same size with a smaller tubercle in between the pair. The fourth and fifth have a pair of tubercles, one either side of the median line.

Appendages. The antennular somite is longitudinally rectangular with a broad median furrow and it extends forward between the basal podomere of the antennae. The basal podomere of the antennule is round and thin, extending past the second podomere of the antenna. The first podomere of the antenna is broad and one third wider than the second. The outer and inner margins are sharp and armed with two or three forward pointing spines. The second podomere is similar in length to the first; the third is the longest, but also the narrowest.

The coxa of the third maxilliped is triangular, its surfaces pitted. The merus is approximately half the size of that on the second pereopod; surfaces nearly smooth with very shallow pits. The first pereopod is larger than the rest, the coxa nearly as long as the ischium and basis, surfaces with shallow pitting. The merus, three times as long as the carpus, is flattened and forked at the carpus articulation with sharp spines on the ventral margins by the fork; the propodus is half the length of the merus. Other limbs are similar but the fifth appears to be smaller.

Discussion. Of the three Recent species of this genus *L. trigonus* is the nearest to *L. eocenicus*. On *L. trigonus* the supraorbital spines have a dentate inner margin; the frontal margin has a prominent spine half-way between the supraorbital and the anterolateral spine. On *L. eocenicus* the supraorbital spines have a smooth inner margin and there is no prominent spine on the frontal margin. Possibly the arrangement of the spines on the pleura is different.

The fossil species are known from the Cretaceous and the Eocene. *L. canadensis* (Whiteaves, 1885), Northwest Territory, Highwood River, Alberta, has two spines on the tergum boundary whereas *L. eocenicus* has one. *L. vancouverensis* (Whiteaves, 1895) from the Nanaimo Group, Vancouver and Hornby Islands, British Columbia, has a double row of tubercles on the carapace carinae (Rathbun 1935, pl. 10, figs. 1-3); the carapace carinae continue back on to the tergum as ridges armed with a single row of tubercles. In *L. adkinsi* Rathbun, 1935 (pl. 10, figs. 4-10) from the Denton Clay, Texas, the three carinae behind the cervical groove are granulated, the median

one with a double row of tubercles. The tergum has a pronounced median carina with a series of tubercles. *L. eocenicus* bears a single row of tubercles on the carapace carinae which continue back on to the tergum as a ridge with a single or double spine.

The English Cretaceous has produced *L. carteri* (Reed, 1911) from the Lower Greensand, Atherfield, Isle of Wight. The cervical groove starts as in other species of the genus but forms an obtuse angle where it becomes transverse just before it crosses the median line; from this obtuse angle a further groove runs backwards. In addition the arrangement of the tubercles on the carinae and the general ornamentation of the carapace (Woods 1925, pl. 7, figs. 2 and 3) differentiate this species from other members of the genus.

The Eocene members of the genus include *L. texanus* Rathbun, 1935 (pl. 16, figs. 9 and 10) from the Midway of Dimmit County, Texas. It is possible that this species, which was described from one specimen, is not distinct. Rathbun (1935) described the abdomen as lacking the first and second segments: it is suggested that these are really segments one to five and not three to seven. The median spine on all the specimens of species examined is lost on the fifth segment with a groove appearing on the sixth, which does not appear to happen in this case. *L. wilcoxensis* Rathbun, 1935 (pl. 16, figs. 11-14) from the Sucarnoochee Beds, Wilcox County, Alabama, appears to be very similar to *L. eocenicus*. The abdomen has two spines on the median carina on segments two to four with possible differences on the outer carinae of these segments.

Woods (1925, p. 32, pl. 7, fig. 6b) described the antennular somite of *L. eocenicus* as triangular. On closer examination the sides of the 'triangle' are seen to be chipped or broken and in recently collected specimens it is evident that this somite is long and parallel sided, with a deep median furrow (Pl. 66, fig. 5).

Linuparus scyllariformis (Bell, 1858)

Plate 66, figs. 6-8; text-fig. 7c

- 1858 *Thenops scyllariformis* Bell, p. 33, pl. 7, figs. 1-4.
 1925 *Linuparus scyllariformis* (Bell); Woods, p. 29, pl. 8, fig. 2a, b.
 1929 *Linuparus scyllariformis* (Bell); Glaessner, p. 233.
 1974 *Linuparus scyllariformis* (Bell); Cooper, p. 85.
 1980 *Linuparus scyllariformis* (Bell); Morris, p. 10.

Types. Bell's syntype BM 59106, figured Woods (1925, pl. 8, fig. 2), London Clay, Whetstone, London is here designated lectotype. Of the paralectotypes BM In.43325, BM 59110a, 59113, 59142, 59143 certainly and 59144 probably belong to *L. scyllariformis*.

Other material. OUM L265, L460, L462 (Pl. 66, fig. 8), L555 (Pl. 66, fig. 6), Kirby Collection; BM In.63367 In.63369, ex JSQ Collection; PE 82/395 collected C. King.

Horizon and locality. The London Clay of: Herne Bay, Aveyly, Maylandsea, Steeple, Whetstone, Felixstowe, and roadworks on the M25, Ockendon Road, approximate grid reference TQ 565 926.

Diagnosis. A *Linuparus* with large separate pyriform supraorbital spines, with prominent pits as surface decoration on ridges and spines.

Description. Cephalothorax. Large separate pyriform supraorbital spines on either side of the median line are divided by a deep U-shaped depression. The frontal margin runs slightly concave outwards from near the base of these spines to end in a prominent anteriorly directed anterolateral spine. The dorsal surface along the frontal margin bears evenly spaced blunt tubercles; the front edge of the margin is at right angles to the dorsal surface and is smooth except for rare fine tubercles, which tend to increase in number towards the anterolateral angle.

Directly behind and in line with the supraorbital spines are blunt postorbital spines, which continue back in the form of rounded ridges; between and parallel to these is a small rounded median ridge, separated by a small gap from a rounded tubercle at the front. Posterior to this, there is on each side a rounded carina. These diverge slightly almost as far as the cervical groove where they converge enclosing a flat area. From near the base of the supraorbital spines rounded carinae extend outwards in a curve to the cervical groove. These

carinae are ornamented with two or three blunt tubercles. External to these carinae the carapace slopes vertically, then becomes nearly horizontal as far as the lateral margin where it slopes steeply again and begins to curve inwards. The lateral margin is slightly concave for one third the length from the anterolateral spine to where it erupts into another prominent forward pointing spine, beyond which it curves inwards to the cervical groove. The carapace in front of the cervical groove is ornamented with numerous pits on the spines, ridges, tubercles, and carinae, whilst the flat or concave areas are nearly smooth with fine tubercles. The cervical groove is deep. Behind it are three parallel longitudinal carinae, of which the median one is prominent; the carapace between the median and the lateral carinae slopes steeply away from the centre with a slight concavity until it reaches the outer margin. Just in front of the posterior margin of the carapace is a broad, smooth transverse groove, which interrupts the median carina and curves back on either side, becoming narrower towards the outer margins. The carapace behind the cervical groove is ornamented with fine equal-sized tubercles except for the carinae which are covered with pits.

Abdomen. The abdomen tapers slightly towards the tail. The carinae on the carapace continue as ridges on each tergum. The first somite has one anteriorly directed spine on the central ridge at the posterior margin. In front of this a groove runs almost parallel to the posterior margin for approximately half the width of the somite where it forks, one branch to the posterior margin at the outer edge, the other forward to the outer edge near the front of the somite. The two triangular areas enclosed by these branches are deeply pitted, whilst the area in front is smooth with very fine punctae. Somites two, three and four have two anteriorly directed spines on the central ridge of the tergum, separated midway by a deep transverse groove; this slopes back on either side to cut the outer ridge just in front of the posterior margin. On each of the outer ridges are two forward pointing spines, one in front, the other behind the groove. The tergum surface is deeply pitted, except the grooves which are smooth. The fifth somite lacks spines, and the posterior groove has almost disappeared. The sixth has a deep median groove with a prominent longitudinal line of pits on either side. The tergum of each somite is triangular in transverse section with a slight flattening towards the outer ridge.

Ventral surfaces. The epistome has a deep median furrow; anteriorly running parallel to this furrow is a large forward pointing blunt tubercle, the top surface of which has a line of several deep pits. The front edge of the epistome is concave with steeply sloping sides, ornamented with variably sized fine tubercles with some shallow pits.

Appendages. The antennular somite is longitudinally rectangular, with a deep, broad, median furrow extending forward between the basal segments of the antennae. The first podomere of the antennal peduncle has two forward-pointing spines on the outer edge; the top surface is coarsely pitted, the underside smooth, with fine well-spaced pits. The second podomere is nearly half the width of the first and has small spines on the outer edge. The third is smaller than the second with two spines on the inner margin. The flagellum is longitudinally grooved on the upper and lower surfaces.

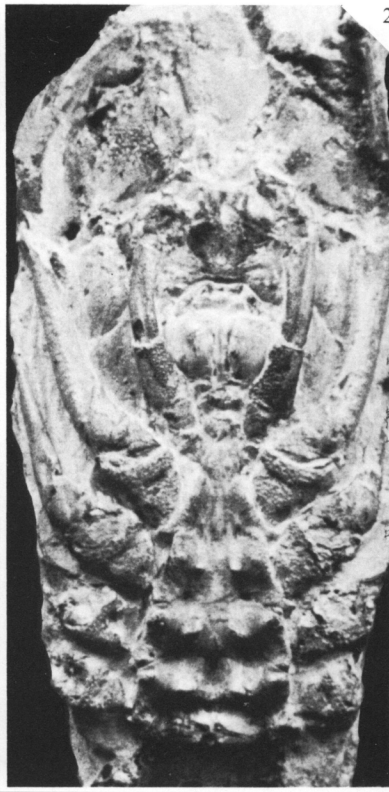
On the third maxilliped the merus is two thirds the length of that on the first pereopod, its outer side flat, inner edge flattened, margin tuberculate, surfaces deeply pitted. The first pereopod is larger than the remainder. The merus is equal in length to the total length of the carpus, propodus, and dactylus, roughly oval in cross-section, flattening on the underside towards the front, the surface becoming concave; the inner margin is tuberculate, the surfaces decorated with small tubercles. The carpus is rectangular, flattened at the merus and increasing in depth towards the front (i.e. triangular in side view) and decorated with various sized tubercles. The propodus is slightly longer than the carpus, approximately oval in cross-section but slightly flattened, the surfaces with tubercles and pits. The dactylus, one third the length of the merus, is pointed distally; fragments of the inner margin show a line of large shallow pits with very fine pits inside these. Merus, carpus, and propodus of the second pereopod are similar to the first but smaller.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 66

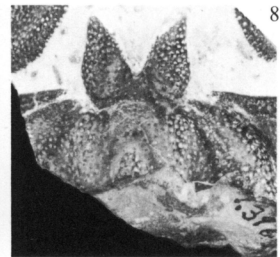
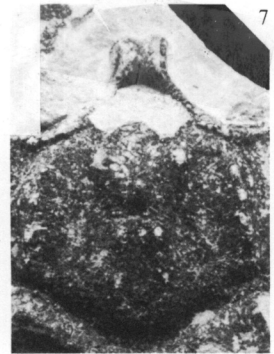
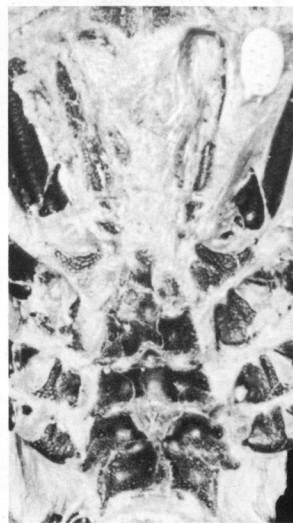
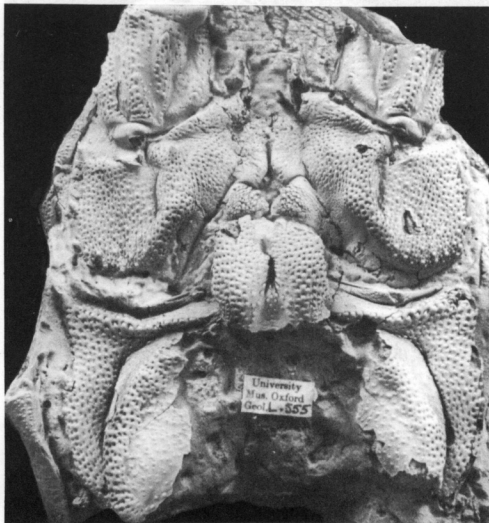
Figs. 1-5. *Linuparus eocenicus* Woods. 1-3, London Clay, Portsmouth Docks. 1 and 2, dorsal and ventral view of lectotype, SM C7735, $\times 1$. 3, lateral view, SM C7733, $\times 0.65$. 4 and 5, Bracklesham Group, Whitecliff Bay. 4, anterior, showing supraorbital spines, BM In.63371, $\times 0.7$. 5, antennular somite, BM In.63374, $\times 0.6$.

Figs. 6-8. *Linuparus scyllariformis* (Bell), London Clay. 6, dorsal view, OUM L555, Aveley, $\times 1$. 7, ventral view, BM 59106, Whetstone, $\times 0.8$. 8, supraorbital spines, OUM L462, Aveley, $\times 1$.

Specimens in figs. 1, 2, and 6 have been whitened with ammonium chloride.



Erratum. PLATE 66: fig.5 should read fig.6:
fig.6 should read fig.7: fig.7 should read
fig.5.



Discussion. On the other species of this genus the carinae and ridges are usually dentate or tuberculate. *L. scyllariformis* differs in that the area in front of the cervical groove is ornamented with numerous pits on the spines, ridges, tubercles, and carinae, and behind this groove the carinae are covered with pits.

Family SCYLLARIDAE Latreille, 1825
Genus SCYLLARIDES Gill, 1898

Type species. *Scyllarus aequinoctialis* Lund, 1793, by original designation, Recent.

Diagnosis. Eyes near anterolateral angles; lateral margins of carapace without deep fissures, rostrum salient.

Range. Lower Cretaceous Recent.

Discussion. Woods (1926, p. 41) says of *S. koenigi* (= *S. tuberculatus*) 'This species agrees so closely with living forms of *Scyllarides* and differs from that of *Scyllarus* that there seems no reason for retaining Bell's genus *Scyllaridia*' (1858, p. 35). Holthuis (1954) proposed use of the Plenary Powers to render the name '*Scyllarides*' Gill, 1898 the oldest available for this species; *Scyllaridia* was suppressed by the International Commission (1954, Opinion 293, pp. 134-136). Glaessner (1969, R475) stated that 'if the fossil is not congeneric with the recent genus as claimed by Woods (1926), it must be given a new name'. However, the present author agrees with Woods that the fossil belongs to the Recent genus.

Scyllarides tuberculatus (König, 1825)

Plate 67, figs. 1-6

- 1825 *Cancer (Scyllarus?) tuberculatus* König, p. 3, pl. 4, fig. 54.
- 1843 *Cancer tuberculatus* König; Morris, p. 72.
- 1854 *Zanthopsis tuberculatus* König; Morris, p. 116.
- 1858 *Scyllaridia Koenigii* Bell, p. 35, pl. 8, figs. 1-3.
- 1870 *Scyllaridia Bellii* Woodward, p. 493, pl. 22, figs. 1 and 2.
- 1925 *Scyllarides koenigi* (Bell); Woods, p. 39, pl. 10, figs. 7-10.
- 1929 *Scyllarides koenigi* (Bell); Glaessner, p. 376.
- 1969 *Scyllarides? koenigi* (Bell); Glaessner, R475, fig. 281.3.
- 1974 *Scyllarides koenigi* (Bell); Cooper, p. 85.
- 1980 *Scyllarides tuberculatus* (König); Morris, p. 16.

Types. The holotype, by monotypy, is BM 42228 (Pl. 67, figs. 4 and 5), London Clay, Isle of Sheppey. Of Bell's figured specimens, syntypes of *S. Koenigii*, the original of pl. 8, fig. 1, is missing; pl. 8, fig. 2 is BM 59115 (Pl. 67, fig. 6) and fig. 3 is BM 46364, both from the London Clay, Isle of Sheppey.

Other material. OUM L566 (Pl. 67, figs. 2 and 3); BM In.63387- In.63389 (Pl. 67, fig. 1), ex JSQ Collection; all from the London Clay, Isle of Sheppey.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 67

Figs. 1-6. *Scyllarides tuberculatus* (König), London Clay, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. 1, ventral view, BM In.63389, $\times 2.5$. 2 and 3, OUM L566. 2, somites four to six with calcified part of telson, $\times 1.4$. 3, lateral view, $\times 2.4$. 4 and 5, dorsal and lateral view of the holotype, BM 42228, $\times 1.2$ and 1.1 . 6, dorsal view, BM 59115, $\times 1.45$.

Figs. 7-9. *Bathysquilla wetherelli* (Woodward), London Clay, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. 7 and 8, BM In.63390. 7, fragments of carapace, thoracic somites six to eight, abdominal somites one to four, $\times 1$. 8, part of the raptorial claw, $\times 5$. 9, abdominal somites one to five, BM In.63391, $\times 2.3$.

Specimens in figs. 1-6 and 9 have been whitened with ammonium chloride.