

THE GENUS ENOPLYTIA IN THE CRETACEOUS  
ROCKS OF QUEENSLAND.

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(Plates xxiii. and xxiv.)

Comparatively few Crustacean remains have, so far, been found in the Cretaceous of Queensland, or for the matter of that throughout Australia generally. A short note by myself, published in 1892 gives details of all that was known up to that date.<sup>1</sup> Emphasis is there laid on the occurrence of both the *Macrura* and *Brachyura*.

The Trustees have, from time to time received from Mr. W. H. Blomfield collections of Queensland Cretaceous fossils collected by him. In a series received some time ago occurred a specimen of great interest being the greater portion of a *Macruran* carapace apparently referable to *Enoploclytia*, McCoy.

The specimen consists of the carapace less the rostral portions, and all appendages. It is sharply bent down along the dorsal median line, leaving the lateral portions but very little convex, indeed the entire body may be said to be highly compressed; on the right side the ventral margin is fairly well preserved, but on the left it is wanting. The general outline of this carapace is long-oval, and in its present compressed condition rather broadly pod-shaped, the entire surface being highly tuberculate. The posterior margin is only preserved towards its ventral lateral portions which are rounded.

The nuchal furrow is deep, wide, devoid of tubercles and faintly sigmoidal on each half of the shield, curving forwards on approaching the ventro-lateral margins and running parallel to the latter forwards for a short distance. At about the middle of its course there is a short open supplementary groove directed forwards. The mesobranchial furrow, like the nuchal, is deep, devoid of tubercles, but not so wide, and is double, one groove behind the other, but close together

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<sup>1</sup> Etheridge—Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, vii. (2), 1892, p. 305.