

sulci in the females. Though some doubt may be entertained as to whether this classification is a natural one, it must be admitted that a subdivision of some kind is necessary and certainly of use to the systematist. Altogether the group at present stands very much in need of revision. In the account which follows I have adopted the arrangement laid down by Stimpson.

Genus *Dromia*, Fabricius (*restrictum*), Stimpson.

- Dromia*, Fabricius, Suppl. Ent. Syst., p. 359, 1798 (*part*).  
 ,, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 170, 1837 (*part*).  
 ,, De Haan, Crust. Japon., p. 104, 1850 (*part*).  
 ,, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 402, 1852 (*part*).  
 ,, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 64, 1858.

Carapace subglobose, usually pilose. Palate smooth. Sternal sulci in the female not approximated, only produced as far as the segment which bears the second pair of legs. Feet of moderate size, the meri not dilated. Chelipedes with their apices calcareous. Last two pairs of legs subchelate, the penultimate joint terminating in a spiniform process. Some of the species reach a length of several inches.

*Dromia ciliata*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 1).

*Characters*.—Carapace subglobose, surface minutely punctate, polished, with a dense fringe of hairs extending transversely between the antero-lateral angle of either side; the breadth exceeding the length. Front strongly deflexed, with three subacute teeth, of which the two lateral are more prominent and placed almost horizontally, the mesial tooth channelled superiorly, deflexed, barely visible when the carapace is looked at from above. Gastric region convex, crossed in front by the fringe of hairs previously mentioned, the latter placed on an ill-defined ridge which forms a false anterior boundary to the carapace; the space between this ridge and the frontal border is densely pubescent and directed forwards, a shallow groove, however, exists in the middle line and is continued on to the mesial frontal tooth. The remainder of the gastric region is smooth, with the exception of two small pits towards the posterior limit. Cardiac region moderately circumscribed, smooth. Antero-lateral border of the carapace not defined (unless we consider part of the ciliated ridge to represent this). Lateral border divided into two subequal halves by the well-marked cervical groove, the anterior part is slightly convex (viewed from above) and directed forwards and downwards, the posterior and longer part almost straight, directed backwards and downwards. The cervical groove passes obliquely backwards, and ends by dividing into two branches which embrace the cardiac area; the anterior of these is somewhat curved, and ends in a well-marked pitted depression on the gastric area. The posterior border is slightly curved forwards.