

segments have a dense matting of hairs. The male sexual organs are well developed, the first pair robust, the second ending in a long and delicate horny filament; in addition a membranous tubular process (length 5.3 mm.) arises from the coxa of each fourth ambulatory limb. These processes are directed forwards, and lie to the outside of the first pair of genital appendages; they gradually narrow towards the free end.

Breadth of carapace 27.5 mm., length of carapace 25 mm., of chelipede 28 mm., of third ambulatory leg 16 mm.

The fringe of hairs on the carapace, and the position of the cervical groove, are the chief characteristics of this species. *Dromidia excavata*, Stimpson (from Port Jackson), has the subhepatic regions deeply concave, is a much smaller species, and various other points of difference exist. *Dromia globosa*, Lamarck, possesses a tooth on the lateral border in front of the cervical groove, and a prominent tooth divides each antero-lateral border into two parts.

Habitat.—Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells.

The single specimen taken is an adult male, found living with and firmly attached to a large Simple Ascidian.

Genus *Cryptodromia*, Stimpson.

Cryptodromia, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 63, 1858.

„ Miers, Catal. New Zealand Crust., p. 57, 1876.

„ Haswell, Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 138, 1882.

Carapace convex, pubescent, scarcely pilose. Palate furnished with a slight elevation on each side. The sternal sulci in the female remote, terminating in tubercles, produced as far as the segment bearing the second pair of legs. Legs nodose, otherwise similar to those of *Dromia*. Species of small size.

The members of this genus are apparently confined to the Indo-Pacific region. They occur between tide-marks and in shallow water; some, however, including the best known species—*Cryptodromia lateralis*—appear to venture occasionally into greater depths.

Cryptodromia lateralis (Gray).

? *Dromia lateralis*, Gray, Zool. Miscell., p. 40, 1831.

„ *verrucosipes*, White, List. Crust. Brit. Mus., p. 55, 1847.

Cryptodromia lateralis, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 77, 1858.

„ „ Heller, Reise der Novara, Crust., p. 71, 1865.

„ „ Miers, Catal. New Zealand Crust., p. 57, 1876.

„ „ Haswell, Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 139, 1882.

„ „ Miers, Crust. in Zool. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 259, 1884.

Habitat.—Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. An adult male and a female, the latter with ova.