

"April 1874, 2 to 10 fathoms;" on the Australian coast. Two small males, one enveloped by an Ascidian.

Station 163A, off Twofold Bay, Australia; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green mud. A single specimen of small size.

This common species extends from Australia and New Zealand to the Japanese coasts. White applied the name *Dromia verrucosipes* to it, without furnishing a description; his examples were from the Philippines.

*Cryptodromia japonica*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 2).

*Characters*.—Carapace somewhat pentagonal in outline, the breadth slightly exceeding the length; upper surface moderately convex, smooth, minutely punctate, with the exception of the lateral surfaces which exhibit traces of a densely matted pubescence. Front deflexed, composed of three teeth, the two lateral of which are obtusely rounded and directed forwards, the median is considerably smaller, more conical in shape, and strongly deflexed. Gastric region smooth, convex, bounded posteriorly by a curved shallow groove which is placed slightly nearer the posterior than the anterior end of the carapace. An indistinct furrow bounded on either side by an irregular elevation, and terminating posteriorly in a small ill-defined tubercle, leads to the depression between the lateral rostral teeth. The cardiac area is smooth, with the exception of two minute tubercles placed immediately behind the gastro-cardiac groove. The hepatic and branchial areas are covered by a thick matting of short brownish hairs, the former in addition having its surface somewhat irregular in outline. Antero-lateral border almost straight, with a rounded tubercle above the central portion of the subhepatic area. Lateral border divided into two subequal parts by a well-marked groove which curves back on the carapace and ends by passing directly forwards along the outer border of the cardiac area. This border commences in a prominent tooth which is placed slightly below the level of the tubercle on the antero-lateral margin, a second tooth is placed immediately behind the first, and a third in front of the groove, the three being subequal in size. That portion of the lateral border placed posteriorly to the above-mentioned groove is regular in outline.

The subhepatic area is of small size and slightly excavated. It is bounded above by the elevations already mentioned in connection with the borders of the carapace, but towards the inferior limit two prominent teeth are met with. The larger of these teeth is somewhat oblong in shape and placed beneath the outer border of the orbit. The pterygostomial area bears two small tubercles near its junction with the subhepatic area, and a third is placed on the buccal margin directly over the meral joint of the external maxillipede. The orbital border is sinuous and furnished above with a small rounded lobe which projects forwards, thus rendering the orbit somewhat deficient