

*Cryptodromia nodulifera*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 3).

*Characters.*—Carapace somewhat pentagonal in outline, less convex than is usual among the members of this genus, the breadth very slightly exceeding the length; the surface covered with a short bristling pubescence, and furnished with a series of well-marked tubercles on the anterior half. As the regions are but ill-defined in this small species, it is convenient to treat of the carapace as a whole, rather than attempt a description of each division. The frontal region is composed of three subacute teeth, the central of which is strongly deflexed, while the lateral are directed forwards, and each bears a small tubercle on its inner border. The whole anterior half of the carapace is covered by a series of tubercles, the majority of these being roughened by small secondary projections, those on the gastric area are somewhat larger than the others. A single tubercle of small size and smooth surface is present on the cardiac area, but the carapace posterior to this shows only a few slight inequalities. The antero-lateral border is slightly concave in outline, and posterior to the orbital border is ill-defined; the lateral border is marked in front by two prominent tubercles, with a series of smaller ones behind.

The orbit is ill-defined in front, its upper border partly composed of two irregular lobes which are attached to the side of the lateral frontal tooth; the eye is not, however, in actual contact with these. A single tubercle exists at the external angle of the orbit, and this is separated from the supraorbital tubercles by a shallow groove; the lower orbital border also terminates in a prominent tubercle. The antennular peduncle is remarkably stout, the basal joint ending in a blunt process which projects on the outer and distal border; the flagella are partly hidden by the antennal peduncles. The joints of the antennal peduncle are also somewhat swollen, especially the second, and the flagellum is ciliated. The external maxillipedes have the merus and ischium subequal, each of these joints is likewise furnished with a rounded tubercle on its internal border, that of the latter being situated near its junction with the merus. The exognath extends almost to the external angle of the merus. The subhepatic region bears two irregular tubercles placed in a line with those at the commencement of the lateral border of the carapace; a similar protuberance occurs also on the pterygostomial region, immediately over the external angle of the meral joint of the third maxillipede.

The chelipedes are of considerable size. The merus is trigonal and sparingly tuberculate, the carpus presents a series of well-marked tubercles on its outer surface, the largest of these being situated near the junction with the propodus; the latter joint is about one and a half times the length of the carpus, and its outer surface bears three or four rows of small rounded projections, as well as two large processes on the upper border situated near the insertion of the dactylus. The fingers are armed each with about five