

interlocking teeth, but even when fully closed a slight hiatus is left. The first and second pairs of ambulatory limbs are of moderate size, and the propodal and carpal joints have their outer and posterior surfaces strongly tuberculate, the dactyli end in curved horny processes of a yellowish colour, and a small tuft of hairs projects from the lower surface of each. The third and fourth pairs of ambulatory limbs are comparatively of small size, and the proportions of their various joints agree with those of the last species; each limb terminates in two opposed horny claws. The third pair are slightly tuberculate, while the fourth pair are smooth. The hairs met with on this species—especially those of the ambulatory limbs—are club-shaped.

The abdomen is strongly tuberculate externally, each segment, except the last, with a median series of three tubercles, two of these being placed near the posterior border of the segment, and a lateral series of two on either side of the median pair. The lateral tubercles are, however, fused on the penultimate and antepenultimate segments, so as to form a single projection. The sexual appendages of the male are well developed, more particularly those of the first pair, and the vasa deferentia are protruded as two membranous processes which project forwards under cover of these. In the male also, two rounded tubercles exist on the sterna of the fourth and fifth thoracic segments respectively. The sternal tubercles in the female have the normal arrangement met with in species of *Cryptodromia*.

Breadth of carapace 8·5 mm., length of carapace 7·5 mm., of chelipede 12·5 mm., of first ambulatory leg 9 mm. These measurements are taken from the larger (male) specimen.

It is with considerable hesitation that I venture to describe this species under a new name. Mr. Haswell has furnished the description of an Australian species, *Dromia sculpta*, with which it may subsequently prove to be identical, but not having seen the latter, it is impossible to decide from the short diagnosis in the Catalogue of Australian Stalk and Sessile-Eyed Crustacea. The Challenger specimens at the same time undoubtedly belong to the genus *Cryptodromia*. The British Museum collection contains examples erroneously named *Dromia nodipes*, Lamarck. I have, however, had the opportunity of examining an authentic specimen of the latter in the Paris Museum of Natural History, and of comparing the Challenger specimens with it. *Dromia nodipes* is a much larger species, the carapace is more rotund, its surface glabrous, and the tubercles are small and rounded; moreover the abdominal segments are smooth. *Cryptodromia tuberculata*, Stimpson, has the carapace smooth, and the second and third pairs of feet have the carpal joint armed superiorly with from four to five teeth.

*Habitat*.—Off the Australian coast; "April 1874, 2–10 fathoms."