

Two specimens were taken. The larger of these is a male, apparently fully developed, the other is a female, probably immature. The latter has a small sponge fixed to one of its ambulatory limbs.

*Cryptodromia incisa*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 4).

*Characters*.—Carapace subglobose, the length and breadth almost equal, covered by a short pubescence, which is more strongly developed on the anterior portion. Front tridentate, the median tooth of considerable length, nearly vertical in direction and acuminate, the lateral teeth project forwards, and are also acute though to a lesser extent than the median process. The gastric region is convex, its surface glabrous and minutely punctate (after removal of the hairs); on the anterior part, and immediately behind the frontal region, are two slight rounded elevations, separated from one another by a mesial groove, which is continued on to the central rostral tooth. A well-marked depression exists between the orbital border and the gastric elevation on either side. No distinct line of demarcation separates the gastric and cardiac areas, but the latter is bounded laterally by an ill-defined groove, and posteriorly by a depression which lies between it and the posterior border of the carapace; no inequalities are present on the surface of this region. The hepatic area presents a small depression near the antero-lateral angle of the carapace, but is otherwise smooth; the branchial area is of very limited extent. The antero-lateral border is short, and presents no other spines than those met with on the lateral frontal and orbital regions. The lateral border is convex in front of the cervical groove and unarmed, with the exception of a tooth immediately behind the groove; it is fringed by hairs, which are clubbed and of considerable length. The cervical groove is ill-defined, and ends on the surface of the carapace by splitting into two shallow furrows which embrace the cardiac area. The posterior border presents a slight mesial concavity.

The subhepatic area is smooth and slightly hollowed out posteriorly for the inner surface of the meral joint of the chelipede. The pterygostomial area is smooth, but a well-defined border bounds the buccal cavity on either side, and a bilobed tubercle marks its junction with the epistome. The eyes when retracted are almost completely hidden in the deep orbits; the superior border of the latter is armed with an acute spine, the outer angle is marked by a narrow fissure, and the inferior border is produced into a triangular and pointed tooth. The antennules are of small size, and partly hidden by the antennæ; the latter possess a large basal tubercle with an opening of considerable size for the duct of the green gland; the second joint of the antennal peduncle is large, and bears on its outer and distal end a well-marked spine, with a secondary process near its base. The external maxillipedes have the meral joint slightly shorter than the ischial, and the latter is hollowed out inferiorly, the exognath extends to the end of the merus.