

The chelipedes are pubescent and of moderate length, the propodal joint (including its finger) is not twice the length of the carpus. The meral joint is trigonal, and the lower edge ends in a rounded tubercle. The carpus is armed with two obtuse teeth on its anterior edge (of which the superior is larger), and a somewhat conical process on the upper border. The propodus bears two rounded tubercles on its outer surface, near the attachment of the dactylus, and the upper border is produced into a lobe-like process which is directed inwards. The opposed fingers have their edges smooth, and the dactylus is remarkably broad and compressed, its outer surface being slightly concave, the inner convex; both fingers are dentate, the upper fitting into the lower, and a few stiff yellow hairs are also present. The first two pairs of ambulatory limbs are of considerable length, and in addition to the usual short pubescence they are sparingly clothed with long club-shaped hairs; the dactyli exceed the propodi and carpi in length, and terminate in a curved yellow claw. The third pair have the merus slightly longer than the carpus, and the propodus bears a short horny claw which is opposed to the dactylus. The fourth pair are of considerable length and folded over the carapace, the basal joint is large, and its attachment to the second joint is strengthened by a small calcareous process which passes between the two; the merus is about one and a half times as long as the carpus, and the propodus bears a horny claw on either side of the dactylus, the latter, however, exceeding these in length. Both the third and fourth pairs possess club-shaped hairs on their borders.

The abdominal segments in the female are broad and pubescent, with a median rounded elevation on the outer surface, and the edges fringed with long hairs. The abdominal appendages are well developed (except the first pair, which are rudimentary), each terminating in a lamellar outer portion and a cylindrical and shorter internal branch. The openings of the oviducts are remarkably large. The sternal sulci pass forwards as far as the segment which bears the second pair of legs (first pair of ambulatory legs), but they do not end in tubercles, their terminations are, however, separated by a slight median elevation.

Breadth of carapace (of the larger specimen), 12 mm.; length of carapace 11.5 mm., of chelipede 15 mm., of first ambulatory limb 16.5 mm.

The orbital fissure, the form of the dactylus of the chelipedes, and of the last pair of legs, are the distinguishing characters of this species. The arrangement of the sternal sulci in the female is particularly noteworthy, showing in this respect an apparent connecting link between Stimpson's genera *Cryptodromia* and *Dromidia*.

*Habitat*.—Station 163A, off Twofold Bay, Australia; depth, 120 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Two female specimens were obtained; one of these is protected by an Ascidian.