

The trunk and limbs of this species are everywhere covered by a spongy pubescence, and the dorsal surface of the carapace is marked by a series of depressions chiefly on the gastric area. The cervical and gastro-cardiac grooves of the carapace are well marked. The median rostral tooth is of large size and partially overhangs the basal joints of the antennæ and antennules. A small fissure is present on the lower orbital border, near the external angle. The chelipedes are proportionately of large size.

The original specimens came from the Cape of Good Hope. The Dromiid from St. Paul referred by Heller to this species is stated to have no orbital fissure, and a small tooth present near the posterior part of the lateral border, so it is perhaps a distinct species. *Dromia fulvo-hispida*, Miers, from Senegambia, is closely allied, but the carapace shows no inequalities; it is possible, however, that the characters of this last species have been drawn up from a young individual, and it may yet have to be united with *Dromidia spongiosa*.

The single specimen taken by the Challenger is a male which gives the following measurements: breadth of carapace 13.5 mm., length of carapace 10.7 mm., of chelipede 18 mm., of first ambulatory limb 14 mm.

#### *Dromidia bicornis*, Studer.

*Dromidia bicornis*, Studer, "Gazelle" Crust., Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 20, Taf. i. fig. 9 a-b, 1883.

*Habitat*.—Station 142, off the Agulhas Bank; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand. Four specimens, two of either sex.

Examples were dredged by the "Gazelle" in or near the same locality (south of the Cape of Good Hope), at a depth of 117 fathoms, on a sandy and stony bottom.

#### Genus *Eudromia*, n. gen.

Carapace convex, scarcely pilose, ovate, the length exceeding the breadth. Palate with an elevation on each side as in *Cryptodromia* and *Dromidia*. Frontal region strongly developed, antennules large. Chelipedes narrow, the carpal and propodal joints but slightly dilated, the last two pairs of legs subequal and of very small size. Sternal sulci in the female passing forwards to the posterior border of the segment which bears the chelipedes, where they meet in a tubercle. The penultimate abdominal segment of the female furnished with appendages.

In many of its characters this genus resembles *Dromidia*, but it is sufficiently distinguished from the latter by the shape of the carapace, the prominent frontal region, and the small size of the ultimate and penultimate pairs of legs.