

anterior end. The propodus presents a sinuous outline, and is about twice the length of the carpus; a small tubercle exists on its distal end opposite the upper of the two carpal spines, the superior surface is slightly hollowed out, and two tubercular elevations are placed over the insertion of the dactylus. The dactylus is acute, and both it and the immobile finger are sparingly toothed, and possess smooth polished tips. The first and second pairs of ambulatory limbs are subequal, and in addition to the ordinary brownish pubescence possess stiff hairs on their margins. The carpal joints are dilated, and the upper surface is divided by a longitudinal ridge into anterior and posterior parts; the dactyli are long, and each ends in a yellow claw, a few short yellowish spines also exist on the inferior border. The third and fourth ambulatory limbs are remarkably small and subequal in size, the proportions of the joints being somewhat similar in both. The dactylus is short and curved, and in each case lies between two claw-like prolongations of the propodus; one of these is, however, poorly developed in the third pair. The coxæ of all the ambulatory legs are fringed with long hairs.

The abdomen in the female is broad and rounded, each segment (except the first) possessing a median elevation, and on either side of this a small projection on the anterior edge which overlaps the preceding segment. In the male the seventh segment ends in a pointed spine. The sternal sulci of the female are deeply furrowed, each commences opposite the third pair of ambulatory limbs, and, passing forwards as far as the posterior border of the chelipedal segment, ends by joining its fellow in a raised tubercle which passes some short distance backwards in the middle line. Six pairs of abdominal appendages are present in the female, the ultimate pair being of small size. The male sexual appendages are well developed, especially those of the first pair.

The larger (female) specimen gives the following measurements: breadth of carapace 11.7 mm., length of carapace 15 mm., of chelipede 20 mm., and of first ambulatory leg 19.5 mm.

The peculiarly bilobed frontal region, and the small size of the two last pairs of legs (characters which I regard as of generic importance), at once distinguish this species from all other known Dromiids.

Habitat.—Station 142, off the Agulhas Bank; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green sand. Two specimens (male and female). The female has several Foraminifera attached to its carapace and limbs. *Dromidia bicornis*, Studer, was taken in the same locality.

Genus *Pseudodromia*, Stimpson.

Pseudodromia, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 64, 1858.

Carapace elongated, convex, pubescent. Facial region considerably broader than half the width of the carapace. Epistome not joined to the front; palate with an