

elevation on each side. Feet presenting a general similarity to those of *Dromia*, but the fifth pair exceeding the others in length, much longer even than those of the second pair. Sternal sulci in the female approximate, scarcely produced as far as the segment which bears the chelipedes, ending in a double tubercle.¹

Stimpson also states as a generic character that the abdomen is but slightly indurated posteriorly. There can be, however, little doubt that this is a misconception founded on the examination of a single young specimen.

Pseudodromia latens, Stimpson (Pl. I. fig. 8).

Pseudodromia latens, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 78, 1858.

Habitat.—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; 10 to 12 fathoms. A single male specimen protected by an Ascidian.

The carapace of this species is less convex than usual, the gastric and cardiac regions are smooth and polished, while the lateral surfaces are clothed with silky hairs. The cervical groove is particularly well marked and situated far back on the carapace; it receives the carpus of the fifth pair of legs. The posterior border of the carapace is raised. The frontal region is remarkably narrow, and the rostrum is tridentate, all three teeth being directed forwards. A ridge passes from the epistome to the under surface of the mesial rostral tooth, and separates the two antennules; the flagellum of the antennæ is sparingly ciliated. The subhepatic regions are hollowed out. The ischial joint of the external maxillipedes is slightly excavated inferiorly, and its inner border is fringed with long hairs. The chelipedes and first two pairs of ambulatory legs present a denser pubescence than the ultimate and penultimate pairs, though the hairs found on the latter are longer and more silky. The dactyli of the first two pairs of ambulatory legs also present two yellow spines on the under surface of their proximal half. The propodus of the last pair gives rise to two minute curved spines which oppose the dactylus. The abdomen is narrow, and the segments have a comparatively smooth exterior. The single specimen taken is an apparently adult male, and gives the following measurements: breadth of carapace 12 mm., length of carapace 16 mm., of chelipede 17 mm., of first ambulatory leg 16 mm., of fourth ambulatory leg 20 mm.

Stimpson's specimen was of much smaller size and probably immature; it is interesting to note that it was also taken in Simon's Bay, at a depth of 12 fathoms.

¹ I am enabled to make this addition to Stimpson's original description by the examination of a specimen from the Tuticorin Pearl Banks, in the collection of the Government Central Museum, Madras (belonging to a new species which I propose to designate *Pseudodromia integrifrons*).