

*Eudromia frontalis*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 7).

*Characters*.—Carapace convex, somewhat oval in shape, the length considerably greater than the breadth, covered by a brownish film which is composed of short, densely arranged hairs. Front bilobed, with a whitish margin, the median portion horizontal and hollowed out superiorly, the lobe on either side extending from the anterior end of the carapace to the outer orbital angle and directed almost vertically upwards. The gastric region is smooth and convex, the anterior part is slightly excavated between the two frontal lobes, posteriorly a slight transverse depression separates it from the cardiac area. This latter region presents a median swelling which in the female is composed of three rounded elevations. The branchial and hepatic areas are also smooth, and the cervical groove is but faintly indicated on the sides of the carapace. The antero-lateral border is made up in great part of the lateral frontal lobe of each side, which, as previously noted, rises to a considerable height above the level of the adjacent portion of the carapace, the remaining part is short and curves backwards and outwards to the antero-lateral angle. The lateral border is armed in front by a prominent blunt spine, and immediately behind this come one or two smaller processes; a tooth of considerable size is placed directly behind the cervical groove, and in one of the specimens a tubercular elevation lies half-way between this last and the posterior border. The posterior border shows a mesial concavity.

The subhepatic area presents a rounded tuberosity, which lies between the antero-lateral angle of the carapace and the anterior end of the pterygostomial area; in front it is slightly concave. The pterygostomial area is smooth. The eyes are of moderate size, and lie in orbits which, though tolerably deep, are yet imperfect above; the orbital cavity is overhung by the lateral rostral lobe on each side, a short and wide fissure occurs on the lower border, and internal to this a prominent tooth. The antennules and antennæ are both placed on the anterior surface of the frontal lobes, the former are of large size, their peduncles exceeding those of the antennæ. The antennal peduncles are four-jointed, the basal joint with a prominent tubercle for the opening of the green gland, the second joint is elongate and furnished with a process at its outer and distal end, the flagellum is sparingly ciliated. The epistome is smooth and triangular, directly continuous with the median frontal prolongation; its buccal margin shows a central notch, and a bilobed process exists on either side. The external maxillipedes have the merus shorter than the ischium and its upper border oblique; the inner border of the ischium is raised and fringed by long hairs.

The chelipedes are slender and of moderate length, the joints being almost uniform in thickness. The merus is trigonal, and twice the length of the carpus, its lower border ending in a rounded prolongation. The carpus has its superior border prolonged into an obtuse tooth, and two well-marked and somewhat blunt spines project outwards from the