

In all of its characters this species is nearly allied to *Macrocaeloma heptacantha*<sup>1</sup> from Puerto Portrero, but it may, perhaps, be distinguished, if the figure of *Macrocaeloma heptacantha* is to be trusted, by the form of the rostral spines, which in *Macrocaeloma heptacantha* are straight and separated by a considerable interspace, whereas in *Macrocaeloma septemspinosa* they coalesce at the base and curve laterally away from one another, so that the tips are strongly divergent. It is not a little curious that two species so nearly allied should have been described under names which are practically identical.

*Macrocaeloma concava*, n. sp. (Pl. X. fig. 2).

Carapace longer than broad, moderately convex, and deeply concave upon the hepatic regions; its dorsal surface is armed with about ten spines and tubercles, disposed as follows; three small spines placed in a triangle upon the gastric region, of which the posterior and median one is the largest; behind the median gastric spine are two small spines on the cardiac region and one on the intestinal region close to the posterior margin; there is also a tubercle on the dorsal surface of each branchial region and a rather strong lateral spine. The lateral margins of the carapace are tuberculated, the tubercles being continued in an oblique series over the pterygostomian regions, nearly to the antero-external angle of the buccal cavity. The spines of the rostrum are short, in the adult less than one-fourth the length of the carapace, they are nearly straight, divergent, and separated by a triangulate interspace, but not widely remote at the base as in *Macrocaeloma subparallela* (Stimpson). The tubular orbits are laterally much elongated, and bear small spines or tubercles, placed one in front of and one behind the eye. The very largely developed basal antennal joint about equals the base of the rostrum in width, and bears four tubercles or small spines, of which one is placed at the distal extremity, and three on the outer margin. The merus of the outer maxillipedes is somewhat produced at its antero-external angle; the exognath is rather shorter than the endognath. The chelipedes, in the male, are rather slender, but somewhat elongated, exceeding the carapace and rostrum in length; the merus-joint about equals the carpus, and is unevenly granulated and tuberculated on the margins. The carpus has a small tubercle on its inner margin; the palm is slightly compressed, but not dilated nor carinated, and is granulated on its inner surface; the fingers are about half as long as the palm, and bent downwards at an angle with it, they are curved, meeting only toward the tips, and are minutely denticulated on their inner margins; the following legs are short, decreasing successively in length, with the joints subcylindrical, the dactyli terminating in a sharp claw. The body and limbs are covered with a short close

<sup>1</sup> *Pericera heptacantha*, Bell, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 173, 1835; *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, vol. ii. p. 61, pl. xii. fig. 6, 1841.