

pubescence and with some longer curled hairs. Colour (in spirit) yellowish-brown; tips of the fingers of the chelipedes, black.

The largest male presents the following dimensions:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly	13	27
Length of rostrum, about	2½	5
Breadth of carapace, about	11	23
Length of a chelipede, about	18½	39
Length of first ambulatory leg,	14	30

Bahia, shallow water (an adult female), Fernandho Noronha, 7 to 20 fathoms. An adult, smaller and young male, and two small females.

The nearest ally to this species is the *Macroceloma eutheca* (Stimpson),¹ which *Macroceloma concava* resembles in the great development of the orbits, but in *Macroceloma concava* the carapace at the branchial regions is much broader, the spines and tubercles of its dorsal surface more numerous, and the lateral epibranchial spine is longer. The spines of the rostrum are described by Stimpson as parallel in *Pericera eutheca*. I have observed no specimens in the Challenger series resembling *Pericera eutheca* in the characters mentioned, but it is possible a larger series would show the two species to be identical.

Microphrys, Milne Edwards.

Microphrys, Milne Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat. Zool., ser. 3, vol. xvi. p. 251, 1851.

„ A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, p. 59, 1875.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 664, 1879, and synonyma.

Carapace broadly subpyriform, and somewhat depressed, with the dorsal surface uneven and tuberculated, with a small lateral epibranchial spine; præocular spine sometimes not developed. Orbits small, circular, with closed fissures. Spines of rostrum slender and more or less divergent. Post-abdomen, in the male, distinctly seven-jointed (in the species examined). Eyes small. Basal antennal joint considerably dilated and armed with a long spine at the antero-external angle which is visible in a dorsal view; the mobile joints and the flagella are not concealed by the rostral spines. The merus of the exterior maxillipedes is distally truncated, with the antero-external angle somewhat produced and rounded, and the antero-internal angle emarginate. The chelipedes are moderately developed, with the palm compressed and more or less enlarged; fingers with a wide intermarginal hiatus. The ambulatory legs are rather short, with the merus and carpus joints sometimes armed with spines; the dactyli slightly curved.

¹ *Pericera eutheca*, Stimpson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. ii. p. 112, 1870; A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, pt. 5, p. 58, pl. xva. fig. 1, 1873.