The median rows of teeth on the digits of the chelae not overlapping at the apices and flanked on each side by rows of more scattered teeth, which occupy the interspaces between the large lateral teeth. Pectines narrow, only gradually attenuate from base to tip; without enlarged basal lobe. Sterna of first abdominal segment with an ill-defined shallow depression, not a distinct groove, on each side running forwards from the inner extremity of the stigma and with no definite depressed lateral area beneath the pectines. Tail without median lateral keel on the second and third segments, always narrowed posteriorly in the female and generally also in the male, and always longer and not broader in the male than in the female.

Type C. excisicauda (Wood).

**Distribution.** Southern States of North America (California, Texas, Florida); West Indies, Bahamas, and the islands of the Caribbean Sea; Central America as far south as Panama, whence one species spreads along the Andean Chain through Colombia and Ecuador as far as Chile.

**Synopsis of the Species.**

a. Fingers of the chelae furnished with eight rows of teeth along the middle line (or seven when the two proximal rows are coalesced), without including the apical row.

a¹. Fingers black, at least on the basal half, and sharply contrasted with the pale-coloured band.

a². Terga with broad, median, and lateral pale bands; hands very wide, in female equalling, in male much exceeding width of second caudal segment; subaculear tooth minute or absent.

b. Terga with narrow median and lateral pale bands; hands in female much narrower than second caudal segment, in male a little narrower; subaculear tooth large.

b¹. Fingers practically the same colour as the hand.

a³. Upperside of trunk, chelae, legs, tail, and the abdominal sterna marbled with black and yellow; pectinal teeth 13–15.

b³. At least the first four abdominal sterna uniformly pale; pectinal teeth not less than 16.

a¹. Upperside of abdomen ornamented with a pair of black bands separated from each other and from the lateral border by yellow bands.

a². Carapace yellow only at the sides, the whole of the interocular triangle and the area behind the tubercle fuscescent.

a³. Subaculear tooth close to base of aculeus; black bands on terga hardly or not wider than median and lateral pale bands; tail in male very long and slender; the vesicle more than twice as long as high.

b³. Subaculear tooth remote from base of aculeus; black bands on trunk quite twice as wide as the yellow bands; vesicle in male less than twice as long as high.

b¹. Carapace rarely uniformly yellow, more usually marked with

nitidus, Thor.
flavopictus, Poc.
thorelli, Kraep.
vittatus, Say.
ornatus, sp. n.