

Labium broad, broader than high, somewhat semicircular or rounded at the apex.

Sternum subtriangular, its posterior extremity produced into an obtuse point between and a little beyond the posterior coxæ.

Abdomen short-oval, nearly circular, moderately convex above, with a large circular corneous-edged cavity at its fore extremity, into which the connecting pedicle is inserted, and a semicorneous or coriaceous plate of considerable size beneath the fore extremity between the spiracular openings.

Wamba congener, sp. n.

Adult male, length $\frac{2}{3}$ line, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Cephalothorax, *falces*, *maxillæ*, *labium*, and *sternum* yellow-brown; *legs* pale yellowish, femora of 1st, 2nd, and 4th pairs yellow-brown; *palpi* similar to the legs in colour, digital joint yellow-brown. *Abdomen* dull pale yellow-brown, thickly spotted with small white cretaceous-looking spots, and with a large central somewhat quadrate patch of a rather darker hue on the upperside, roughly defined by a marginal broken line of black spots, and near the posterior margin of the patch four white spots form a straight transverse line; at the hinder extremity of the upperside there are also a few irregular black spots; *spinners* short, compact, those of the inferior pair much the strongest.

Eyes large, the hind-centrals, perhaps, rather the largest, and not quite circular in shape. The intervals between those of the posterior row are equal and not much more than half the diameter of one of the hind-centrals. The four central eyes form a quadrangle, whose anterior side is distinctly but not greatly longer than the posterior, the outer sides being about equal to the posterior side. The interval between those of the fore-central pair is about equal to two diameters, and each is near, but not contiguous, to the fore-lateral eye on its side. The eyes of the posterior row are all pearly-white.

Palpi short; radial joint rather longer than the cubital, and somewhat produced on the outer side; digital joint small, oval. Palpal organs simple, consisting of a small, not very prominent corneous lobe, with one or two small processes at their fore extremity.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chicoyoito (*Sarg*).

MAJELLA*, gen. nov. (fam. Thomisidæ; subfam. Aphantochilinæ).

This genus is closely allied to *Bucranium*, Cambr., but may be easily distinguished by the different position of the eyes: in *Bucranium* those of each of the two rows are equidistant from each other, while in the present genus the two centrals of each are nearly or quite double the distance from the laterals that they are from each other; the height of the clypeus is also greater in *Majella* than in *Bucranium*, and the cephalothorax is longer and flatter.

Majella affinis, sp. n.

Female (? *adult*), length 2 lines.

Cephalothorax yellow-brown, much marked on the sides, but less on the caput, with deep rich red-brown (approaching to black) patches and suffusions. The surface is thickly covered with minute shining tubercles of a yellow-brown hue, with a few whitish-yellow tubercles of a much greater size and prominence, and each is surmounted by a short, strong, obtuse spine. Of these latter tubercles, five form a conspicuous angular line stretching across the clypeus; there are four others—one a little way behind each of the fore-central eyes, and one on each side inside the base of the prominences bearing the hind-lateral eyes,—one, much smaller, exactly midway between the hind-central eyes, and three, similarly small, in a transverse slightly curved line towards the occiput; behind these are two others just before the beginning of the thorax, much larger, but forming a shorter transverse line than the three in front of them, and each bearing two spines; one other tubercle, the largest of all, is situated on each side towards the hinder part of the thorax.

* *Nom. propr.*