

Tetragnatha tropica, sp. n.

Adult female, length rather over $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length of cephalothorax $1\frac{2}{3}$ line.

The *cephalothorax* is of a reddish-yellow-brown hue with a broad rich brown marginal border, and convergent lines of the same hue met at the thoracic junction by two central longitudinal ones over the caput.

The *eyes* are in the ordinary position; those of the central group form a quadrangle whose longitudinal is a little less than its transverse diameter, and its fore side slightly shorter than its hinder one. They are all on black spots, and the intervals between those of the posterior row are equal; those of each lateral pair are near together, but not contiguous.

The *legs* are moderately long and strong, 1, 4, 2, 3; they are of a paler colour than the cephalothorax, deepening in hue at the joints, and armed with a few, not very strong, spines on all excepting the tarsal and metatarsal joints, and issuing from small dark spots.

The *falces* are equal in length to the cephalothorax, strong, divergent, bent, and enlarged at the middle on the inner side; the denticulations of the two normal rows, between which the fang lies at rest, are numerous, not very strong, but subequal, and the upper row stops short about one third of the length of the falx from the articulation of the fang. The fang is powerful, only half the length of the falx, curved and a little bent near the middle. The colour of the falces resembles that of the cephalothorax.

The *maxillæ*, *labium*, and *sternum* are dark brown; the first have a yellow vitta along their inner margin, and the last a narrow, central, longitudinal reddish-yellow streak.

The *abdomen* is rather more than three times the length of the cephalothorax. It is comparatively stout, subcylindric, rather abruptly compressed, and tapering from its middle backwards; it is of a dull leaden-blackish hue, covered pretty thickly above and on the sides with small silvery and greenish-golden spots; along the upperside is a rather darker broad central vitta, with a somewhat boldly angular margin, and marked on its edges here and there with a dark suffused spot; several of these spots are more conspicuous just above the spinners, where the end of the abdomen is bluff and rounded. The underside has a long, rather narrow, dull blackish, longitudinal vitta from end to end.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Menché (*Sarg*).

A single example. This is a fine species, and will be easily determined by the colour and markings of the cephalothorax and other specific characters above detailed.

EUGNATHA, Savigny.

Eugnatha gracilis, sp. n.

Scarcely *adult female*, length 5 lines; *adult male*, 4 lines.

The whole spider is of a pale yellowish hue, the *cephalothorax* slightly tinged with orange-brown, and at the articulations of the leg-joints is a slight suffusion of red-brown, and the upperside and sides of the *abdomen* thickly stippled with small yellowish-silvery spots. This is from the specimen preserved in spirit. Mr. Sarg's description, taken from the same example in a living state, is:—"General colour light lemon-green. Abdomen marked above with a broad band of silver spots (stippled), which give it a yellowish appearance; on either side of this is a line of Indian red, beginning uninterrupted at the fore end and continued by six spots, the first four elongated, the last two close together at the hinder extremity. Below this line the green is more intense, forming an indistinct band, shading off into paler on the underside. Thorax pale lemon-green with the margins darker; falces semitransparent, teeth red; legs green, with red spines and red joints. A very beautiful Spider." From this it will be seen how entirely the green, and even how the red markings have disappeared under the action of spirit of wine. Still it is necessary to describe its appearance in this condition to avoid misleading collectors who, having only preserved examples before them, might think the plain colours of these denoted either a natural variation or possibly a distinction of species.

♀. The *cephalothorax* is of the ordinary form.

The *eyes* very small, on black spots; the central four form very nearly a square, the posterior side being slightly longer than the rest; the two eyes forming this side are the largest of the eight. The interval between the eyes of each lateral pair is greater than that between the hind and fore centrals, being about