

equal to that between those of the hind central pair. The height of the clypeus is nearly equal to half that of the facial space.

The *falces* are of great length, moderately strong, subcylindrical, bent, and extended laterally almost at right angles with the caput. Fang about three fourths as long as the other part, and when at rest lying along it between two rows of moderately strong subequal denticulations.

The *legs* are very long and slender, 1, 2, 4, 3, armed with long and slender spines.

The *palpi* are rather long, slender, and armed (though sparingly) like the legs.

The *abdomen* is long, quite twice the length of the cephalothorax, cylindrical, and scarcely differs in size throughout. The posterior extremity is obtuse, truncated vertically, and the spinners small and closely grouped immediately before the inferior side of the truncation. As the specimen is scarcely adult the genital process is not developed.

The *male* resembles the female in general appearance; but its legs, especially of the first pair, are longer in proportion and more slender, the spines, however, being shorter and less strong.

The *falces* are longer, less strong, and have at the anterior extremity, on the upperside near the articulation of the fang, a longer and rather stronger than the rest, curved, tapering, pointed denticulation. The length of the falces in this sex exceeds that of the cephalothorax; the simply curved fang also is proportionally longer, extending to nearly the basal articulation of the falx, at any rate exceeding three fourths, or even five sixths, of its length.

The *palpi* of the male are moderately long, very slender; the radial joint is distinctly more than double the length of the cubital; the digital joint is as long as the radial, and the main palpal lobe extends distinctly less than halfway along the digital joint, but is continued to its extremity by a nearly straight, tapering process.

The *maxillæ* and *labium* are normal in both sexes.

The *abdomen* of the male is longer and slenderer than that of the female; in the latter it is about twice, while in the male it is about two and a half times the length of that of the cephalothorax; but of course the length of that of the female will vary somewhat according to whether distended with eggs or not.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, San Juan Chamelco (*Sarg*).

The female was found at Cubilguitz and the male at San Juan Chamelco.

AZILIA, Keyserling.

This well-marked genus shows evident affinity with *Meta* on the Epeirid side, and *Linyphia* as approaching the Theridiidæ.

The *cephalothorax* is longer than broad, the anterior part of the caput not more than half the breadth of the thorax; caput rather elevated and very distinctly defined by a deep groove separating it from the thorax.

The *eyes* unequal, in two curved rows at the upper extremity of the caput, the convexity of the curve directed forwards, but the anterior row shortest and most curved, while the eyes of each lateral pair are widely separated from each other.

The *legs* moderately long, rather strong, 1, 2, 4, 3, armed with distinct but short fine spines.

The *maxillæ* moderately long, slightly divergent, widening gradually to their extremities, which are slightly obliquely truncated.

The *labium* broad, rather rounded at the apex, and about half the length of the maxillæ.

The *sternum* heart-shaped, longer than broad.

The *abdomen* large, oval, and projecting well over the thorax.

Azilia guatemalensis, sp. n.

Adult female, length from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; *adult male*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cephalothorax pale yellow; the caput, whose fore part is rather prominent, and the ocular area broad and sloping forwards, is deep bistre-brown, prolonged in a central, rather tapering band over the thorax,