

which has a broad well-defined lateral band on each side of a similar colour; in fact some specimens might be perhaps more correctly described as having the cephalothorax bistre-brown, with a longitudinal yellow band on each side of the median line of the thorax. The thorax is a little gibbous on each side towards the fore part, near the groove which separates it from the caput.

The *eyes* are rather large, on black spots, seated on slight tubercles; looked at from above and behind they form a nearly semicircular figure, the posterior row forming the rather hollow or curved chord of the arc described by the anterior row. The four central eyes form a largish square whose anterior side is rather shorter than the rest. The interval between the eyes of the hind central pair, which are the largest of the eight, is greater than that between each and the hind lateral eye next to it, and the same relative position holds good also in respect to the fore central and fore lateral eyes. The four central eyes form a large square, whose anterior side is shorter than the rest. The interval between the eyes of each lateral pair is equal to that between the fore central pair of eyes. The height of the clypeus is equal to the diameter of one of the fore central eyes.

The *falces* are rather long, tolerably strong, slightly divergent towards their extremities, and of a deep rich brown colour.

The *legs* are broadly and distinctly banded with alternate rings of deep brown and yellowish. The length of the first pair is distinctly greater than that of the second.

The *maxillæ* are deep brown, narrowly edged at their extremities with pale dull whitish; and the *labium* is of the same hues.

The *sternum* is deep black-brown, with a longitudinal central, more or less perfect yellowish stripe.

The *abdomen* is thickly marked and mottled with brown of different depths, yellow-brown, and white. In most examples the pattern is very obscure owing to the mottlings running into each other; but in some a white longitudinal central stripe on the upperside, emitting short lateral ones at right angles with it, is visible, and at the extremities of these lateral stripes the somewhat larger and darker brown markings form an irregular longitudinal broken line on each side. The dark markings on the sides run into lines, some parallel-longitudinal, some oblique. The underside is deep brown, edged laterally with a line of white spots. The spinners are short, tolerably compact, the two inferior ones dark black-brown, the rest pale, with a blackish spot or blotch on the outer side. The abdomen immediately above the spinners has a largish, rather pale, somewhat subtriangular patch of a yellowish-white hue. The genital process is simple in form, and slightly prominent.

The *male* resembles the female, except in being much smaller, the first pair of legs much longer in proportion; and the spines longer and stronger.

The *palpi* of the male are short, dull yellowish; the cubital joint has a single longish, prominent, tapering bristle in front, and the humeral joint has a prominent point beneath the fore extremity. The palpal bulb is rather small; the palpal organs consist chiefly of a large smooth corneous lobe encircled on their outer side by a black tapering spine whose filiform point is in contact with the extremity of the oval digital joint; and at the base of the bulb (on the outer side) is a not very large, curved process, much like one found in a similar position in so many of the Theridiidæ.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Gualabalix on the Rio Negro two leagues south of Salinas de Nueve Cerros, between Dolores and Chapallal, Encuentros de Boloneb, Senahu, Cahabon, Tamahu, Salama (*Sarg*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Apparently an abundant species in Central America; most of the specimens received (in fact, all except one) are females.

MANGORA, gen. nov.

Nearly allied to *Epeira*.

Cephalothorax longer than broad, tapering gradually to the fore extremity; lateral constrictions at caput very slight. Thorax very gibbous, and much higher than the caput; the profile sloping gradually from the highest part to the ocular area, the anterior portion of which projects a little. Clypeus narrow.