

Eyes closely grouped in four pairs at the extreme part of the caput, rather unequal in size; the hind central pair the largest; they are in two curved rows whose convexities are directed away from each other, describing a regular, transverse oval figure.

Legs not very long, 4, 1, 2, 3, those of 4, 1, 2 not differing much in length. They are armed with long, but not very strong spines.

Falces short and rather weak, vertical.

Maxillæ short, rounded at the extremity, somewhat bent and inclined to the *labium*, which is short and very slightly pointed at the apex.

Abdomen rather broadest behind, being somewhat drawn out before, and projecting greatly over the thorax.

Mangora trilineata, sp. n.

Adult female, length $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 lines.

Cephalothorax brownish-yellow marked with three longitudinal deep bistre-brown lines, a central, and a sub-marginal lateral one on each side. The central line scarcely reaches the ocular area, and all three are plainly visible in all specimens, but not always equally strong.

The *legs*, *falces*, *maxillæ*, *labium*, and *sternum* are similar in colour to the cephalothorax; in some examples the legs are of a rather brighter hue.

The four central *eyes* form a quadrangular figure whose longitudinal diameter is greater than its transverse one, and its anterior side the shortest. Those of each lateral pair are seated very slightly obliquely, but contiguous to each other.

The *abdomen* is of a yellow-brown ground-colour, with a longitudinal dentated band on the upperside, varied with black and deep yellow-brown; this band is broadest on the hinder half (in some examples it is obsolete on the fore part), and some short lateral blackish stripes often connect the angles with an irregular longitudinal lateral black stripe, so that both the angles themselves, as well as the connecting and lateral stripes, are often scarcely visible, and sometimes obsolete; but the ground-colour on the upperside and sides is spotted more or less densely with silvery spots, and this applies to all the examples I have seen. The underside has a few silvery spots on each side, but they are often wanting. It may thus be seen that the abdominal pattern is liable to much variation in respect to its completeness, but it is generally traceable, and characteristic enough for determination. The genital process is small, inconspicuous, and but very slightly prominent when looked at in profile.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, Cahabon, Chiacam, Tamahu, Chicoyoito (*Sarg*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Numerous examples.

Mangora picta, sp. n.

Adult female, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line; *adult male*, very slightly over 1 line.

In its form, colours, and markings this spider is exceedingly like *M. trilineata*, and the abdominal pattern presents the same variations. It is, however, a smaller spider. The hind central pair of eyes are rather larger and nearer together. The genital process of the female is very different, being conspicuous and prominent.

The *male* resembles the female in colours and markings, but the spines on the legs are stronger.

The *palpi* are very short, the cubital joint has a long, curved, tapering, filiform, pointed spine at its fore extremity. The palpal bulb is globular. The palpal organs are well developed and prominent, but not very complex, with a black tapering spine curved in a circular form beneath their anterior extremity.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Choctum, Cahabon, Chisec, Patexbatun, Cubilguitz, Chiacam, San Juan Chamelco, Tucuru, Senahu, Yzabal (*Sarg*).