

posterior side is much the shortest, the eyes forming this side being separated by a diameter. The anterior pair of eyes of this group appear to be rather the largest and to be separated from the lower margin of the clypeus by an eye's diameter. Those of each lateral pair are seated on a tubercle, nearly contiguous to each other, and very slightly obliquely.

The *falces* are long, powerful, and vertical; they are of a deep brown hue, marked in front with a rather oblique yellowish line or narrow stripe, and paler brownish-yellow towards the extremities.

The *legs* are tolerably long, strong, 1, 4, 2, 3, or 1, 2, 4, 3, of an orange-yellow colour, distinctly annulated and marked with rich deep yellowish-brown; they are furnished with hairs and bristles and armed with spines, of which many are white wholly or in part.

The *palpi* are similar to the legs in colour and armature.

The *maxillæ* and *labium* are rich black-brown, tipped with pale yellowish-white. The *sternum* is dull orange-brown, clouded with dark brown along the middle and on the margins.

The *abdomen* is large, of a somewhat subtriangular form, though rounded at both extremities; at each of the shoulders it is strongly and conically prominent, as well as on each side at the hinder extremity, where it falls perpendicularly to the spinners, and between the two hinder prominences and in the same line is another very much smaller one. The abdomen appears to be densely clothed with a velvety-looking pubescence, and its general colours are black and rich brown mixed with a little yellow-brown, and with a pattern indicated chiefly by short white hairs—this comprises a strongly dentated line from each of the anterior prominences to the posterior prominence on its side. The are thus included has a mixture of black and brown patches, among which is conspicuous a large, round, convex, boss-like, shining central spot edged (like other portions) with white hairs; and in front of it, a little in advance of the prominences, is another large oval black spot of a similar kind. The underside is black, with a cream-yellow spot a little way in front of the genital process, which is rich black-brown, prominent, and continued by a long, strong, tapering red-brown epigyne; this latter runs backwards parallel to the surface of the abdomen, and its point reaches nearly halfway to the spinners, covering and extending beyond the yellow spot mentioned above.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

This fine handsome spider would probably present many varieties of colouring on examination of a series of examples.

***Epeira clavispina*, sp. n.**

Adult female, length 4–5½ lines.

Cephalothorax dull orange, clothed with white hairs and pubescence, especially on the caput and fore part of the thorax, the grooves showing the thoracic junction with the caput deep bistre-brown; behind these are also some short lines of the same hue, converging to the median thoracic junction (which is also similarly marked), and indicating the segments of the thorax; these lines, with a brownish-orange ground-colour, form an irregular curved band on either side. The caput, instead of sloping forwards, is rather raised towards the ocular area, which is prominent in the middle, where the ordinary central group of eyes is seated, thus leaving a clypeus of much greater width than usual in this genus, being very nearly equal to half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are on black spots and in the usual three groups; the central group forms a square whose posterior side is shortest on the almost vertical face of the middle of the caput, and the space in the middle of the square is a little drawn out into a blunt conical point surmounted by a single short black spine; the posterior eyes of this group are larger than the anterior, and are separated from each other by an eye's diameter. Those of each lateral pair are very small and distinctly separated from each other.

The *falces* are strong, tolerably long, yellow, and suffused with reddish-brown at their extremities.

The *legs* are moderately long and strong, 1, 4, 2, 3, similar in colour to the cephalothorax. The femora are broadly and distinctly, some of the other joints faintly, annulated with black-brown; they are furnished with hairs and bristles and armed with spines, of which many are marked with white at the base or tipped with black-brown, and some of the strongest are of a clavate form, the most characteristically formed of these being on the femoral joints.