

incrassated at their fore extremities; those of the second pair are short, a little bent, and considerably enlarged beneath, and at the middle of the enlargement is a strong prominence directed forwards, furcate at its extremity, each prong of the fork ending with a strong articulated spine, the lower one stronger than the upper; in front of this, halfway to the extremity of the joint, is a smaller prominence, similarly terminated, and a strong spine quite at the extremity of the joint. The form and armature of this joint is (there can be little doubt) a character of the male only.

*Falces* rather long, weak, prominent at their base in front, straight, vertical, of a dull pale yellowish colour suffused with dark olive-brownish on the basal half.

*Palpi* short, the palpal bulb of large size; cubital joint very short, but produced in front; radial joint also very short, but produced on each side. The hinder extremity of the digital joint terminates with a strong curved horn-like process, the extremity of which is red-brown, truncated, and directed outward and upwards. The palpal organs are highly developed, very prominent, complex, with corneous processes and spines; one of these, long, curved, and tapering to a blunt point, projects on the outer side, and others project conspicuously at their extremity.

*Maxillæ* and *labium* blackish-brown tipped with pale whitish.

*Sternum* black-brown.

*Abdomen* rather large, broader than long, the upper surface flattened-convex, subtriangular both before and behind, with a small subconical eminence at each lateral fore corner, and some rudimentary tubercular eminences along the hinder margin; these latter are of a whitish-yellow hue, as also is an irregular patch on each side of the median line of the anterior part. The rest of the upperside is spotted or reticulated with black and whitish-yellow, with four unequal spots, of a reddish-yellow-brown, forming a square on the middle. The sides are marked with blackish lines forwards, and the underside has a large, somewhat quadrate, brown patch at its anterior extremity.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A single example. This spider may easily be distinguished from *M. verrucosa*, Hentz, by the absence of the strong round tubercular eminences at the hinder half of the abdomen and the much longer legs of that species, besides other differences of colour and markings, and of structure of the palpal organs.

### AMAMRA, gen. nov.

*Cephalothorax* much longer than broad. Caput somewhat drawn out before, and the lateral marginal indentations tolerably strong; the central tubercular prominence, on which the four central eyes are placed, has its face perpendicular (or nearly so) to the clypeus.

*Eyes*, in the main as in *Epeira*, small, the laterals parallel to the lower margins of the caput.

*Falces* moderate in length and strength, vertical, slightly divergent.

*Legs* short, moderately strong, 4, 1, 2, 3, and armed with spines.

*Maxillæ* short, broad, bent, and inclined to the labium.

*Labium* short, subtriangular.

*Abdomen* short-oval, very convex above, bigibbose at its fore extremity on the upperside.

*Sternum* heart-shaped.

### *Amamra bituberosa*, sp. n.

*Adult female*, length  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

*Cephalothorax* yellow-brown, clothed rather thickly with greyish-yellow adpressed hairs. Height of clypeus not equal to half that of the facial space, but greater than the diameter of a fore central eye.

*Eyes* small, unequal; the hind centrals are of a dull amber colour, and placed rather on the sides of the posterior portion of the central prominence, which is here more prominent than the anterior portion, the latter being scarcely more prominent than the clypeus. The fore central eyes form a square, whose posterior side is rather longer than either of the others; lateral eyes widely removed from the centrals,