

It is of a dull whitish-yellow, tinged with yellow-brown and marked in front and on the sides with some irregular rather darker lines. The spinners are short and compact. The genital process is very small and has a minute sharp recurved point.

Hab. PANAMA, Veragua (*Boucard*).

A single example.

Kaira gibberosa, sp. n.

Adult female, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, height of abdomen $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cephalothorax of a whitish colour, irregularly streaked with dull brownish-yellow. Height of clypeus distinctly less than half that of the facial space.

Eyes of central group forming very nearly a square, whose anterior side is very slightly longer than the posterior side; the hinder eyes of this group are slightly larger than the fore ones.

Legs short, 1, 2, 4, 3, and armed as in *K. altiventer*. They are yellow, marked in parts with whitish; the fore extremities of the femora are deep brown, and the tibiae, tarsi, and metatarsi are faintly annulated with yellow-brown. The femora also of the first pair are armed with some spines, of which, however, the bases only remained in the specimen examined.

The *falces* are short, moderately strong, and similar to the cephalothorax in colour.

Maxillae and *labium* brown, tipped with a pale hue.

Sternum of a still darker brown.

Abdomen continuously elevated on the upperside in a subconical form, ending in a large, somewhat wrinkled, subcylindrical eminence, the extremity of which is bifid or has a subconical prominence on each side; on the fore part of this eminence, as well as on the sides and lower hinder part of the abdomen, are some small subconical tubercles or prominences—two of these, one on each side of the median line, a little way above the spinners, are larger and more conspicuous than the rest. The colour of the abdomen is yellowish-white mixed with yellow-brown, and obscurely marked in parts with blackish; on only one part is any pattern visible, and that is on the hinder portion, where a large triangle is delineated by black lines just above the two tubercular prominences above mentioned. The spinners are very short, compact, and of a deep brown colour. The genital process is exceedingly small and inconspicuous but characteristic.

Hab. PANAMA, Veragua (*Boucard*).

A single example.

EDRICUS, gen. nov.

Cephalothorax longer than broad, narrow behind, gradually widening to the caput, and narrowing again forwards; caput produced forwards.

Eyes unequal in size, on strong tubercular prominences. The four centrals are seated on a very large prominence, the posterior ones the largest; those of each lateral pair are contiguous to each other, on a strong projecting tubercle on the sides of the caput, and removed backwards beyond the straight line of the hind central eyes.

Legs long and slender, 1, 4, 2, 3, or 4, 1, 2, 3, devoid of spines, excepting in the male, in which the tibiae of the second pair are short, enlarged, and have a strong sharp spine at the fore extremity on the inner side.

Falces rather long, not very strong, and inclined backwards toward the sternum.

Maxillae short, bent towards the labium, which is also short, and rounded at its apex.

Sternum deeply indented on the lateral margins to receive the legs, which have the appearance of being inserted into its surface, especially those of the third pair, the basal joints of the fourth pair being contiguous.

Abdomen long, cylindrical, produced over the spinners and armed with spines. This genus shows some affinity with *Acrosoma*.