

Edricus spinigerus, sp. n.

Adult male, length 3 lines, length of cephalothorax $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Cephalothorax rather flat, the surface granulose, and of a deep rich reddish-brown colour, thinly clothed with short white coarse hairs. The normal grooves and indentations shallow and slightly marked. The height of the clypeus, which is very retreating, about equal to half that of the facial space.

The hinder *eyes* of the central group are large, and separated from each other by about two diameters, and seated one on each side of the hinder part of the central prominence; the anterior eyes are small, nearer together on the lower part of the front of the prominence. The laterals are smallest, and seated obliquely and contiguously on a prominence.

Legs brown, clothed with hairs; the basal half of the metatarsi paler, and the tibiae darker than the rest; the tibiae often incrassated, and armed with a strong sharp spine near the fore extremity and rather on the inner side.

Palpi very short, the radial joint obtusely produced on the outer side. The cubital joint has a longish, prominent, tapering, filiform, pointed, curved bristle on its fore side; palpal bulb roundish, and not very large; palpal organs prominent, highly developed and complex, with spines and corneous processes.

Falces, maxillae, labium, and *sternum* deep brown.

Abdomen long, cylindrical, its margins a little sinuous; its hinder part is produced beyond the spinners, and is a little elevated, enlarged, and rounded at its extremity, on the upperside of which there are three sharp, conical, spine-like prominences, describing a triangle whose base is towards the thorax; at the anterior extremity of the abdomen are four spines, the two foremost, on one side, long, tapering, and sharp, and a little way behind each is a very small one, with a still more rudimentary one between each and the posterior extremity. The abdomen is black in colour, marked on the upperside with a pale yellowish slightly angulated line along its whole length on each side, touching the spines above mentioned; along the centre also are some other indistinct pale lines and markings, and between the spinners and the apex of the triangle, formed by the three hinder spines, is a large pale yellow-brown kite-shaped marking. The spinners are very short and compact, and on each side of the under surface, in the middle, between them and the fore extremity, is a short yellow stripe or elongated spot.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A single example.

KEYSERLINGIA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Edricus*, but easily distinguished by the lateral eyes being separated from each other by nearly two diameters' interval; the tubercles, also, on which they are seated are less prominent. The central eyes are as in *Edricus*, as also is the form of the cephalothorax.

Legs, 4, 1, 2, 3, short, devoid of spines, the femora of the first and second pairs the strongest and slightly tuberculose.

Sternum as in *Edricus*; the basal joints of the posterior pair of legs are articulated into a distinctly raised kind of socket-joint, and nearly contiguous to each other at the hinder extremity of the sternum, which is covered over by the somewhat produced thorax with a sort of shield, which also covers the pedicle connecting it with the abdomen.

Abdomen broadest behind, where it is produced into a blunt caudiform prolongation.

Spinners small, compact, and seated at the end of a sheath-like circular prominence, like that of *Gasteracantha* and others.

Keyserlingia cornigera, sp. n.

Adult male, length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Cephalothorax glossy, of a yellowish-brown colour, obscurely marked along the normal indentations with a deeper hue; the slope from the hinder extremity to the ocular area is gradual and uniform, but not great. The height of the clypeus is about half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are on black tuberculate spots; those of the central group (of four eyes) form a square whose