

This remarkable spider may easily be distinguished by its long, narrow, caudiform abdomen.

### **Acrosoma calcaratum, sp. n.**

*Adult male*, length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines, length of the abdomen  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

The *cephalothorax* is of a deep bistre-brown colour, very glossy. The normal grooves and indentations are slight, the central portion of the ocular region is rather produced forwards, and the posterior margin is truncated and curved upwards.

The *eyes* of the central group form a quadrangular figure whose posterior side is rather longer than the anterior.

The *legs* are slender, moderately long, 4, 1, 2, 3. The fore sides of the femora of the first, second, and fourth pairs are granulose; the third and fourth pairs are dark yellowish-brown; the femora of the first and second pairs, as well as the undersides of the tibiae and metatarsi, are similar in colour to the cephalothorax, the other portions being yellowish-brown. They are furnished with hairs, but are destitute of spines.

The *palpi* are short, the palpal bulb large. The digital joint has a short, curved, obtusely pointed process at its base on the outer side. The palpal organs are very prominent and highly developed; two long, strong, contiguous, corneous processes extend from their fore extremity rather backwards, and at their base on the outer side there projects a spiny process, one of whose limbs forms a longish, curved, horn-like, not very sharp pointed spine. There are also other spines and processes connected with these organs.

The *sternum* is of a subtriangular form and granulose, with marginal eminences near the articulation and a strong transverse impression near the hinder extremity of the legs (in respect to the articulation of the latter there is the same peculiarity in *A. parallelum* and other species).

The *abdomen* is articulated to the thorax by a short but distinct pedicle; it is half as long again as the cephalothorax, narrow (equal to the width of the hinder part of the thorax) in front, and enlarging gradually to rather more than double the breadth at its hinder extremity, which is deeply indented—it is thus of an elongate-triangular form. The upperside is black and glossy, with narrow yellowish-white lateral and posterior margins; in the centre is a dull yellowish, suffused, slightly tuberculose spot, and midway between it and the hinder margin are two larger, round, yellowish-white, well-defined tubercular spots near together, but not contiguous, in a transverse line. The lateral margins of the abdomen are somewhat sinuous, indicating suppressed eminences, which in the female may very probably be represented by distinct prominences or spines; each corner of the hinder extremity has a group of several small tubercular prominences. The spinners are in a strong, prominent, sheath-like prominence, and situated about one third of the way from the hinder extremity towards the fore end. The underside is dark yellow-brown and strongly rugulose.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A very distinct species.

### **Acrosoma brevipes, sp. n.**

*Adult male*, length  $1\frac{1}{3}$ –2 lines, length of the abdomen  $1$ – $1\frac{1}{3}$  line.

This spider may easily be distinguished from *A. parallelum* by the dark olive-brown, uniformly glossy cephalothorax; the shorter and more slender legs, which are devoid of spines; the abdomen much less flattened in form, and narrower before, and enlarging gradually to the posterior extremity, where it is bluff and truncated; and the spinners prominent and placed nearly midway between the fore end and the hinder part.

The *legs* are 4, 1, 2, 3, dull yellowish-brown behind, but much darker in front.

The *palpi* are somewhat similar in general structure and appearance to those of *A. parallelum*, but the palpal bulb is rather smaller; the production at the base of the digital joint has its end strongly hooked, with a prominent though bluntish point behind the crook, giving it a bifid appearance. The radial joint is also bifid at its anterior extremity, being produced into two sharp corneous points. The palpal organs have