

## SADALA, Simon.

(Sparassus, Keyserling, partim.)

This genus is nearly allied to *Sparassus*, *Olios*, and *Sarotes*. It was formed for various South-American species by Mons. Simon in 1880, in his "Révision de la Famille des Sparassidæ" (Actes de la Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, xxxiv. p. 317); but whether the slight differences given between *Sadala* and those genera are sufficient to justify the formation of a separate genus seems doubtful. The specimen from which the species below is described has been kindly examined by M. Simon, and by him referred to *Sadala*.

**Sadala simonii**, sp. n.

*Adult female*, length very nearly 12 lines.

The *cephalothorax* is very slightly longer than broad; profile strongly and evenly convex; lateral marginal indentations at the junction of the caput and thorax very slight; broad and obtuse at the anterior margin; height of the clypeus equal to the diameter of one of the anterior central eyes. The colour of the cephalothorax and legs is reddish-orange; the latter having the fore extremity of the femora, and nearly the whole of the metatarsi, and a slight suffusion beneath the hinder extremity of the tibiæ, blackish-red-brown, the tarsi having a very broad central dark band; while the metatarsi are clothed with deep orange-yellow hairs towards the margin, and divided longitudinally by a strong blackish line or narrow stripe; the sides of the caput, along the junctional line with the thorax, also suffused with brownish, and a black line, broken by the fore central pair of eyes, runs round the anterior margin. The upper surface of the cephalothorax is thinly covered with pale hairs.

The *eyes* are all of a pale amber colour and are in two nearly concentric curved rows, the posterior row being rather the most strongly curved, the convexity of the curve directed backwards. The central pair of the anterior row are the largest of the eight, and are rather nearer to each other than to the laterals on either side. Those of the posterior row are smallest, about equal in size, and the central pair are distinctly (rather considerably) nearer to each other than to the laterals respectively. The four central eyes form a trapezoid whose anterior side is distinctly the shortest; the eyes forming the anterior side are separated from each other by a little less than a diameter's interval, and from those of the posterior side by a rather greater distance.

The *legs* are long and tolerably strong, 2, 1, 4, 3, armed with strongish but not numerous spines, and clothed thinly with fine hairs; the tarsi and metatarsi are furnished with a rather dense broad scopula throughout, and with claw-tufts; the underside of the two basal joints of the legs are dark coloured, like the labium. (Their colour in other respects has been noted above.)

The *palpi* are similar in colour to the legs; the radial and digital joints being thickly clothed with short dark hairs.

The *falces* are powerful, vertical, prominent at their base in front, and of a rich deep black-brown hue.

The *maxillæ* are of tolerable length, rather inclined to the labium, rounded and enlarged at their extremities, which are pale, clothed with coarse reddish hairs, the remainder being deep red-brown.

The *labium* is almost quadrate, the corners of the apex being slightly rounded off; its colour is rather darker than that of the maxillæ.

The *sternum* is heart-shaped, and of a deep blackish-red-brown colour.

The *abdomen* is large, oval, and considerably convex above; it is of a reddish-buff colour, fairly clothed with short fine hairs, some of which are of a brownish hue. The underside is brown-black, and on each side rather beneath the fore extremity is a dark diffused patch. The spinners are short and compact. The form of the genital aperture, which is, however, not of large size, is characteristic, but simple.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Salinas de Nueve Cerros (*Sarg*).

Mr. Sarg has the following note upon this spider: "Whilst clearing for camp towards  
BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Arachn. Aran., December 1890.