

to be of his genus *Sadala*, the characters of which, however, as given by him (*l. c. antea*) would seem to need revision in order to include it.

VINDULLUS, Simon.

Formed for a spider from Brazil, nearly allied to *Sparassus*, by Mons. Simon (*Actes de la Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux*, xxxiv. p. 288). The specimen from which a new species has been described below has been examined by M. Simon, and determined to be of this genus.

Vindullus similis, sp. n.

Adult female, length rather over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This spider (in the cabinet specimen) is of a uniform yellow, the abdomen being paler than the rest, and clothed with pale hairs.

The *cephalothorax* is distinctly longer than broad; profile rather flattened convex. Caput moderately broad, and rather roundly truncated anteriorly on the upper margin; the height of the clypeus is equal to the diameter of one of the fore central eyes, and the lateral marginal indentation of the caput is tolerably strong.

The *eyes* are small, pale brownish coloured. Those of the fore central pair are slightly the largest. The anterior row is straight, though it looks curved in some positions owing to the curvature of the fore margin of the caput; its eyes are equidistant from each other. The posterior row is longest and very slightly curved, the convexity of the curve directed forwards; the interval between the central pair of this row is distinctly, in fact considerably, greater than that between each and the lateral eye next to it of the same row. (In M. Simon's characters of the genus the eyes of the posterior row are stated to be equidistant from each other, and the four centrals to form a square, whereas in this species they form a trapezoid or square, whose posterior side is distinctly longer than the other three sides, which are equal.)

The *legs* are very slender, 2, 1, 4, 3; on the upper side of the fore half of the metatarsi and throughout the tarsi are two parallel red-brown, not very distinct, longitudinal lines. They are furnished with rather long pale hairs, a thin scopula, and claw-tuft. The spines are long, tolerably strong, sessile, and of a brownish-red hue; the most conspicuous are beneath the tibiae and metatarsi—three pairs in two parallel rows under the tibiae, and two pairs under the metatarsi, the latter being the longest and strongest.

The *palpi* are similar in colour and armature to the legs.

The *maxillae* are moderately long, enlarged and rounded at the extremity, and slightly inclined to the *labium*, which is about equal in length and breadth, but rather widened and rounded at the apex.

The *falces* are moderately strong, vertical, and straight, their profile not greatly convex.

The *abdomen* is of moderate size, rather roundly truncated anteriorly, and somewhat tapering to the spinners, which are short and compact. The form of the genital aperture is simple but characteristic.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chisec (*Sarg*).

Mr. Sarg says that when caught this spider was of a bright green hue.

OLIOS, Walckenaer (partim).

Olios erroneus, sp. n.

Adult female, length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The whole of the fore part of this spider, except the falces, is of an orange-yellow colour, and the abdomen is of a paler, more clayey hue. The underside of the abdomen has a broad longitudinal dusky-blackish band with a pale margin. The falces are deep reddish-brown.

The *cephalothorax* is longer than broad; profile flattishly curved.