

DELOZEUGMA, Cambridge.

Delozeugma mordicans, sp. n.

Adult male, length 5 lines (length of falces 2-2½ lines).

In general form and appearance this species resembles closely *D. formidabile* (antea, p. 106, t. 14. fig. 5), but the different form of the palpi distinguishes it at once.

Cephalothorax bright reddish-yellow-brown, darkest on the caput, with a broad, somewhat irregularly defined, darker longitudinal band and a narrow marginal border on each side; the surface is finely granulose and covered at least on the sides with short whitish hairs; the height of the clypeus is equal to the diameter of the fore-central eyes.

The *eyes* of the posterior row and the fore-laterals are of equal size, the fore-centrals considerably larger; the interval between the latter is rather more than half a diameter, and each is about half that distance from the fore-lateral eye next to it; the interval between the hind-central pair is rather more than that between each and the hind-lateral next to it; viewed from in front the anterior row is straight, but looked at sideways it is slightly curved, the convexity of the curve directed backwards. The convexity of the more strongly curved posterior row is distinctly directed backwards. The eyes of each lateral pair are separated by less than half a diameter.

The *legs* are of tolerable length and strength, 4, 1, 2, 3 or 4, 2, 1, 3—the difference between 1 and 2 very slight; they are of a brownish-orange-yellow colour, armed with rather slender spines, of which those beneath the tibiae and metatarsi are arranged in a longitudinal series of pairs; those, however, on the third and fourth pairs are the least regularly placed. There is a not very dense scopula beneath the tarsi and the anterior portion of the metatarsi and a compact claw-tuft beneath the tarsal claws.

The *palpi* are moderately long, yellow, excepting the radial and digital joints. The humeral joint has three short spines on its upperside near the fore extremity, 1, 2. The cubital and radial joints are of about equal length; the latter is of a deep red-brown colour, a little protuberant at its anterior extremity in front, and has at its outer extremity a strong apophysis as long as the joint itself, broad, obtuse, and broader at the extremity than at its origin, in fact of a hollow spoon-like form, and, looked at sideways, a little directed backwards. The digital joint is large, of an elongate-oval form, and longer than the radial and cubital joints together; it is of a dark yellow-brown hue, and pretty thickly clothed with short fine hairs. The palpal organs are simple, of an oval bulbiform shape, and occupy the greater part of the concave side of the digital joint.

The *falces* are very long and strong, straight, divergent, similar in colour to the cephalothorax, and very strongly, though not horizontally, porrected; they are equal, or nearly, in length to the cephalothorax. The fangs are long, strong, slightly curved, and have a small subdentiform prominence near the base on the inner margin; they are articulated to the falces a little obliquely, though more nearly horizontally than vertically, and, when at rest, lie along their lower margin, which has, just about the middle, two strong teeth in a longitudinal line directed forwards; the front tooth is strongest, longest, and curved, and has a flattish disc-shaped, semicircular, enlargement in front of its extremity.

The *maxillae* and *labium* are yellow-brown and the *sternum* yellow.

The *abdomen* is brownish-yellow, the sides and hinder part black-brown; two longitudinal black-brown parallel spots or short stripes are on the fore half of the upperside, followed towards the spinners by a series of several broken, oblique, blackish lines on either side, representing the ordinary angular bars or chevrons. Spinners short, compact, the inferior pair strongest; just in front of them is a small corneous-looking, angular, red-brown point—colulus?

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon and Tactic in Vera Paz (*Sarg*).

Mr. Sarg remarks on the example from Cahabon, that it “jumps freely”; and on that from Tactic, that the colour of the cephalothorax was dark sepia. “Legs and palpi dark Roman ochre; lobes on palpi (no doubt the apophysis above noted) black, with greyish hairs; falces enormous, dark brown; abdomen dirty yellow-ochre, markings sepia; underneath pale brown; sternum burnt sienna.” The colours, therefore, as is so commonly the case, had somewhat changed in spirit of wine.