

formed by the hind-central pair. Each fore-lateral eye is its own diameter's distance from the hind-central eye on its side.

Legs long, laterigrade, dull brownish-yellow, immaculate, clothed with fine hairs; spines slender, moderately strong; terminal tarsal claws three, the superior pair with several denticulations at the hinder part.

Palpi moderate in length and strength, similar in colour to the legs; radial joint of a somewhat tumid form, longer and much stronger than the cubital, with a short, deep red-brown, slightly curved, tapering, but obtusely-ending, rather prominent apophysis at its extremity on the outer side; digital joint rather long, tapering, oval, narrower than the radial. Palpal organs neither very prominent nor complex.

Falces dark reddish-yellow-brown; fangs neither very long nor strong.

Maxillæ and *labium* similar in colour to the falces; *sternum* dull yellow.

Abdomen dull brownish-yellow, marked on each side of the median line of the upperside with a broad longitudinal irregular deep brown band meeting and coalescing with a series of several strong angular bars, or chevrons, of the same colour as the spinners on the hinder half; along the middle of the fore part are two dark brown lines in a long wedge form, the point directed backwards. The sides are marked with some dark brown horizontal streaks. There appears to be some variation in these markings in different examples, the dark brown preponderating and obscuring the paler ground-colour. The underside is a dingy yellow-brown, the spinners dull yellowish, and the upperside of the abdomen is covered with longish, prominent, slender, dark hairs.

The *female* resembles the male in colours and markings. The genital aperture is well marked and of characteristic form.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

TRICLARIA, C. L. Koch.

Triclaria connexa, sp. n.

Adult male, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species is intermediate in size between *T. extensa* (anteà, p. 174) and *T. habilis* (anteà, p. 173), to both which it bears a close general resemblance. From both, however, besides size, the distinct markings of the legs (a mixture on the femora of longitudinal and annular markings) distinguish it readily. The apophysis also at the outer extremity of the radial joint of the palpus is different in form: in *T. extensa* it is more curved and more prominent, and its extremity has a decidedly hooked form, which is absent in the present species; in *T. habilis* the radial apophysis is much shorter, broader, and has a somewhat notched termination. The structure of the palpal organs also differs in all the three species.

Females of various sizes, but all immature, agreed in the distinct markings on the legs.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*: ♂); GUATEMALA (*Sarg*: ♀).

Triclaria habilis.

Triclaria habilis, Cambr. anteà, p. 173.

In the description, *l. c.*, of this species the legs are stated to be annulated with dark yellow-brown. This is a mistake, arising from the belief (when the description was made) that several females accompanying it, in which the annulations were distinct, were of the same species. It appears to me now most probable that these females are of the species just before described, *T. connexa*, and that the absence of annulation in *T. habilis* is normal and not owing to the faded condition of the specimens.