

## SYNÆMA, Simon.

**Synæma polita**, sp. n.

*Adult male*, length  $1\frac{1}{3}$  to  $1\frac{2}{3}$  lines; *adult female*, length 2 lines.

*Male*.—*Cephalothorax* tolerably convex above, the profile line from the posterior extremity to the upper edge of the clypeus forming a strong, even curve; normal grooves and indentations almost obsolete. Surface smooth; furnished with a few long, strong, prominent bristles. Colour deep rich blackish-brown. Height of clypeus equal to about half the distance between the fore-central and hind-central pairs of eyes.

*Eyes* on pale yellow-brown tubercles, occupying nearly the whole width of the caput. The four central ones form, as nearly as possible, a square (if anything slightly longer than wide) whose fore side is a little, but distinctly shortest; the space between the fore-centrals is rather greater than that between each and the fore-lateral next to it. The fore-laterals are largest, the hind-centrals smallest. Both rows have the convexity of their curve directed forwards. The curve of the front row is strongest. The intervals between the eyes of the posterior row are equal.

*Legs* long, moderately strong, 2, 1, 4, 3; 2 and 1 scarcely differ in length; all the joints, excepting the tarsi, pretty numerous and strongly spinose. First and second pairs deep blackish-brown, the tarsi and metatarsi yellow, the tibiæ with a dull orange-yellow annulus near the hinder extremity. Third and fourth pairs much shortest and of a uniform yellow, perhaps slightly tinged with dull orange.

*Palpi* short, yellow, digital joint slightly tinged with brown; furnished with bristles and bristly hairs. Cubital and radial joints short and of equal length; the latter has at its extremity on the outer side a small, prominent, tapering, slightly curved apophysis; the digital joint is oval, of moderate size, its length equal to that of the radial and cubital joints together. The palpal organs are very simple, consisting of a flattish round corneous lobe, around which is coiled a long, closely fitting, tapering black spine issuing from near the base on the outer side.

*Falces* moderate in length and strength, subconical, and of a deep brown colour.

*Maxillæ*, *labium*, and *sternum* yellowish-brown.

*Abdomen* short-oval, the upperside covered with a shining, polished, deep black-brown coriaceous plate, furnished with a few prominent bristly hairs; sides longitudinally rugose; the underside of a dark brown colour.

The *female* (which, notwithstanding its remarkable difference of colour, I believe to be of the same species as the male above described) has the cephalothorax yellow-brown, the ocular area a little, and the sides much darker; the legs of the first and second pairs dark yellow-brown, with the tarsi and metatarsi and an annulus near the base of the tibiæ yellow; the third and fourth pairs uniform yellow. The abdomen is subtriangular, the hinder part much the widest, the angles strongly rounded; the upperside is dull white, with very faint grey traces of the normal Thomisid pattern, and a few prominent brown strong bristles; the sides and underside dull uniform sooty-brown. The genital aperture is small and indistinct, but characteristic.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

## DIÆA, Thorell.

**Diæa spinigera**, sp. n.

*Adult male*, length  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lines.

General form and structure normal. The whole spider (legs, palpi, cephalothorax, and abdomen) is furnished with strong, prominent, black spines issuing from minute tubercles; those on the fore and hinder parts of the cephalothorax, the abdomen, and the upperside of the first and second pairs of legs being the longest and strongest. *Cephalothorax* yellow, slightly tinged with orange, and with an irregular broken yellow-brown longitudinal band along the upper part of each side.

*Eyes* small, on strongish, subconical, whitish tubercles. The fore-laterals slightly largest. The interval between the hind-centrals is distinctly less than that between each and the hind-lateral eye on its side, and that between the fore-centrals is very slightly greater than between each and the fore-lateral next to it. The four central eyes form a quadrangle whose length is greater than its breadth and its posterior