

CORINNOMMA, Karsch.

Corinnomma dubium, sp. n.

Adult female, length rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cephalothorax elongate-oval; length nearly double its breadth; truncate at each end; hinder end rather narrowest, normal grooves obsolete, thoracic indentation slight; lateral marginal impressions slight; surface not smooth, thinly covered with grey hairs; profile-line forming a nearly even curve throughout its whole length; height of clypeus rather more than the diameter of a fore-central eye. Colour deep black-brown.

Eyes unequal in size; fore-centrals much the largest and seated on a slight prominence, those of the posterior row forming a straight line, the centrals further from each other than from the laterals, being divided by two diameters' interval, and rather smaller; central quadrangle equal in length and breadth, but the anterior side appears to be slightly shorter than the posterior, but (owing to the large size of the anterior eyes and the narrower interval between them) this may be only apparent, so also the posterior width is apparently rather longer than the anterior. The fore-lateral eyes are smallest, and very near but not contiguous to the fore-centrals, being less than a diameter's interval apart.

Legs moderately long and strong, 4, 3, 1, 2, armed with spines—two pairs and a single one at the base in longitudinal series beneath the tibiae, and two pairs beneath the metatarsi of the first pair of legs, one pair and a single one beneath the tibiae, and two pairs beneath the metatarsi of the second pair of legs; a thin apophysis for a scopula beneath the tarsi and a portion of the metatarsi, and a small but compact claw-tuft beneath the terminal tarsal claws. Colour pale orange-yellow: the femora and metatarsi of the first pair, with an external longitudinal stripe on the tibiae, mostly deep black-brown, the anterior sides of the femora of the second and third pairs, with the tibiae also of the latter, of the same colour; the fourth pair are almost entirely black-brown to deep yellow-brown, excepting the tarsi.

Palpi rather long, deep brown; digital joint very long and paler than the rest.

Falces long, powerful, vertical, prominent in front, and of a deep brown colour.

Maxillae moderately long, broad, very prominent towards the base in front, angular at the outer extremity, rounder on the inner one, just behind which they are furnished with a dense tuft of divergent hairs; colour dark brown, with pale whitish at the inner extremity.

Labium broader than high, the sides rather converging to the apex, which is rounded; deep brown in colour, the apex pale whitish.

Sternum elongate-oval, hollow-truncate at its fore extremity, double-notched at its posterior one; dark brown, thinly clothed with coarse grey hairs.

Abdomen elongate-oval, rather stoutest at its posterior extremity, and connected with the cephalothorax by a short but distinct pedicle fitting into a coriaceous sheath or circular socket at the fore end, which is rugulose, deep brown, and homogeneous with the spiracular plates. The abdomen is black in colour, thinly clothed with grey hairs; over the middle is a pale narrow stripe intensified by grey hairs, and two other short, parallel, transverse, pale bars a little way above the spinners similarly clothed with grey hairs; on each side towards the fore end is a broad oblique yellowish bar, extending a little over the underside, with a spot of the same colour a little way behind it. Spinners short, compact, the inferior pair strongest; just in front of them is a convex semicircular prominence, with a distinct lip at its posterior elevated margin, and clothed thickly with short bristles; no doubt this is the entrance to a spiracular organ. Genital aperture of characteristic and distinctive form.

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

Corinnomma pilosum, sp. n.

Adult male and female, length slightly over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

In general form and structure this spider very nearly resembles *C. dubium*. The cephalothorax, however, is a little narrower, its length being slightly over double its breadth, but its anterior extremity is broader in proportion to the breadth of the posterior. The lateral marginal impressions at the caput