

it appears, therefore, worth while to give a description and figure of it from a well-preserved example since found in Mr. H. H. Smith's Teapa collection. The conical eminences on the abdomen, conspicuous in the female, are but slightly developed in the male, most of them being obsolete.

The *cephalothorax* (male) is of a dark reddish-yellow-brown colour, with an ill-defined pale yellowish-brown longitudinal central band; its surface is thickly marked with minute roundish punctures and covered with short greyish hairs. The legs are dull reddish-yellow-brown, furnished with fine spines. The abdomen is of a rather narrow oblong form, rounded before, obtusely pointed behind, and rather broadest in front; the upperside is yellowish, with a somewhat zigzag, broadish, longitudinal, blackish-brown band on each side of the median line, these becoming coalescent above the spinners, a little way above which is a series of well-defined, yellowish, short, transverse angular bars or chevrons; along the lower part of each side is a broader, longitudinal, irregular, black-brown band; the underside is yellowish, with a blackish blotch in the middle. On each side of the spinners are two distinct yellowish spots.

The *palpi* are short, the digital joint of moderate size, and the palpal organs prominent and rather complex.

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

SCOLODERUS, Simon.

Carepalxis, Cambridge, *antèa*, pp. 48, 49 (ad partem).

Scoloderus gibber, sp. n.

Carepalxis americana, Cambr. *antèa*, p. 49 (ad partem) (♀).

The spider described (*l. c. supra*) as the male of *C. americana* appears to belong to a female more recently discovered, and distinct from the female of *C. americana*, though the two species are very nearly allied.

Adult female, length slightly over 2 lines; length of male $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Cephalothorax of an orange-reddish-yellow-brown colour. Caput large, obtuse, occiput gibbous and a little prominent backwards, divided by a well-marked indentation from the thorax, with which, however, the profile has a general steep slope. The caput and most of the thorax are covered with minute granulations and coarse white hairs.

Eyes in normal position. The central quadrangle is broader than long, and its posterior side longer than the anterior; the posterior eyes are also larger than the anterior. The height of the clypeus is equal to half that of the facial space. The eyes of each lateral pair are very near together, but not contiguous, the anterior is the largest; when looked at from in front and above the four eyes of the anterior row form a slight curve, whose convexity is directed backwards.

Legs similar in colour to the cephalothorax. The femora rather darkest, not flattened in any of the joints, and devoid of spines, excepting two or three at the extremity, the longest directed inwards near the fore end. The hairs are mostly white and coarse.

Falces strong, straight, similar to the legs in colour; furnished in front with coarse granulations and whitish hairs.

Labium broader than high, of a somewhat semicircular form, the apex being rounded.

Abdomen broad-oval, but not elevated, in fact nearly round; looked at from behind, there is scarcely a suspicion of gibbosity at each of the fore corners, which are well rounded. The general colour is dull whity-brownish, with an elongate, longitudinal, pale marking at the middle of the fore extremity, and behind it a transverse row of more obscure pale spots; at the middle of the upperside are four conspicuous, black, round spots with yellowish margins in a quadrangle, whose anterior is shorter than the posterior side. The sides have some oblique, obscure, darker dashes or lines, whose finer ends are directed upwards. The genital aperture is small, but distinctive in form.

In the male (which is conjectured to be that of the female above described) the caput is broader at the occiput and its hinder slope less abrupt, the indentations between the caput and thorax being less deep, and consequently the sides and posterior side of the caput and thorax run more nearly in an even line. The tibiae of the first and second pairs of legs are covered with spines, those of the second pair being short but strong, and three of them form a longitudinal line on the inner side of the posterior half.

Palpi short, radial joint somewhat nodose, digital joint short-oval, with a crooked pointed small process at its