

minute cuspules. Palpal bulb short, piriform, sinuous, depressed at the apex, not much attenuate, with very minute serrations beneath. Tibia of palpus with four or five stout spines on the inner side.

♀. Total length 58 millim. Carap. 24×21 ; ceph. area 15.5 . Oc. tumulus 3.25×2.5 . Legs: i. 77; ii. 71; iii. 66; iv. 83. Pat.+tib. i. 24; iv. 23. Tib. i. 14; prot. i. 12.5 . Tib. iv. 15; prot. iv. 20.5 . Tarsus i. 9.5 ; tarsus iv. 9.5 millim.

♀. Mahogany-brown, clothed entirely with rufous-brown hairs. Abdomen clothed with darker brown pubescence and long rufous-orange hairs.

Carapace gibbous in the cephalic area, profile view. Lateral impressions broad and strongly marked. Fovea straight, transverse, deep. Superior pair of spinners as long as the sternum (including labial plate). Protarsus i. scopulate to the base, not spinous at the base. Tibiæ i. and ii. with a few spines. Protarsi iii. and iv. with numerous spines beneath, iii. scopulate halfway, iv. scopulate only at the extreme apex. Tibiæ iii. and iv. with a few spines beneath. Tarsal claws with eight or nine small teeth.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Chicoyoito (*Sarg, von Turckheim*), Cubilguitz, Coban, Salama, Rabinal (*Sarg*).

A single adult male (no. 410) was taken by Mr. Sarg at Chicoyoito. This specimen was found by Herr von Turckheim in his house. An adult female (no. 379) was also found by the same gentleman on his bed, fallen from the thatched roof. Called by the natives "araña de caballo," who believe that they injure horses and mules by biting them above the hoof, which drops off and renders the animal useless for a year or more. Mr. Sarg says, "I have myself seen the effects, but am suspicious as to the cause." He further remarks that the late S. Bernoulli noticed "arañas de caballo using short horsehair for lining their nests in the ground." This is probably an error of observation, for the short hairs seen were doubtless those shed by the spider itself. At Salama and Rabinal, says Mr. Sarg, where "arañas de caballo" abound, little boys capture them by "bobbing" with a pellet of wax on a string. The mandibles become fixed and the "araña" is withdrawn from the burrow; subsequently the captives are set to fight in pairs, and afford "excellent sport."

Three apparently immature examples of this same species are recorded by Mr. Sarg—one from Coban (no. 1254), one from Cubilguitz (no. 796), and one (no. 1525) without definite locality. Unfortunately the collector has not noted the conditions under which these specimens were captured.

Mr. Smith makes the following note:—"No. 532. Teapa, March 14, under a log, shady place, with egg-case (enclosed)."

I am unable to separate this specimen from examples of what I take to be the young of *E. longipes*, though from the note furnished by Mr. Smith one would suspect it to be adult. If this is the case, more examples will be required before the distinctive characters can be diagnosed. The legs of no. 532 present more distinctly the double pale line on the patellæ and tibiæ than the others, which, as young specimens, I refer to *E. longipes*; so that it is not at all improbable that the former may eventually turn out to belong to a separate species.