

The second, *C. pernix*, having two long spurs beneath tibia i. and tarsus iv. divided beneath, is here separated under Ausserer's genus *Hapalopus*.

HAPALOPUS.

Ischnocolus, subgen. *Hapalopus*, Ausserer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxv. p. 175 (1875).

Type *H. formosus*, Auss. loc. cit. t. 6. figg. 17, 18, Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia. Type in coll. Hofmuseum, Vienna.

Tibiae and protarsi iii. and iv. more or less spinose. Femur iv. without scopulate pad on the inner side. Protarsus ii. scopulate to the base. Tarsus iii. with an indistinct and tarsus iv. with a distinct narrow row of setae dividing the scopula longitudinally. Tibia i. (male) with two stout spurs at the apex beneath. Sigilla: three pairs apparent.

M. E. Simon (Hist. Nat. Araign. éd. 2, i. p. 141) regards *Hapalopus*, Auss., as identical with *Cyclosternum*, Auss. There seems to be no sufficient reason for such a conclusion; indeed, from examples before me, which undoubtedly belong to the former, which I identify as *H. formosus*, Auss. (from Colombia), and *H. inflatus*, Sim., besides several other species referable to the same genus, there is every reason to conclude otherwise. For, Ausserer says, "Sternum even somewhat broader than long, convex" ("Sternum fast etwas breiter als lang, gewölbt"). "Scopula, die an Tarsus iii. und iv. sowie am Endgliede der Palpen, durch ein breites Band von Stachelborsten getheilt ist."

Simon makes no mention of the sternal character which Ausserer considered characteristic, if any one was, of his genus *Cyclosternum*, namely, its breadth and convexity.

Adult examples are before me which exhibit this character very distinctly; and I am therefore able to refer those not possessing this form of sternum, but possessing two spurs beneath tibia i. and the scopulae of tarsus iv. divided, to *Hapalopus*, Auss. Confusion may arise if it is not borne in mind that immature examples of *Hapalopus* and other Theraphosidae exhibit a sternum much more circular than is found in the adult form, and these might on that account be referred to *Cyclosternum*. The sternum of the examples which I refer to above is, however, quite distinct in character from that found in the young of *Hapalopus*.

I have also before me two adult males of a form which I identify as *Hapalopus inflatus*, E. Sim., and in these the sternum is most decidedly longer than broad, measuring from the base of the labial plate, and not in any way convex.

Whether M. Simon has seen the type of *Cyclosternum schmardæ*, Auss., or not, I cannot say. If so, he must either have overlooked the chief character, or else Ausserer must have described a character which did not present itself. Whether the male referred by Simon to this latter species, of which he gives a figure in Hist. Nat. Araign. éd. 2, i. p. 138, really is identical with it, I cannot say, for Ausserer's type was, for all he himself says to the contrary, a female. I therefore reserve *Cyclosternum* for Ausserer's original type *schmardæ*, and *Hapalopus* for the type *formosus*, Auss.