

resembles very much that of *Eurypelma longipes* and *E. serratum*; but all the species of *Eurypelma* may be distinguished by the double spur beneath tibia i., besides the row of setæ beneath tarsus iv.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Petaxcatum (*Sarg*), Chicoyoito (*von Turckheim*).

Two adult males have been taken in Guatemala—one (no. 653) at Chicoyoito by Herr von Turckheim, the other (no. 1409) at Petaxcatum by Mr. Sarg. The latter is taken as the type.

ACANTHOPELMA, gen. nov.

Femur iv. without scopula on the inner side. Tarsal claws 2. Tarsi i., ii., iii., and iv., apical two-thirds of protarsi i. and ii., apical half of iii., and extreme apex of iv. very lightly scopulate. Tarsi i. and ii. with a single longitudinal central row of short spines, sometimes haired, beneath; tarsi iii. and iv. with a band of more numerous spines beneath. Protarsi i. and ii. with spines beneath. Tibia i. with a double spur at the apex beneath; the inner spur short, obtusely pointed, with a short conical spur at the base on the outer side; the outer spur larger, broadly clavate and bilobed at the apex, the inner lobe the largest. Tibia ii. with rows of spines beneath, not constant in number or arrangement. Tibiæ and protarsi iii. and iv. very spinose.

Carapace longer than broad, very flat or compressed in profile; fovea narrow, straight, transverse. Ocular group as in *Eurypelma*.

Mandibles with a single row of teeth on the inner margin of fang-groove. Sternum oval-elongate, longer than broad. Sigilla distinct, three pairs, submarginal, besides the labial basal impressions. Labium quadrate, its apical third studded with cuspules; base of coxæ of pedipalp also studded with cuspules over the inner anterior basal angle. Spinners 4, superiors as long as sternum; segments approximately equal in length, terminal segment slightly longer.

1. *Acanthopelma rufescens*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 13, 13 *a-d*, ♂.)

Type, ♂, in coll. Godman & Salvin.

♂. Total length 16.5 millim. Carapace 7×5.5 . Legs: i. 23.5; ii. 21.5; iii. 18; iv. 25.

♂. Carapace dull purple-mahogany, clothed with fine rufous silky pubescence; mandibles clothed with three bands of rufous silky pubescence; sternum and legs clothed with rufous pubescence. Abdomen delicate purple-brown, with double dorsal series of three or four pale orange transverse bars.

The various points of structure have been detailed in the generic diagnosis.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Sarg*).

A single adult male.

Although this form is undoubtedly allied to others of the group Chætopelmateæ founded by M. Simon, yet I prefer for the present to place it amongst the members of the subfamily Theraphosinæ.

Fam. DIPLURIDÆ.

The unusual length of the spinners, which characterizes the more typical forms belonging to this family, is not noticeable in all those which are usually included in the group. The spinners are, however, set wide apart at their base, and the tarsal claws are three in number, these characters separating the Dipluridæ from the Theraphosidæ. The habits of the species of Dipluridæ are somewhat different from