

1. **Fufius atramentarius.** (Tab. II. fig. 10, and Tab. III. figg. 3, 3 *a-c*, ♀.)

*Fufius atramentarius*, E. Simon, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 213 (♀) (1888)<sup>1</sup>; Act. Soc. Linn. Bord. xlv. p. 327 (1892)<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA<sup>1 2</sup>.

The type specimen has been kindly submitted to me by M. E. Simon.

Subfam. *ISCHNOTHELINÆ*.

The two genera of this subfamily may be thus differentiated:—

- A. Base of mandible with two rows of stout teeth below, besides a short one of smaller teeth at the base. Coxa of pedipalp cusperate at the base. Lateral anterior eyes slightly smaller than central anteriors. Central posterior eyes much smaller than central anteriors, linear-oval, their longitudinal diameter less than the diameter of the latter. Tibia i. of the male produced into a spinigerous spur at the apex beneath. Protarsus i. produced into a spur towards the base beneath. Tibia and protarsus ii. normal, not developed. Terminal joint of the posterior spinners more segmentate, flexuose, and attenuate to the apex, larger than both the basal joints taken together. Anterior spinners wide apart at the base, separated by a distance equal to one and a half times the length of a single spinner. Labium not quadrately impressed behind the base, but normally, biovately. Sternum scarcely longer than broad, circular. ISCHNOTHELE, Auss.
- B. Base of mandible with one row of stout teeth only below on the inner margin of the fang-groove. Coxa of pedipalp not cusperate at the base. Lateral anterior eyes much larger than the centrals, their diameter nearly equal to one and a half times that of the latter. Central posterior eyes distinctly larger than the central anteriors, quadrate-piriform. Tibia i. of male not bearing a spur beneath, but with numerous stout long spines; protarsus i. also with numerous stout spines beneath. Patella i. with several stout spines beneath. Tibia ii. produced into a longer or shorter spinigerous spur beneath. Protarsus ii. produced into a low coniform spur at the centre beneath. Terminal joint of posterior spinners less flexuose, segmentate, and attenuate to the apex, as long as or scarcely longer than the second joint. Anterior spinners set closer together at the base, separated by a distance equal to, or less than, the length of a single spinner. Labium impressed broadly and quadrately at the base. Sternum much longer than broad, oval-elongate . . . . EUAGRUS, Auss.