

the aculeus. *Chelæ* at most finely granular, the crests with pearl-like granulations; hand wider than the brachium, its width less than half the length of the movable finger, its upperside with two finely granular keels running from the immovable finger; movable finger a little longer than the carapace, furnished with a large basal lobe and with eight rows of teeth. Pectinal teeth 22-23.

♂. Like the female in colour and granulation. *Tail* much longer, as much as about six and a half times as long as carapace, which is slightly longer than the first segment and about half the length of the first and second; fifth caudal segment a little narrower than the first, almost as high as wide and a little less than three times as long as high; vesicle broadly oval, about twice as long as high. *Hand* a little wider and longer than in female; the fingers not quite in contact basally when closed. Pectinal teeth 23-25.

Measurements in mm.—♀. Total length 60, carapace 6, tail 35; width of brachium 2, of hand 2.2. ♂. Total length 63, carapace 5.5, tail 40; width of first segment 2.7, of fifth 2.5, height of latter 2.5; length of vesicle 4, height and width 2; width of brachium 2, of hand 2.3.

Hab. MEXICO³⁻⁶, Yautepec (*A. Dugès*), Acapulco, Amula, Omilteme, Cuernavaca (*H. H. Smith*).

The above-given description is taken from adult male and female examples from Yautepec. In addition to these, the Godman and Salvin collection contains large numbers of specimens ticketed S. Mexico, and others from Acapulco, Amula, and Omilteme (8000-8500 feet), in the State of Guerrero, as well as a few from Cuernavaca.

Kraepelin determined this species as *C. infamatus*, *C. Koch*, but none of the specimens that I have seen agree with the description and figures of the typical example of that species, for which no locality was known. This specimen, measuring 60 mm. in length, had a large, blunt, subaculear tubercle; the legs were marbled, but the *chelæ* entirely pale, and the carapace had not the arrangement of colour characteristic of the examples described above, the antecular area being given as brown, and the lateral portions dark brown with yellow edges, whereas the figure shows the carapace to have been ornamented on each side with three oblique black stripes, the anterior passing forwards from the median ocular tubercle. In this feature *C. infamatus* more nearly approaches the following species, *C. vittatus*.

Again, the individuals from Mexico described by Thorell as *Centrurus elegans*, although agreeing in coloration with those described above, differ in their very much larger size, being 82 mm. in length, with the carapace 8 and the tail 50, and in having a small and slender subaculear tooth. Of specimens representing, I believe, this form the British Museum has several examples, including adult males and females, for which, unfortunately, no locality is known. They differ from those described above in having the *chelæ*, *chelicerae*, legs, and tail entirely pale, without trace of variegation, and in their larger size and in the presence of a distinct and slender subaculear tooth. An adult female measures 79 mm., with the carapace 8 and the tail 50, as in Thorell's type; and an adult male measures 68 mm., with the tail 44 and the carapace 6. It is interesting to observe that in one of the female examples the subaculear tooth is reduced to a small tubercle. The greater part of the specimens that I refer to this species seem to belong to the form that Karsch described as *C. limpidus*, the types of