

Subsp. *suffusus*, nov. (Tab. VI. figg. 2, 2a, ♂ ♀.)

♀. Colour differing from that of the female of *C. elegans* in that the carapace has a deep black triangular patch in front of and involving the eyes, and a pair of irregular broad bands extending from the ocular tubercle to the posterior border, sometimes uniting in the middle line, sometimes encroaching on the lateral area of the carapace; legs, chelæ, lower side of tail, and upperside of chelicerae indistinctly speckled or uniformly pale; lower side of tail with traces at least of a median band. Structurally resembling female of *C. elegans*, but the subaculear tubercle much nearer to the base of the aculeus. Pectinal teeth 18.

♂. Like ♀ in colour. Structurally differing from the male of *C. elegans* in the form of the tail; this organ much longer and thinner, being about seven and a half times as long as the carapace, which is as long as its first segment, but less than half the length of the first and second segments taken together; fifth segment as high as wide, a little more than four times as long as high; vesicle long and oval, more than twice as long as high; subaculear tubercle close to base of aculeus. Pectinal teeth 23-24.

Measurements in mm.—♀. Total length 46, carapace 4.5, tail 27. ♂ (type). Total length 62, carapace 5, tail 40; length of fifth segment 8, height and width 1.5; width of first segment 2, length 5; length of third 7.8, width 1.8; length of vesicle 4, height 1.5.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Durango (type, *A. Dugès*).

This description of the subsp. *suffusus* is taken from a male sent by Dr. Dugès and a young female example from Ventanas, both being from Durango. In addition to these, and a young specimen from the latter locality and a second male from Durango, the British Museum has many individuals of the typical form collected by Mr. William Taylor at San Diego and Duval in Texas. Say records the species from Georgia and Florida, and Wood states that it ranges through the Southern Atlantic States into Texas and Southern Kansas. It also occurs in California, if, as has been asserted (*cf. infra*, p. 26), *C. californicus*, Gir., be the same species.

Between the Texan and Mexican examples there are observable slight differences, both in colour and structure, which warrant the separation of the latter as a distinct subspecies. The two may be contrasted as follows:—

- a. Anteocular triangle with sharply defined lateral edge; subaculear tooth in female remote from base of aculeus, as in *C. elegans*; in male the tail shorter and thicker, first segment much less than twice, third much less than thrice as long as wide; vesicle more elongate, with its aculeus less curved *vittatus*, Say (Texan forms).
- b. Anteocular patch with irregularly defined lateral edge, the whole of the upperside of the carapace more generally suffused with black; subaculear tooth close to base of aculeus in female; male with very long and slender tail, the first segment more than twice, the third at least thrice as long as broad; vesicle higher, the aculeus more curved Subsp. *suffusus*, n.

The largest female example of the typical form from San Diego gives the following measurements:—Total length 68 mm., carapace 6.5, tail 42; and the largest male the following:—Total length 55 mm., carapace 5, tail 37; width of first segment 2.5, length 4.5; width of third 2.3, length 6; width of fifth 2, length 8.