

In very young specimens the fifth segment of the tail and the hand of the chelæ are black. Traces of this blackness are also observable in half-grown examples. The pectinal teeth reach 25 in the female and 26 in the male.

In the above-given synonymy of *C. vittatus* I have cited *Buthus californicus* and *B. carolinianus* of Wood on the authority of Marx [Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, i. p. 91 (1888)], although in a question of this kind requiring considerable powers of discrimination, backed by a longer experience and study than Dr. Marx possessed, no great weight can be attached to his opinion.

No doubt Wood's *B. carolinianus* is, as he states, Say's *B. vittatus*. In comparing *Scorpio californicus* of Girard with *Buthus carolinianus*, Wood says that the former differs from the latter in colour (the carapace being yellow and immaculate, except for a black border and black eye-spot), in the greater roughness of the body, the more strongly marked denticulate crests on the tail, in the more spinose inner surface of the chelæ, and the crests on these appendages more crenulate—characters which, if reliable, point at least to a subspecific distinction. Beyond this it would be unsafe to assert, since Wood's verdict was based upon the examination of the single specimen of *B. californicus* known to him and Girard. Marx, unfortunately, vouchsafes no word of explanation of the differences of colour and structure pointed out by Wood, leaving us to accept or reject his *ipse dixit* on the subject.

4. *Centruroides ornatus*, sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 3, 3 a, b, ♀ ♂.)

♀. Differing from *C. elegans* principally in colour. Carapace with the whole of its median area deep brown, yellow only externally; the brown tergal bands broad, about twice as broad as the median yellow stripe or rather broader, also considerably broader than the lateral pale band, each patch, moreover, is complete and extends from the anterior to the posterior border of the tergum; a narrow dark stripe on the extreme edge of the carapace and at least upon the anterior half of the edge of the terga; the crests on the last sternum and on the lower side of the tail lightly infuscate; chelæ, legs, and tail uniformly pale. Closely resembling *C. elegans* in structure, but with the hands thinner, as wide as brachium, and a more distinct subaculear tooth. Pectinal teeth 17–18.

♂. Like the male of *C. elegans* in sexual characters; fifth caudal segment narrower than the first, a little wider than high. Hands a little wider than brachium. Pectinal teeth 21–22.

Measurements in mm.—♀. Total length 45, carapace 4, tail 24; width of hand 1.5. ♂. Total length 50, carapace 4.5, tail 30.5.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalisco, north of the Rio de Santiago (*Schumann*).

5. *Centruroides subgranosus*. (Tab. VI. figg. 4, 4 a, b, ♀.)

Centrurus subgranosus, Kraepelin, Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. xv. p. 44 (1898)¹; Das Tierr., Scorpiones et Pedipalpi, p. 90 (1899)².

♀. About the same form and size as *C. elegans*, but nearly uniformly yellowish-brown, there being at most indistinct traces of a median and lateral pale spot separated by a slightly darker patch; legs, tail, and chelæ uniformly yellowish-brown. Granulation of trunk finer and closer than in *C. elegans*, and, as in that species, with lateral keels traceable as a pair or more of serially-arranged granules. Sterna as in *C. elegans*, but the fourth with the keels less well developed, but still traceable. Tail about five and a