

two and a half times as long as wide, as high as wide; intercarinal spaces of segments 1-4 almost smooth, the keels strong and with normal pearly granulation, the inferior medians smooth on the first, crenulate on second; fifth segment finely granular, its upper surface raised slightly above the superior lateral keel; vesicle slightly wider than high, weakly granular, subaculear tooth long, broad at base, slender and pointed apically; aculeus abruptly curved backwards from its base. *Chelæ* at most very finely granular; upper finger-keels on hand strong and smooth, inner finger-keel crenulate, rest of the hand smooth, with only a few weak granules on its inner surface; hand wider than brachium, which is three times as long as wide; width of hand less than half the length of the movable finger, which has a strong basal lobe and eight rows of teeth. *Pectinal teeth* 27.

♂. *Tail* nearly seven times as long as carapace, which is as long as its second segment, the latter twice as long as wide, fifth as high as wide and about four times as long as wide; vesicle long and narrow, narrowly elliptical when viewed from below, without trace of shoulder-prominences. *Hand* approximately as in female. *Pectinal teeth* 27-28.

Measurements in mm.—♀. Total length 72, carapace 7.2, tail 42; width of first segment 3.5, length 4.8, length of eighth 8.8, width 2.8; width of hand 3, of brachium 2.3. ♂. Total length 67, carapace 6, tail 43; length of first segment 5, width 3, length of fifth 8.5, width 2+; width of vesicle 1.5.

Hab. MEXICO, Yucatan (*coll. Keyserling*¹), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Though resembling *C. margaritatus* in some respects, *C. ochraceus* may be at once distinguished by its uniformly yellowish-brown coloration, smaller size, very sparsely hairy *chelæ*, large subaculear tooth, and more abruptly bent aculeus. Again, in the male, the carapace is as long as the second caudal segment, whereas in the male of *C. margaritatus* it is much shorter, and the vesicle, when viewed from below, is narrowly elliptical, without shoulder-prominence, while in *C. margaritatus* it is parallel-sided and strongly shouldered.

10. *Centruroides margaritatus*. (Tab. VII. figg. 1, 1 *a-e*, ♂; 2, 2 *a, b*, ♀.)

Scorpio margaritatus, Gervais, Voyage de la Bonite, i. p. 281, Atlas, Aptères, t. 1. figg. 13-17 (1841)¹; Ins. Apt. iii. p. 55 (1844)²; Arch. Mus. iv. p. 224 (1844)³.

Centrurus margaritatus, Pocock, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 386 (1893)⁴; Kraepelin, Das Tierr., Scorpiones et Pedipalpi, p. 93 (1899)⁵; Borelli, Boll. Mus. Torino, xiv. no. 338, p. 3 (1899)⁶.

Scorpio edwardsii, Gervais, Arch. Mus. iv. p. 216, t. 11. figg. 13, 14 (1844)⁷; Ins. Apt. iii. p. 53⁸; and in Castelnau's Expéd. dans l'Amér. du Sud, Myriap. et Scorp. p. 41, t. 1. figg. 1, 1 *a-c* (1859)⁹.

Scorpio de geerii, Gervais, Arch. Mus. iv. p. 217, t. 11. figg. 16, 17 (1844)¹⁰; Ins. Apt. iii. p. 54 (1844)¹¹.

Centrurus de geerii, Thorell, Atti Soc. Ital. xix. p. 167 (1877)¹²; Kraepelin, Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. viii. p. 133 (1891)¹³.

Tityus carinatus, C. Koch, Die Arachn. xi. p. 2, fig. 851 (1845)¹⁴.

Tityus macrurus, C. Koch, loc. cit. p. 16, fig. 859¹⁵.

Tityus ducalis, C. Koch, loc. cit. p. 38, fig. 869¹⁶.

Centrurus gambiensis, Karsch, Mittheil. Münch. ent. Ver. iii. p. 123 (1879)¹⁷.

? *Centrurus granosus*, Thorell, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. xix. p. 155 (1877) (nec *C. granosus*, Kraepelin)¹⁸.

♀. *Colour* of upperside of trunk a rich deep reddish-brown, the last tergal plate generally paler; sterna paler, the posterior darker than the anterior; tail on its anterior segments yellowish, brownish posteriorly,