

the lower side darker than the upper, and the keels darker than the intercarinal spaces; chelicerae yellowish-brown; chelae with humerus and brachium yellow; hand and fingers deep reddish-brown, much darker than the brachium, base of fingers the same colour as the hand, their distal extremities generally paler; legs yellowish. *Carapace* as long as the first $+\frac{1}{4}$ of the second caudal segment, about as long as the third; beset with coarse subserially arranged granules. *Terga* also coarsely granular, the interstices and anterior portion finely granular; lateral crests distinct and consisting of three or four granules. *Sterna* 1-4 smooth, except the subpectinal area of the first, which is finely granular; a pair of indistinct crests on the fourth; fifth sparsely granular, the keels strong, the laterals granular, the medians crenulate. *Tail* strong, about five and a half times as long as the carapace; the first segment slightly wider than the rest, about one-third or one-fourth longer than wide, fourth barely, fifth slightly more than twice as long as wide; the keels strong and coarsely granular, the interstices scarcely or weakly granular, the fourth more so than the third, and the fifth much more so than the others; vesicle weakly granular, its width as great as that of the brachium, the subaculear tooth distinct in young specimens, but often quite small and tubercular in adults. *Chelae* thickly studded with long hairs internally, with the intercarinal spaces scarcely granular; the keels of humerus and brachium coarsely granular; hand large, its width nearly equal to that of the underhand, equal to that of the third segment and half the length of the movable finger, the upperside furnished with a pair of strong, nearly smooth crests, the external more broken up into low tubercles than the internal; a few granules on the inner surface of the hand and a few on the outer side below the outer crest; movable finger with a strong lobe, furnished with eight rows of teeth (excluding the small apical row) and rather longer than the carapace. *Pectinal teeth* 25-30.

♂. Like the female in colour and granulation. *Tail* very long, about seven and a half times as long as the carapace, which above equals the first segment in length, and a little exceeds one-third of the length of the fourth + the fifth; the first segment a little more than twice as long as wide, the fourth three times as long as wide, the fifth rather more than that; the vesicle with subparallel sides, expanded or shouldered at the base of the aculeus, a small subaculear tooth. *Chelae* a little longer than in the female; the hand narrower, its width about two-thirds the length of the underhand, less than half that of the movable finger, and equal to or slightly exceeding that of the first caudal segment. *Pectinal teeth* 27 to over 30.

Measurements in mm.—♀. Total length 96; length of carapace 10, of tail 58; width of brachium 3.5, of hand 5.5; length of underhand 6, of movable finger 10.5. ♂. Total length 101, carapace 8.8, tail 69; width of brachium 2.5, of hand 4.5; length of underhand 6.2, of movable finger 9.8.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, California.—MEXICO, Presidio and Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Sierra Madre del Sur and Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Cordova (*Mus. Brit.*), Yucatan (*Cuming*); GUATEMALA, near the city and Lanquin (*Stoll*); COSTA RICA (*Rogers*), Guadalupe and San José (*Tristan and Biolley*); PANAMA (*Cuming*), Punta de Sabana, Darien (*Festa*), San José in the Pearl Is.¹⁸.—SOUTH AMERICA to Peru, Brazil, and Chile; JAMAICA.—W. AFRICA, Gambia, Sierra Leone.

This species has a wide range in Central and South America. In addition to numerous examples ticketed merely Central America or Mexico, the British Museum has others from the above-mentioned localities in that region, and also large numbers as well from Jamaica (*Elmsley, Peckham, and Cockerell*), and some ticketed California (*J. H. Gurney*). Southwards from Darien *C. margaritatus* runs into the mainland of Colombia—Ibaque (*Goudot, in Mus. Brit.*), Cartagena and Bogota (type of *Scorpio edwardsii*, teste *Gervais*⁷); into Ecuador—Guayaquil (*E. Whymper, in Mus. Brit.*), Chimborazo and Santa Rosa (*Simons, in Mus. Brit.*), and the island of Puna in the Gulf of Guayaquil, where, according to *Gervais*¹, the type of *C. margaritatus* was procured; thence southward into Peru (teste *Gervais*) and Chile, where, according to *Gervais*¹⁰, the type of *Scorpio de geerii* was collected. *Gervais* also records