

it from Brazil ; and, lastly, the species has been met with in West Africa—in Gambia (type of *C. gambiensis*) and Sierra Leone (*Surg.-Major Clements, in Mus. Brit.*). No doubt, however, its presence in Africa is attributable to artificial introduction through human agency in connection, perhaps, with the slave-trade—a supposition supported by the circumstance that the species in San José, Costa Rica, is common in the roofs of old houses, according to Tristan.

*Centrurus granosus*, Thorell<sup>18</sup>, based upon a specimen from the island of San José, in the Gulf of Panama, is, I suspect, to be referred to the young of this species. There appears to be nothing in the description to discountenance this belief, and much to be found in its favour. The coarsely and serially granular carapace, the strong and smooth superior keels on the hand, the eight rows of teeth on the movable finger, the number of pectinal teeth (26–27), the presence of a moderately strong, conical, subaculear tooth, the flatness of the upperside of the fifth caudal segment and its squared lateral angles, the paler colour of the last abdominal somite, the darker tint of the underside of the fifth caudal segment, the blackish keels, the hands rather more deeply tinted (*paullo saturatius coloratis*) than the rest of the chelæ and the legs, with the fingers not infusate—all these characters agree with those of *C. margaritatus* ; whereas the smaller size (54 mm. in total length, with the carapace 6 and the tail 32.5), the narrow hand, which is scarcely wider than the brachium ( $2\frac{1}{3}$  mm. :  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm.), and the lightly lobate movable finger attest the immaturity of the type specimen. Lastly, it is significant that Thorell himself, who, curiously enough, did not recognize that *C. margaritatus*, Gervais, is the same species as the one that he identified as *C. de geeri*, compares *C. granosus* with *C. margaritatus* in the following words :—“ Hæc species [*C. granosus*] *Scorp. margaritato*, Gerv., certe valde affinis est, sed verisimiliter diversa : in *C. margaritato*, secundum figuram a Cel. Gervais datam, costæ manuum fortiter granulosæ sunt, in nostra specie omnino sunt læves.” As a matter of fact, the granulation of the keels in this figure is grossly exaggerated, as I have elsewhere<sup>4</sup> pointed out, so that the only difference between the two forms mentioned by Thorell falls to the ground.

Prof. Kraepelin appears to me to have fallen into errors in his identification of *C. granosus*—errors which careful perusal of Thorell’s descriptions would have rendered impossible. He determines as *C. granosus* a species from Curaçoa and, as he alleges, from Barbados, which is uniformly coloured throughout, and has no subaculear tooth, quite ignoring Thorell’s account of the coloration of the type of *C. granosus* and his statement as to the presence of a “ *dens sat fortis, conicus*,” beneath the aculeus.

### 11. *Centruroides gracilis*. (Tab. VII. figg. 3, 3 a, ♂ ; 4, 4 a, ♀.)

*Scopio australis*, De Geer, Mém. etc. vii. p. 348 (1778)<sup>1</sup> [*teste* Thorell, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. xix. p. 166 (1877)] (nec *Scopio australis*, Linn.).

*Scopio gracilis*, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Gén. Crust. et Ins. vii. p. 127 (1804)<sup>2</sup>.