

This species is widely distributed throughout Central America. In addition to examples vaguely ticketed Mexico, the British Museum has representatives from the above-mentioned localities in that region, as well as others from Caracas (*Dr. Ernst*).

Under the name *C. heterurus*, which, according to Kraepelin, is a synonym of *C. gracilis*, Karsch has recorded it from Jamaica, Havana, Caracas, and Honduras.

When more material from the various localities is available for comparison, it is probable that many local races or subspecies will be discovered, especially when adults and young of both sexes are to hand for examination. For example, the above-described specimens from Honduras are alike in colour in the two sexes, as also are a number of specimens from Caracas. On the other hand, there is often considerable sexual diversity of colouring, the males having the legs bright yellow*.

12. *Centruroides rubricauda*.

Centrurus rubricauda, Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) i. p. 389 (1898)¹; Kraepelin, Das Tierr., Scorpiones et Pedipalpi, p. 93 (1899)².

Nearly allied to *C. gracilis*. Trunk, legs, and chelæ in female alike in colour and deep brown; chelæ of male also deep brown, with reddish hand as in female, but the legs uniformly clear yellow and contrasting strongly with the darker tint of the trunk; tail in both sexes a uniform deep reddish olive-brown, much lighter than the trunk; ventral surface deep blackish-brown in female, and with maxillary processes of first and second legs black, paler in male, with maxillary processes deeply infusate at apices. Carapace in female longer than second or third, as long as fourth, and almost as long as fifth caudal segment, or as the movable finger. Tail about five and a half times as long as carapace; the crests granular, but the granules fewer in number and less closely set than in *C. gracilis*, there being only about 20 along the inferior lateral keel of the fifth as opposed to about 25 or 30 in *C. gracilis*, and from 15 to 19 on that of the third segment as opposed to 25 in *C. gracilis*; vesicle shaped much as in the latter, but the aculeus more abruptly bent backwards from the base; in the male also the vesicle is more parallel-sided, with the shoulders more pronounced and rectangular and less sloping. Chelæ as in *C. gracilis*, but the crests much less strongly granular. Pectinal teeth 20-21, ♀; 21-23, ♂.

Measurements in mm.—♀. Total length 80, carapace 8.5; tail 51, second segment 7.3, fifth 9. ♂. Total length 103, carapace 9; tail 71, second caudal segment 11.3, fifth 13.3.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Managua (*Dr. Rothschild*^{1 2}).

* *Notes on synonymy*.—Latreille was the first to point out that the scorpion from America, identified by De Geer as *Scorpio australis* of Linnæus, is specifically distinct from that species; and by an examination of De Geer's type Thorell established its probable identity with the form described by Lucas as *S. biaculeatus*. I have followed Kraepelin in regarding *Centruroides mulatinus* and *C. congener*, two Mexican forms, as referable to this species rather than to *C. margaritatus* on the strength of the blackness of the fingers as compared with the hand and the rest of the chelæ; but this feature, it must be remembered, is common to all the species with nine rows of teeth on the fingers. No locality is known for *C. nebulosus*, which is also included on account of its black fingers. The species described as *Atreus sayi* by Girard, and based upon examples from Pensacola in Florida, Wood declared to be specifically identical with *C. biaculeatus*. This opinion may be correct; but since Wood includes *S. edwardsii* and *S. de geerii* in his synonymy of *C. biaculeatus*, his verdict is open to suspicion. Moreover, he points out that the Florida specimen differs in certain structural points from more southern examples. This, if true, attests, at least, a subspecific distinctness between the two. Kraepelin's inclusion of *C. nigrifrons* of Berthold, the type of which was from Popayan in Colombia, is presumably justified by an examination of the original specimens in the Gottingen Museum.