

which the pecten rests (Tab. VIII. fig. 5 a). The pectines a little or very much wider in the basal than in the distal half, and frequently there is a strong median lateral keel on the second and a weaker one on the third caudal segment.

Type *R. laticauda*.

*Distribution.* Cuba, Haiti, Central America, and the northern parts of South America.

Of the five species referred by me to this genus all differ from *Centruroides* in the thickness of the tail in the female, and its greater expansion in the male than in the former sex. Apart from this character, the structural features of the genus are exemplified in the greatest perfection in the Brazilian species, *R. borellii*, sp. n., which possesses the median lateral keel on the second and third caudal segments, strongly expanded pectines, and on the first abdominal sternum deep grooves which pass inwards from the stigmata, and then turn abruptly forwards in a direction nearly parallel with each other, enclosing a narrow, slightly raised area which ends on the anterior border of the sternum in a blunt point. Two species, namely *R. junceus* (Herbst) and *R. agamemnon* (Koch), resemble *R. borellii* in the structure of the pectines and the shape and depth of the sternal grooves, but have not acquired the median lateral crests upon the second and third caudal segments; whereas, on the other hand, the remaining two species, *R. laticauda* and *R. princeps*, which possess the supernumerary keel, have the pectines only a little broader basally than in *Centruroides*, and the sternal grooves approaching those of that genus, being shallower than in the remaining three species, and running obliquely forwards from the stigmata to meet in an acute angle. *R. borellii*, in fact, occupies a central position, with *R. junceus* and *R. agamemnon* approaching *Centruroides* on the one side and *R. laticauda* and *R. princeps* on the other.

Only one species of the genus has been recorded from Central America.

### 1. *Rhopalurus junceus*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 5, 5 a, ♀; Tab. IX. figg. 1, 1 a, ♂.)

*Scorpio junceus*, Herbst, Nat. ungeflügelt. Ins. iv. p. 65, t. 3. fig. 2 (1800)<sup>1</sup>.

*Heteroctenus junceus*, Pocock, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 392 (1893)<sup>2</sup>.

*Centrurus junceus*, Kraepelin, Das Tierr., Scorpiones et Pedipalpi, p. 94 (1899)<sup>3</sup>.

*Scorpio (Atreus) hemprichii*, Gervais, Ins. Apt. iii. p. 54 (1844)<sup>4</sup>; Arch. Mus. Paris, iv. p. 218, t. 11. fig. 18 (1844)<sup>5</sup>.

*Scorpio hemprichii*, Lucas, in Ramon de la Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Crust. et Ins. p. lxx, Atlas Anim. Artic. t. 5. figg. 5-5 c (1851)<sup>6</sup>; Gervais, in Castelnau's Expéd. dans l'Amér. du Sud, Myriap. et Scorpiones, p. 41, t. 1. figg. 2, 2 a, b (1859)<sup>7</sup>.

*Rhopalurus hemprichii*, Karsch, Mittheil. Münch. ent. Ver. iii. p. 119 (1879)<sup>8</sup>.

*Centrurus hemprichii*, Kraepelin, Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. viii. p. 135 (1891)<sup>9</sup>.

♀. Colour a tolerably uniform deep yellowish-brown; the tail darker posteriorly, especially beneath; fingers black with yellow tips. Carapace coarsely granular, the granules subserially arranged at the sides. Terga also coarsely granular, without trace of lateral keel. Sterna smooth, except quite at the sides; the smooth depressed lateral area of the first smooth, the last finely granular, with four strong weakly