

subtubercular crests; at the anterior extremity of the lateral keel on the outer side are some small tubercles forming a short transverse crest. *Tail* about five and a half times as long as carapace, which is slightly longer than the fourth, and shorter than the fifth segment, the inferior and lateral intercarinal spaces rather coarsely granular, the anterior segments sparsely so, the posterior thickly; upperside of first, second, and third, and in a lesser degree of the fourth segment finely and closely granular in the middle, the granular area broader behind; all the keels coarsely granular, the inferior and superior lateral posteriorly denticulated, indications only of a median lateral keel on the second segment; first segment slightly wider than the second, a little narrower than the third, which equals the fifth, fourth the widest of all; upperside of fourth excavated, of fifth with a median groove; fourth rather more than one-third wider than long, fifth less than twice as wide as long; vesicle granular, as wide as the brachium, a little wider than high; no subaculear tooth. *Chelæ* very finely granular; crests strongly granular; hand shagreened, scarcely keeled, its width exceeding that of the brachium, and about three-fourths the length of the underhand, which is about half the length of the movable finger; the latter exceeding the fifth caudal segment, with a strong basal lobe, and furnished with eight median rows of teeth. *Pectines* very broad at the base, furnished with from (16) 17–19 teeth.

♂. *Tail* only slightly longer than in female, but much thicker; fourth segment almost as wide as long, fifth segment only one-third wider than long, and as wide as the fourth or wider. *Chelæ* with hand very wide, its width nearly equal to length of underhand, and half the length of the movable finger; the two fingers in contact only in the distal third of their length, proximally strongly arched away from each other so as to leave a long and wide space between them.

Measurements in mm.—♀. Total length 104, carapace 11.5; tail 66, width of first segment 6.5, of fourth 7, length of first 8, of fourth 11; width of brachium 4, of hand 5.5; length of underhand 7, of movable finger 14. ♂. Total length 98, carapace 11; tail 63, width of first segment 6.5, of fourth 8.5, length of first 7.5, of fourth 10; width of brachium 4, of hand 6.6; length of underhand 7.3, of movable finger 13.3.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*).—BRAZIL; CUBA; HAITI.

The description given above is taken from adult specimens in the British Museum, which are ticketed Mexico, and belonged originally to Keyserling's collection. The Museum also has examples labelled Brazil. These localities require confirmation.

The only authentic localities known for the animal are Cuba and Haiti.

ISOMETRUS.

Isometrus, Hempr. & Ehrenb. *Symb. Phys.*, Scorpiones (1828); also of Thorell, Karsch, Simon, Pocock (prior to 1891), Kraepelin [*Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst.* viii. p. 244 (1891)], and of subsequent authors.

Differing from the following genus, *Tityus* (p. 39), in that the fingers of the chelæ are furnished with only about five or six rows of teeth set end to end without overlapping, also with an inner series consisting of six large teeth set close to the apices of the median rows, and an outer series of large teeth corresponding to those of the inner series, and placed in a straight transverse line with them.

Type *I. europæus*, Linn. (*Scorpio*).

Distribution. Confined to the Oriental region, and ranging from India as far as Queensland, with the exception of the type-species, which has been transported by commerce into almost all tropical countries.

1. *Isometrus europæus*.

Scorpio europæus, Linn. *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, p. 625 (1758)¹.

Isometrus europæus, Lönnberg, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) i. p. 86 (1898)²; Pocock, *Fauna British India, Arachn.* p. 46 (1900)³.