

weakly granular; vesicle weakly granular, with a large, triangular, bitubercular, subaculear spine; first caudal segment about one-third longer than wide, second about twice as long as wide, fifth twice and a half as long as wide. *Chelæ* finely granular, with granular keels; anterior keel of the brachium irregularly denticulate; brachium longer by one-third of its length than the carapace, and at least four times as long as wide; hand scarcely as wide as the brachium, the underhand concave, almost as long as the carapace, and about three times as long as the width of the hand; keels on the hand almost obsolete; *fingers* long, the movable with a weak basal lobe, longer by one-third of its length than the carapace, and furnished with fifteen rows of teeth. *Legs* finely granular, crested. *Pectines* with only a small basal lobe and 19-20 teeth.

♀. Like the male in colouring, but with the tail shorter, less than six times as long as the carapace, with the keels more strongly granular; the fourth segment as long as the carapace, the third about twice as long as wide, the first segment a little wider than the fourth or fifth. *Chelæ* shorter and stouter than in male; the brachium twice and a half as long as wide; hand as wide as the brachium, lightly convex externally, globular internally, distinctly crested above and externally; the underhand less than twice as long as the width of the hand, and a little less than half the length of the movable finger, which is more strongly lobate than in the male. *Pectines* with 20 teeth, and a large, smooth, subcircular, basal lobe.

Measurements in mm.—♂. Total length 85, carapace 8; tail 56, its first segment 10; length of brachium 12.5, width 2.3; length of underhand 7.5, width of hand 2; length of movable finger 12.5. ♀. Total length 75, length of carapace 7.5, of tail 45, of brachium 7.5; width of brachium 3, of hand 3; length of underhand 4.5, of movable finger 10.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Cerros de los Carrones, Buvica (*Pittier*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), forest along the Rio Cianati and on the shores of Lake Pita, Darien (*Dr. Festa*).

On the label accompanying the specimen collected by H. Pittier is the information that the species is to be met with "In damp places under dried leaves."

The typical form of *Tityus cambridgei* occurs at Pará, near the mouth of the Amazons, where examples (♂ ♀) were collected by Messrs. F. O. P. Cambridge and E. E. Austen. From the Amazons the species ranges northwards into Surinam, whence the British Museum has received examples (♂ ♀) obtained on the Upper Surinam River by Mr. C. W. Ellacombe, and from Surinam to Ecuador and Panama. The Surinam and Panama scorpions, however, differ from the southern form in certain characters which justify the view as to the subspecific distinction of the two.

The differences may be tabulated as follows:—

- a. Keels on the hand standing out as sharply defined, finely granular crests; intercarinal spaces of the tail, especially in the female, very distinctly and closely granular throughout, the keels more coarsely granular; hand in the female thinner, narrower than the brachium, its width about half the length of the underhand; inferior median keels on the fourth caudal segment in the male distinct and granular *cambridgei*, Poc., typical form.
- b. Keels on the hand weaker and smooth; intercarinal spaces of tail obsoletely granular, the keels less strongly granular; hand in the female as wide as brachium, its width much more than half the length of the underhand; inferior median keels on the fourth caudal segment in the male obsolete and smooth Subsp. *championi*, Poc.