

examples examined by this author, moreover, have the legs and chelæ yellowish-red, and the crests on the fifth sternum scarcely granular. They attained a length of 80 mm.

The following scorpion has been recorded by Gervais from Mexico, but the identification must be regarded as doubtful. The recognition of the differences between the various species allied to such forms as *T. cambridgei*, *T. festæ*, and *T. androcottoides*, especially in the case of the female sex, requires considerable powers of discrimination and analysis, and a large number of specimens from various localities for comparison and study. Hence the Mexican example determined by Gervais as *T. obscurus* may be referable to either of the three just mentioned, and may or may not belong to the genuine *T. obscurus*, which was from Cayenne.

### **Tityus obscurus.**

*Scorpio (Atreus) obscurus*, Gervais, Arch. Mus. iv. p. 249 (1844)<sup>1</sup>; Ins. Apt. iii. p. 55 (1844)<sup>2</sup>; and in Castelnau's Expéd. dans l'Amér. du Sud, Myriap. et Scorp. p. 42, t. 1. figg. 3, 3 a, b (1859)<sup>3</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Parzudacki*).—COLOMBIA; GUIANA.

This species was based on a female from Cayenne. Gervais also records it from Colombia.

Except for the statement that *T. obscurus* possesses twenty-two pectinal teeth, there is nothing in the description that serves to differentiate this species from the females of almost all the many allied forms. That Gervais himself certainly confused more than one form under the name *S. obscurus* is attested by his determination of a Colombian specimen with only fifteen pectinal teeth, now in the British Museum, as that species.

## **Order PEDIPALPI.**

The Central-American genera of this Order fall into two Suborders, which may be diagnosed as follows:—

- a. Carapace longer than broad; chelæ forming a pair of stout pincers, their basal segments fused in the middle line; legs of first pair with only the terminal segment subdivided, basal segments of second and third pairs meeting or almost meeting in the middle line; abdomen elongate, its last three segments narrowed to form a caudal support for a long many-jointed postanal flagellum . . . . . UROTRICHA.
- b. Carapace wider than long; chelæ not pincer-like, being without digitiform prolongations; legs of first pair with their three distal segments forming a long many-jointed lash, those of the second and third pairs widely separated basally by the sternal area; no postanal flagellum, and the last three abdominal segments not narrowed to form a caudal prolongation . . . . . AMBLYPYGI.