

The *eyes* are fairly normal; but the central quadrangle is perhaps rather longer in proportion to its width than in some other species of the genus, and the posterior row less curved.

The *legs* are yellow; the anterior portion of the tibiae, as well as each end of the genuae, and the posterior sides of the femora of the first and second pairs, are more or less marked with dark yellow-brown; the three normal long spines on the inner side of the metatarsi of the second pair are present, but the two nearest the base of the joint are close together and widely separate from the anterior one, that nearest the base being much the smallest and shortest of the three.

The *falces* are tolerably strong, straight, a little prominent in front near the base, and of a yellow-brown colour. The *maxillae* and *labium* are paler yellow-brown than the falces.

The *sternum* is yellow, with a transverse stripe across the fore part, and some spots on the margin of a dark yellow-brown hue.

The *abdomen* is short, broad-oval, approaching a globular form. It is of a whitish hue, with two narrow-oval white spots near together, but not contiguous, in a transverse line on the fore part of the upperside; these are followed by some dusky blackish markings along the median line, but the bright carmine colours and lines so vivid on the abdomen of some other species of the genus seem to be almost, if not quite, obsolete here. The spinners are surrounded both before and behind with a yellow-brown or rusty-coloured area, and there is also a large confluent patch of the same colour on each side and a little in front of them. The genital aperture bears a general resemblance to that of some other species of the genus, but is distinct and apparently most like that of *G. ornatus*, C. L. Koch.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

### **Gelanor errans, sp. n.**

*Adult female*, length  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lines; *adult male*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Cephalothorax* (in both sexes) pale yellow, marked with a few indistinct yellow-brownish spots.

*Eyes* normal.

*Legs* of the female yellow. The femora of the first and second pairs have a longitudinal dark rusty-brown line on the hinder side and a less dark larger marking on the inner side. The genuae and fore extremity of the tibiae also are marked with a similar colour. The inner side of the hinder end of the metatarsi of the second pair has the characteristic three long spines; but the first and second are close together, with no other between them, while the second and third are very wide apart and have six other spines between them of graduated lengths.

*Falces, maxillae, and labium* normal and yellowish in colour.

*Sternum* yellow, with a dark transverse line in front and two smaller oblique ones behind.

*Abdomen* short, broad-oval, of a whitish colour, with the two white oval spots and transverse lines almost obsolete, being faintly indicated by slender carmine and dark hues. The dark area and patches at the spinners are well marked and of a rusty-brown colour. The genital aperture, while bearing a general resemblance to that of other species of the genus, is yet characteristically distinct.

The *male* examined had evidently not long become adult, and thus the less distinct markings on the cephalothorax and legs may be accounted for. The markings also on the abdomen were almost obsolete, excepting those on the sides of and surrounding the posterior extremity, which were of a blackish hue.

The *palpi* are (like those of this sex in other species of the genus) very long and slender. The anterior part of the radial joint is strongly clavate, with three very strong spur-like bristles near together in a longitudinal line near the fore end, besides the normal ones round and near the fore margin; in the adult males of *G. mixtus* and *G. medius* (*antea*, pp. 303, 304) I could find only two bristles at this point. These species also differ in the position of the three spines at the base of the metatarsi of the second pair of legs; and the present species differs also distinctly in the form of the digital joint and palpal organs.

I have noted in the description of the male of *G. mixtus* (p. 303) that the characteristic spiny armature of the tibiae and metatarsi of the first and second pairs of legs in the female is wanting in the former joint in the male of that species, being found only on the metatarsi. This is the case also in respect to the males of *G. medius* and the present species, and it seems difficult to account for it, as usually any spiny armature in the female is present, and probably exaggerated, in the male—possibly, if defensive or offensive, the