

*Eyes* of posterior row forming a curve whose convexity is directed backwards; the hind-centrals are a diameter's distance apart, and considerably nearer to each other than to the hind-laterals. Central quadrangle scarcely longer than broad, and its anterior side slightly shorter than the posterior; height of clypeus about half that of the facial space.

*Legs* moderately long, 1, 4, 2, 3. Colour brownish-yellow, tinged with reddish; the anterior extremities of the tibiæ and metatarsi have the rim red-brown. Spines few and slender.

*Falces* strong and a little prominent in front about the middle. Colour yellow-brown.

*Maxillæ* paler than the falces.

*Labium* and *sternum* dark yellow-brown.

*Abdomen* oval; high, and somewhat produced at its hinder extremity, which slightly projects over the spinners, but is less caudiform than that of *L. læta*, Cambr. The upperside is closely mottled with minute somewhat cream-white spots; a longitudinal central dull brown line, with some small lateral prominences, occupies the median line of the anterior half; at the hinder extremity above is a large black subtriangular marking, whose apex is truncated, the interval between this and the spinners being black. The sides have a large black area forwards, and the underside is black-brown, divided from the sides by a row of indistinct whitish spots and markings. The genital aperture is small, of a somewhat kidney-shaped transverse form.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (*Sarg*).

#### PHYLLONETHIS, Thorell (*Theridion*, Walckenaer, ad partem).

##### **Phyllonethis trepida**, Cambr. (sub *Theridion*).

The adult female of this species was described (*antè*, p. 256). I have since come across a specimen of the male.

*Adult male*, length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

The male resembles the female in colours and in the pattern on the cephalothorax and abdomen; but the legs are longer, especially those of the first pair: the 1st, 2nd, and 4th pairs have a more or less deep and well-defined black-brown to reddish-brown annulus at the fore-extremity of the tibiæ, and the 1st and 2nd pairs have also one at the fore end and middle of the femora, and one also at the middle of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first pair, and a smaller annulus or spot at the fore end and middle of the tibiæ and fore end of the metatarsi of the second pair. The legs are thus more or less sparsely annulated, with probably some variation in different examples.

The *falces* are long, divergent, with a strong tooth-like prominence towards their base on the outer side, and another still more tooth-like prominence on the inner margin towards the fore extremity.

The height of the clypeus slightly exceeds half that of the facial space.

The *palpi* are moderately long, pale yellow, the cubital and radial joints are both short, the former with long bristles in front, the latter strongest and considerably produced at the fore extremity on the outer side, the produced portion having its outer edge fringed with a row of long, strong, tapering, curved bristles. The digital joint is oval and of moderate size, and furnished with long bristly hairs; the palpal organs are compact and not very complex, with a prominent, pointed, corneous process near the extremity; the humeral joint has along its outer side a row of strongish bristly hairs, each springing from a minute tubercle.

The *maxillæ* are long, strong, a little enlarged towards the extremities, which are obliquely truncate on the outer side and inclined towards the labium.

The *labium* is broader than high and of a somewhat subtriangular form.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula and Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

It may not be easy to determine with certainty the generic position of the female by itself of a species of this group, but the adult males in the peculiar development and armature of the falces and the strength and length of the maxillæ are very conspicuous, and easily separated from the typical *Theridion*.