

B. Segments of tarsus i. 4 or 6. Eye-tumulus erect, not curving forwards.

*a*¹. Tarsal segments, i. 4, ii. 11, iii. 5, iv. 6. Terminal claw of palpus half as long as the tarsus [CONOMMA, Loman.]

*b*¹. Tarsal segments, i. 6, ii. 10 or 11, iii. 7, iv. 7. Terminal claw of palpus as long as the tarsus METACONOMMA, gen. nov.

PARAMITRACERAS, gen. nov.

Type *P. granulatus*, sp. n. Guatemala.

Eye-tumulus forming a sharp conical horn, curving forwards, the eyes situated one at the base on each side. Tarsal segments, i. 3; ii. 4; iii. 5; iv. 5. Legs iii. and iv. without terminal inter-basal process between the tarsal claws. Scutum with five deep transverse grooves. Legs short. Palpi stout, not longer than the body; terminal claw half as long as the tarsus; tarsus twice as long as the patella.

Two species only occur in the collection, and they may be separated by the following characters:—

SPECIES.

- A. Body and legs less granulose, setæ shorter. Eye-tumulus less hispid. Mandibles more developed; movable digit strongly geniculate. Tarsus of palpus with marginal setiform spines; tibia with a large outer apical spur and an inner apical bifid spur. Size larger, length 7 millim. . . . *granulatus*, sp. n.
- B. Body and legs much more granulose, setæ longer. Eye-tumulus more hispid. Mandibles less developed; movable digit not geniculate. Tarsus of palpus with a few marginal setæ; tibia square, with a short denticle at each anterior angle and another on the outer posterior angle. Size smaller, length 5 millim. *hispidulus*, sp. n.

1. **Paramitraceras granulatus**, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 3, 3*a*, *b*, ♂.)

Type, ♂, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 7 millim.

♂. Tarsal segments, i. 3; ii. 4; iii. 5; iv. 5. A single terminal claw on i. and ii.; two claws on iii. and iv., the latter without a process above and between them at their base. Legs iii. and iv. not stouter than i. and ii. Legs, palpi, and integument, ventral and dorsal, covered with minute setigerous granules; the terminal segment of the mandibles, however, being smooth. The movable digit of the mandible is very stout and strongly geniculate, the apical portion bent almost at a right angle to the basal portion, having a very stout tooth near its apex. The fixed digit has a triangular tooth near the apex, falling in front of that on the movable digit, and also a tubercle near its base on the anterior side. The basal segment is sparsely granulose above, with two larger denticles and four smaller ones beneath. Palpi very stout; coxa with a large spur in front; trochanter with a short spur on the underside at the apex; femur with a row of 6 or 7 spurs beneath and a dorsal row of smaller ones; patella globular, granulose, as also are the femora; tibia stout, dilate apically, with a stout apical spur on the outer side and a large bifid spur on the inner side, the anterior branch being much the largest; tarsus broad, elongate, the inner margin armed with fine spines; terminal claw about half as long as the tarsus.

Eye-tumulus forming a large conical horn, bearing an eye at its base on each side, its apex sharp, directed forwards, sparsely covered, as is also the rest of the cephalic segment, with setigerous granules. The dorsal scutum of the opisthosoma very deeply and transversely divided by four striæ (excluding that separating the prosoma); these and the free terminal segments densely covered with setigerous granules. Coxa iv. not much larger than the rest. The space between the spiracles is twice that between the apex