

PHALANGIUM.

Phalangium, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 618 (1758).

Type *P. opilio*, Linn. Europe.

Anterior margin of the clypeus not armed with conical spurs beneath. Basal segment of mandibles without spur or tooth. Eye-tumulus simple or with cusps. Palpus in the male sex with cuspules beneath the tarsus; patella never developed to form a spur. Palpal claw simple or pectinate. Coxal maxillary lobe with two conical spurs. Tibia ii. without false-articulations. Legs i. and iii. stouter than ii. and iv., the former being the most slender; terminal tarsal claws single, simple.

The species occurring in our collection may be distinguished as follows :—

Males.

- A. Tibia and protarsus of leg i. specialized as claspers.
 - a. Protarsus i. strongly curved in the basal half *armigerum*, sp. n.
 - b. Protarsus i. straight throughout. *horridum*, sp. n.
- B. Tibia and protarsus of leg i. normal.
 - a¹. Third opisthosomatic segment with a central dorsal pair of long spines . . . *spinigerum*, sp. n.
 - b¹. Third opisthosomatic segment without a central pair of long spines . . . *acanthipes*, sp. n.

Females.

- A. Legs armed with spines, which are often minute.
 - a¹. Third segment of opisthosoma with a central dorsal pair of long spines . . . *spinigerum*.
 - b¹. Third segment of opisthosoma without long spines.
 - a². Legs much more numerously studded with spines *armigerum*.
 - b². Legs much less numerously studded with spines *acanthipes*.
- B. Legs entirely devoid of spines *maculatipes*, sp. n.

1. ***Phalangium armigerum***, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 8, 8 a, ♂; 9, 9 a, ♀.)

Type ♂, gynetype ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length, ♂, 10, femur of leg ii. 12 millim.; ♀, body 12, femur of leg ii. 11 millim.

♂. Clypeus with a central pair of minute spines and a lateral one on each side. Eyes two, one on each side of a low globular tubercle, which is transversely truncate in front. Posterior segments of the prosoma each with a transverse row of minute spines. Segments 1-4 of the opisthosoma with a pair of larger central spines, transversely situated, besides a transverse row of more minute spiniform tubercles on each of the nine segments, becoming, however, almost obsolete on the posterior four segments, though more conspicuous laterally.

Mandibles small, basal portion of apical segment as long again as the digits. Movable digit strongly hooked at its apex, each digit bearing a large triangular tooth towards the base, followed towards the apex by a row of serrations.

Palpi: femur set below with scattered spines; tibia with a band of closely-grouped spines beneath; tarsus with a double row of very closely situated spines, extending from the base almost to the apex, the segment terminating in a stout, simple, curved claw. Leg i. developed to form a clasper; all the segments, except the protarsus and tarsus, more or less numerously spined; tibia incrassate beneath in the basal half, bearing on the outer margin a conspicuous series of about twenty black-pointed spines, the inner