margin bearing a series of smaller spines, both series extending from the base to the apex, but the spines diminish in size towards each extremity; protarsus strongly curved in the basal half, bearing beneath a series of 10-12 separate stout spines which meet those beneath the tibia; tarsus flexuose, numerously segmented. Leg ii. very long, attenuate, antenniform; tibia and protarsus not spined, the former with four, the latter with three, pseudo-segments. Leg iii. incrassate, very similar to leg i., but the tibia is not incrassate beneath and the protarsus is straight throughout, both armed with series of clasping-spines beneath, not so much developed, however, as in leg i. Tibiæ and protarsi of i. and iii. not pseudo-segmentate. Leg iv. long, but not so long as ii., larger, but very similar; the tibia is, however, not pseudo-segmentate, while the protarsus has four pseudo-segments, the basal being at least one-fourth longer than the other three together. The coxæ of all the legs bear a conspicuous spine above—a character common to all species.

Colour. Upperside dull umber-brown, speckled and marked with black; the second and third opisthosomatic segments bearing a larger black blotch on each side; eye-tumulus with a central pale line (but this is not in any example before me continued down the dorsum, as in many of those of P. acanthipes). Underside dull white, with ochre mottlings and suffusions. Coxæ and trochanters of legs black, the former with a median white blotch and an apical white spot, with also a central basal dusky line; legs otherwise dull yellow, the apex of the femora, the patellæ, and tibiæ being dark brown. Palpi like the legs, tarsi dull white. Mandibles dull yellow, mottled with brown.

♀. Similar to the ♂, but legs i. and iii. are not developed as claspers, and the protarsus and tarsus of the palpus are without spines beneath. The pseudo-segments of the legs are similar in number to those of the ♂, but are probably variable in this respect in both sexes.

Hab. Mexico, Amula in Guerrero (H. H. Smith).

2. Phalangium horridum, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 10, 10 a, &.)

Type, &, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 6, femur of leg ii. 7 millim.

d. Clypeus with a central cusp-bearing tubercle; eyes with a band of cuspules between them. Prosoma with a transverse row of five central cuspules, and also a lateral one on each side, marking its posterior limit. Segments 1-8 of the opisthosoma each studded with a transverse row of tuberculiform cusps, the central two rows being most developed, the lateral cusps becoming obsolete in the posterior segments.

Coxæ of legs with the usual upper basal spine and a lateral apical spine on each side. Tibia of palpus dilate, only twice as long as broad; tarsus studded with cuspules beneath. Legs i. and iii. incrassate, subsimilar, studded with numerous spiniform cusps, the protarsi being armed beneath with numerous cuspules, but those of leg i. are straight, not curved basally as in P. armigerum. Tibia ii. with four pseudo-segments and without cusps; tibia iv. with cusps, but without pseudo-segments; protarsi of both ii. and iv. with pseudo-segments. The spiracular orifices on the tibiæ of the legs are situated as usual in the genus, one near the base of the segment on the posterior side, the other at the base of the apical fourth section, in front. Mandibles approximately similar to those of P. armigerum.

Colour. Body brown, sometimes with a pale, broad, central, longitudinal band; underside, coxæ, and trochanters of legs pale yellow-white; femora, patellæ, and tibiæ of legs dark brown, mottled with dull

yellow.

Q (immature). Similar to the 3 in general respects; the tarsus of the palpus without cuspules beneath.

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero (H. H. Smith).

3. Phalangium spinigerum, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 11, 11 a, &; 12, \varphi.)

Type ♂, gynetype ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length, ♂ 5, ♀ 7 millim.; femur of leg ii., ♂, 13; protarsus and tarsus ii. 35 millim.

J. Clypeus with a few minute marginal spines set on a low tubercle; eye-tumulus smooth, globular, eyes comparatively large. Legs, especially ii. and iv., very long, the third, fourth, and fifth segments clothed