

middle, with a single granular keel on each side ; tail much smoother, median lateral crests on third and fourth segments scarcely granular ; brachium and hand smooth and polished, except for the granules on the crests and a few coarse granules on the distal end of the upper surface of the brachium ; hand with only a few rounded granules on the inner edge and on the keel above the underhand ; coxæ of legs almost entirely smooth ; movable finger shorter than carapace *aztecus*, sp. n.

1. **Hadrurus hirsutus.** (Tab. II. figg. 2, 2 a, ♂.)

Buthus hirsutus, Wood, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1863, p. 108¹ ; Journ. Ac. Philad. (2) v. p. 367, t. 40. figg. 1, 1 a-c (1863)².

Hadrurus hirsutus, Thorell, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xvii. p. 11 (1876)³ ; Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. xix. p. 189 (1877)⁴ ; Bull. Soc. Ent. Ital. xxv. p. 373 (1895)⁵ ; Karsch, Mittheil. Münch. ent. Ver. iii. p. 136 (1879)⁶ ; Marx, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. i. p. 91 (1888)⁷ ; Kraepelin, Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. xi. p. 205 (1894)⁸ ; Das Tierr., Scorpiones et Pedipalpi, p. 188 (1899)⁹.

Buthus emarginaticeps, Wood, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1863, p. 109¹⁰ ; Journ. Ac. Philad. (2) v. p. 367, t. 40. fig. 4 (1863)¹¹ (teste Marx, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. i. p. 91).

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, San Bernardino in California², La Paz in Lower California¹¹, Arizona.—? GUATEMALA.

This species, recorded from Guatemala by Thorell, was originally discovered in California. The Berlin Museum has an example from La Paz, and the British Museum one from San Bernardino. Kraepelin also states that it occurs in Arizona. The specimen Thorell records from Guatemala was received from Dr. Gustav Eisen, of San Francisco, California. Hence it is permissible to doubt the authenticity of the locality, especially in view of the fact that two other well-known Californian species, namely *Uroctonus mordax* and *Anuroctonus phæodactylus*, were received from the same source and labelled "Guatemala."

Judging from the three specimens in the British Museum that I refer to this species, namely, the one from San Bernardino mentioned above and two smaller examples for which no locality is known, *H. hirsutus* may be easily distinguished from *H. aztecus* by the features pointed out in the synoptical table. These specimens agree tolerably closely with the examples which Thorell described with much minuteness in 1877. Wood's description is not all that can be desired, and Kraepelin's is too generalized to be satisfactory ; but in some respects it does not fit the Californian specimen known to me, *e. g.* in the smoothness of the first four tail-segments and of the sterna. In these two characteristics, however, it agrees more closely with the two smaller unlocalized specimens in the British Museum, which, judging by the size of the San Bernardino example (97 mm.) and those seen by Wood (which reached 108 mm.), are not adult. They measure 75 mm. : Kraepelin gives 70 mm. as the maximum of the species, over-