

looking Wood's statement on this point. Hence it seems likely that the smoothness of the organ referred to may be a sign of immaturity or characteristic of the female.

The pectinal teeth in *H. hirsutus* vary from 25 to 40, the usual number being about 32-35.

The characters of *H. hirsutus* given in the synoptical table are taken from the adult example from San Bernardino, which, from the size of the pectines, I regard as a male. For a similar reason the type of *H. aztecus* is assigned to that sex.

The San Bernardino example gives the following measurements:—Total length 97 mm., carapace 11·5, tail 63; width of vesicle 6, of brachium 4, of hand 5; length of finger 12·5. The pectines surpass the end of the coxa of the fourth leg when lying at rest, and bear 34-35 teeth. A smaller specimen, with the pectines falling short of the end of the coxa of the fourth leg and bearing 32 teeth, measures as follows:—Total length 75 mm., carapace 9·5, tail 64; width of brachium 3·2, of hand 4·2; length of movable finger 10.

It is noticeable that the hand in the San Bernardino example is much narrower than in the type of *H. aztecus*.

2. *Hadrurus aztecus*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 1, 1 *a-f*, ♂.)

♀. *Colour*: upperside of trunk a rich reddish-brown, part of carapace and tail much paler; chelæ and legs clear ochre-yellow. *Carapace* as long as fifth caudal segment and as the first caudal segment, and more than half the second; the frontal area sparsely but coarsely granular; posterior and lateral portions much more thickly granular. *Terga* granular posteriorly and laterally, the anterior nearly smooth in the middle, the last granular throughout, with median crest. *Sterna* coriaceous, the last smooth and keelless on the middle, granular laterally, with a series of granules forming a single crest on each side. *Tail* nearly five times as long as the carapace, the fifth segment very slightly more than twice as long as wide, the first as long as wide; a few granules on the upperside of the segments; the lower side of segments 1-3 smooth, with smooth keels, those on the third only weakly granular posteriorly, on the fourth more strongly granular; superior and superior lateral keels granular; a median lateral keel, anteriorly abbreviated on segments 2-4, present on segments 1-4; fifth segment with superior crests strongly granular; the three inferior crests strong and denticulate, the intervening area coarsely but not closely granular; vesicle large, as wide as high, its width equal to that of the fifth segment and to half the length of the carapace, sparsely granular below and bristly, narrower than hand. *Chelæ* bristly; humerus with granular crests, and a few granules in front, elsewhere smooth; brachium with granular crests and a few granules above distally, elsewhere smooth or nearly so and polished; hand wide, polished and smooth except for a granular crest on its inner edge and one above the underhand, its width equal to the length of the underhand, more than half the length of the carapace, and far exceeding the width of the brachium; movable finger almost as long as carapace, about twice the length of the underhand, not lobate, and furnished with eight rows of teeth. *Legs* smooth, except the femora, which are finely granular externally and denticulate below; protarsus furnished externally with a comb of fine spicules. *Pectinal teeth* 35-37.

Measurements in mm.—Total length 103; carapace 13; tail 63, width of first segment 7, of fifth 6; height of vesicle 5·5, width 6; length of brachium 10·5, width 4; width of hand 7; length of underhand 6·5, of movable finger 12·5.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Mus. Brit.*).