

### 1. *Hemiphrynus aztecus*. (Tab. XI. figg. 2, 2 a, b, ♂.)

*Tarantula azteca*, Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 280, t. 7. fig. 2 (1894) <sup>1</sup>.

*Colour* almost entirely blackish-brown, without distinct flavous spots or bands. *Carapace* finely and closely granular, and sparsely studded with coarser granulation; the anterior border very distinctly emarginate, and evenly and somewhat coarsely denticulate, concealing the subfrontal process; median ocular tubercle about its own length from the anterior border; lateral eye-clusters subequally distant from the median lateral, from the anterior border, and from the lateral emargination above the base of the first leg. *Mandibles* at most very weakly tuberculous at the distal end above. *Chelæ* robust, moderately long, the tibia rather longer than the median length of the carapace, the width of which is about as long as the tibia and the hand (protarsus); the trochanter armed with four spines, of which only the two inferior are long and strong, the other two being short and spinuliform; femur armed above with six spines and some spinules, the third the longest, but only about half the height of the segment, the fourth and sixth short; also armed below with six spines, of which the fourth and sixth are the shortest, the first a little longer than the second and third, but less than the height of the segment; this segment coarsely and closely granular above and below, finely granular in front, with only a few coarse granules intermixed; tibia somewhat coarsely granular above and below, the granules on the lower side passing right up to the base of the spines throughout the length of the segment, no trace of a longitudinal crest running along the outer side of the lower surface and separating it from the external surface; anterior surface finely granular, with a few coarser granules; nine spines on upper inner edge, the first, eighth, and ninth the smallest, second and seventh coming next in size and subequal, third the longest, fourth and sixth almost as long and subequal, fifth midway between the second and fourth; none of the spines long, the longest (third) a little less than the height of the inner surface of the tibia, and still less than the width from the upper inner to the under outer edge; hand almost smooth, a few granules below, its upper edge with three strong spines, the first or proximal longer than the third or distal, and about half the length of the median; the inferior surface armed with one long spine and two spinules. *Legs* with granular femora; femur of the first about one-third longer than the width of the carapace, which is a little less than that of the second, and equal to that of the fourth.

*Measurements in mm.*—Total length 23, median length of carapace 7·8, greatest width 12·8; height of femur of chela 3; length of tibia 9·5, thickness 3·5, length of longest spine 2·5.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Tuxtla (coll. *Keyserling* <sup>1</sup>), Oaxaca <sup>1</sup>.

Six specimens seen.

### 2. *Hemiphrynus raptator*, sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 3, 3 a-g, ♂.)

*Colour* of carapace and chelæ deep blackish-brown, the former often with four marginal reddish spots, and the same number of reddish stripes radiating from the central depression; abdomen blackish, with a large yellowish-red ring round the muscular impression, or when the yellowish patches increase in size describable rather as reddish-yellow with a median and a lateral dark band; femora of legs in the adult uniformly dark reddish-brown, at most indistinctly spotted. *Carapace* finely granular, and beset with scattered coarser granules as in *H. aztecus*; the anterior border much straighter than in that species, the frontal lobes being less produced, and the lateral eye-clusters in consequence nearer to the anterior border; the median tubercle about its own diameter from the anterior edge, which conceals the frontal process. *Mandible* furnished above at the distal end with a pair of setiferous tubercles. *Chelæ* shaped as in *H. aztecus*, but most of the spines relatively much longer, the longest spine on the upperside of the femur as long as the height of the segment, and the longest on the lower side much longer; tibia differing essentially from that of *H. aztecus* in that the underside is flat and horizontal, and separated from the upperside by a distinct ridge studded with coarse granules, and at least in the distal half of this segment there are no coarse granules lying close to the base of the spines; the longest spines—*i. e.*, the third and sixth—are much longer than the thickness of the segment, the fourth being equal to its thickness from the upper inner edge to the under outer edge; also the fifth spine is very noticeably shorter than the second, and not much longer than the seventh; hand (protarsus) as in *H. aztecus*, except that the long spines