

largest being the one measured, and the smallest reaching a length of 14 mm., with the carapace 6.5 mm. in width, and the tibia of the chela 4 mm. long.

Apart from these examples, there are three in the British Museum, the type and two others, which are merely labelled "W. Coast of America." Hence the discovery of the exact distribution of this species is of much interest.

Kraepelin describes the following as the only species of this type represented in Mexico:—

Phrynus fuscimanus, C. L. Koch.

Syn. *Phrynus fuscimanus*, C. L. Koch, Die Arachn. xv. p. 67, fig. 1463 (1848).

Admetus fuscimanus, C. L. Koch, Uebersicht Archn. Syst. v. p. 81 (1850).

Phrynus mexicanus, Bilimek, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xvii. p. 231 (1867).

Neophrynus fuscimanus, Kraepelin, Abh. Ver. Hamb. xiii. p. 25 (1895).

Tarantula fuscimanus, Kraepelin, Das Tierr., Scorpiones et Pedipalpi, p. 243 (1899).

It is impossible even to guess how many species are here confused in the above-given synonymy. The description, covering three pages quarto in length, furnishes no clue as to whether the specimens described presented the characters distinctive of *H. aztecus*, or *H. lævifrons*, or *H. raptator*, or of all three; and no detailed diagnosis is furnished of the structural features of the type of either *Phrynus fuscimanus* or *P. mexicanus*, although both were available for the purpose. Had this been done it would have been possible to hazard an opinion as to whether either or both of these names, or neither, is to be applied to one of the three species I have described in the foregoing pages.

The type of *Phrynus fuscimanus*, said to come from North America, was immature, to judge from the figure. The spines on the chelæ appear to be long. Hence the species may prove to be identical with either *H. raptator* or *H. lævifrons*, or to belong to an allied form. Bilimek's species, too, cannot be classified from the description. The specimens came from the Cave of Cacahuamilpa, in Mexico. The localities given by Kraepelin for the twenty-three specimens procured for his "Revision" are Yucatan, Cozumel Island, Guatemala, and Panama. Since *H. raptator* occurs in Yucatan, it is probable that specimens of that species furnished some of the material whereon the voluminous disquisition above referred to was based.

ACANTHOPHRYNUS.

Phrynopsis, Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 257 (1894); Kraepelin, Abh. Ver. Hamburg, xiii. p. 21 (1895) (nom. præocc.).

Acanthophrynus, Kraepelin, Das Tierr., Scorpiones et Pedipalpi, p. 241 (1899).

Distinguishable from *Phrynus* and *Hemiphrynus* by the following characters:—The anterior border of the carapace is armed with long spiniform teeth, which extend on to the lateral margin of the cephalic portion, gradually diminishing in size from before backwards. The anterior surface of the femur of the