

1. **Heterophrynus chiracanthus.** (Tab. XII. figg. 1, 1 *a.*)

Phrynus chiracanthus, Gervais, Journ. Inst. Soc. Phil. Paris, x. p. 72 (1842)¹; Ins. Apt. iii. p. 3 (1844)²; Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xii. p. 117 (1873)³.

Heterophrynus chiracanthus, Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 287 (1894)⁴.

Colour a tolerably uniform blackish-brown; legs redder. *Carapace* sparsely covered with coarse granules; the anterior border transverse, denticulated; the median ocular tubercle high, about its own diameter from the margin; the lateral eye-clusters not widely separated, only a little further from each other than either is from the lateral margin, and about equidistant from the anterior border and from the median tubercle. *Chelæ* very long and slender, coarsely granular, the tibia twice and a half times the width of the carapace; the trochanter armed with four long spines; femur with six spines above and five below, the distal in each case small, third on upper and first on lower the longest, and considerably exceeding the height of the segment; tibia armed with seven upper and six lower spines, the proximal small, spinuliform, the two distal small and subequal; hand granular above and below, smooth externally.

Measurements in mm.—Total length 30; median length of carapace 11, width 16.5; femur of chela 39; tibia 42; femur of first 61, of fourth leg 36.

Hab. CENTRAL AMERICA (*fide* Kraepelin).

The description given above and the figures 1, 1 *a* on Tab. XII. have been taken from the type specimen of the species which is in the British Museum.

Dr. Kraepelin describes all the species of this genus, some five or six in number, under the name *Admetus pumilio*, C. L. Koch, and amongst the localities cites Colombia, Venezuela, Guiana, and the Amazons. The type of *A. pumilio*, Koch, is a very young specimen, which, from the figure and description, cannot be assigned with certainty to any one of the species of the genus I recognize. Kraepelin does not describe the characters of the Central-American specimen he mentions. Hence it is impossible to do more than guess to which of the species it belongs. But since some of the Demerara scorpions, e. g., *Tityus androcottoides*, *T. cambridgei*, subsp. *championi*, and *Broteochactas delicatus*, extend into Panama, I have assumed provisionally that the *Heterophrynus* may also prove to be identical with the Demerara species described by Gervais as *Phrynus chiracanthus*.