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ADDITIONAL STUDIES OF THE PHALANGID FAUNA OF MEXICO. 1

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The present paper is a continuation of the studies by the authors on the phalangid fauna of Mexico (see Amer. Mus. Novitates, nos. 1163 and 1211, 1942; 1249, 1944; and 1281, 1945).

The majority of the specimens reported on are again the results of the collecting efforts of Drs. C. Bolívar, D. Peláez, F. Bonet, and B. F. Osorio Tafall. They were assisted in their work by Messrs. J. Alvarez, M. Cárdenas, M. Correa, M. Diaz, J. Hernandez, and the Misses Inez Piña, Marie L. Bolívar, and Clemencia Téllez.

A small but interesting collection was contributed by Dr. T. C. Schneirla from Chiapas and Vera Cruz.

The writers wish to thank Mr. Nathan

Banks of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for allowing them to examine several type specimens. The descriptions of *Kevonones mexicana* (Banks), *Poala mexicana* (Banks), and *Leiobunum denticulatum* Banks were made from the type specimens.

The authors also wish to express their appreciation to Miss Alice Gray of the American Museum of Natural History for her kindness in executing the drawing of the section of the dorsum of *Krusa stellata*, new species.

All holotypes of new species are deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. Paratypes are deposited in the collections of Dr. C. Bolívar and Dr. F. Bonet.

SUBORDER LANIATORES THORELL

PHALANGODIDAE Simon

Stygnopsinae Soerensen

CHAPULOBUNUS, NEW GENUS

Dorsum with five distinct areas, first area without a median line; boundaries of areas not parallel. Eye tubercle removed from the anterior margin of the cephalothorax, with paired spines. Second dorsal area with a median spine, third area with a larger median spine. Remaining areas and free tergites without median armature. Tarsal segments: 4-6-6. Distitarsus of first tarsus with two segments, second with three segments. Femur of the palpus with a median apical spine.

GENOTYPE: *Chapulobunus unispinosus*, new species.

Chapulobunus is most closely related to *Hopllobunus* Banks; however, it differs in the dorsal armature and in the number of tarsal segments.

Chapulobunus unispinosus, new species

Figures 6-9

FEMALE: Total length of body, 5.1 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.5 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 4.4 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.6 mm.
Femur	1.8	3.1
Patella	0.7	1.1
Tibia	1.4	2.2
Metatarsus	1.8	2.8
Tarsus	1.0	1.8
Total	7.1 mm.	11.6 mm.
	III	IV
Trochanter	0.9 mm.	0.9 mm.
Femur	2.7	3.2
Patella	1.0	1.4
Tibia	2.0	3.2
Metatarsus	2.7	3.9
Tarsus	1.4	1.4
Total	10.7 mm.	14.0 mm.

Dorsum with five areas, the first area without a median line. Posterior boundaries of the first and second areas parallel; boundaries of the remaining areas not parallel. Second area with a small, median, hair-tipped spine. Posterior portion of the third area with a median large spine. This large spine almost obscures the posterior boundary of the third area in the adult specimens. The division is more evident in the immature specimens. Entire dorsal scute armed with many prominent tubercles which are more or less arranged in rows. These tubercles are lacking only at the boundaries between the areas. The tubercles of the lateral margin of the scute separated from those of the areas by a groove. Lateral margin in the region of the first area with a slight, light-colored bulge. Each free tergite with a compact row of tubercles. First and second free tergites each with a larger tubercle at the lateral margin. Cephalothorax with only a few scattered tubercles. Eye tubercle with a pair of small spines, also with scattered tubercles, removed from the anterior margin of the cephalothorax. Cephalothorax also with several small spines on the anterior lateral margin; the median anterior one of these is prolonged. Venter and coxae with scattered tubercles; spiracles widely expanded. Anal operculum tuberculate. Fourth coxa with a dorsal apical spine and with heavy tuberculations laterally. Second maxillary lobe apparently lacking, but with a suggestion of the division.

Legs clothed throughout with hairs. All segments but the tarsi heavily tuberculate. Fourth trochanter with a retrolateral apical spine. All femora with two apical dorsal spines. Fourth femur with a pro-lateral row of spines. Tarsal segments: 4-6-6-6. Distitarsus of first tarsus with two segments, second with three. Tarsal claws smooth, without false claw or scopula. Metatarsi not divided.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.5 mm. long; femur, 1.3; patella, 0.9; tibia, 1.1; and tarsus, 0.8. Total length, 4.6 mm. Palpus armed retrolaterally as in figure 6; pro-laterally armed as follows: femur with a median apical spine, patella with two

apical spines and one median spine, tibia with a row of four spines, and the tarsus with three. All segments except the tarsus dorsally tuberculate.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs, a few tuberculations on the proximal segments.

Dorsum brownish, with darker mottlings, which are particularly prominent on the cephalothorax, eyes black. Boundaries between the areas lighter. The projection of the lateral margin of the first area, that at the posterior lateral margin of the fifth area, and the lateral tubercles of the first and second free tergites lighter. Tips of median spines also lighter. Venter and coxae brown, appendages dark brown with some mottlings. Apical spines of the femora light, tarsi lighter, mottled.

TYPE LOCALITY: Female holotype and female paratypes from Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, 1100 meters, May 19, 1944 (C. Bolívar and D. Peláez). Female paratypes from same locality, found under leaves in a tropical woods, May 19, 1944 (F. Bonet).

COSMETIDAE Simon

Cosmetinae Cambridge

Colima multimaculata Goodnight and Goodnight

Colima multimaculata GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1281, pp. 4 and 5, figs. 12 and 13.

RECORD: Puerto del Presidente Ortiz Rubio, Mil Cumbres, Michoacán, 2150 meters, December 8, 1943 (C. Bolívar).

Cynorta formosa, new species

Figure 12

MALE: Total length of body, 4.7 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.5 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.9 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.5 mm.	0.5 mm.
Femur	3.1	6.7
Patella	1.0	1.4
Tibia	2.0	5.2
Metatarsus	3.4	7.5
Tarsus	2.3	5.7
Total	12.3 mm.	27.0 mm.

	III	IV
Trochanter	0.6 mm.	0.8 mm.
Femur	4.8	6.8
Patella	1.4	1.5
Tibia	2.7	3.8
Metatarsus	5.0	7.2
Tarsus	2.9	3.6
Total	17.4 mm.	23.7 mm.

Dorsum smooth, paired tubercles on the first area; paired spines on the third, remaining areas and free tergites without median armature. A row of small tubercles across each free tergite. Eye tubercle low, unarmed except for a few small tubercles over each carina. Free sternites each with a transverse row of small tuberculations. Venter and coxae with scattered hairs. A transverse row of hair-tipped tubercles across the first coxa. Third coxa with a few teeth on the apical posterior margin. Fourth coxa with a blunt dorsal apical spine.

Legs clothed throughout with hairs. Scattered tubercles present on the femora, patellae, and tibiae. Tarsal segments: 6-16-8-10. Distitarsus of first tarsus with three segments, second with three. Basitarsus of first tarsus slightly enlarged.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.6 mm. long; femur, 1.3; patella, 0.9; tibia, 1.5; and tarsus, 0.8. Total length, 5.1 mm. Palpus characteristically flattened, a ventral row of teeth on the femur.

Chelicera with scattered hairs, slightly enlarged. Proximal segment with a few dorsal tubercles.

Dorsum dusky brown, with lighter mottlings particularly at the lateral portions and on the cephalothorax. A lighter patch extends across the eye. A broad band of white covers the posterior half of the cephalothorax, curving behind the eye tubercle and extending to the first area of the abdomen. Boundaries between the areas lighter. The lighter median line has numerous white fleckings. A bowed, very light line is present posterior to the spines of the third area. A very light transverse line is present in the median portion between the fourth and fifth areas. It is possible that in some specimens these lines may show up as white. Tubercles and tips

of spines white. Venter and appendages reddish brown, legs lighter distally.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype from Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosí, May 20, 1944 (C. Bolívar).

This species is entirely different in color pattern and appearance from all other members of the genus *Cynorta* from the Mexican region.

Cynorta fortina Goodnight and Goodnight

Cynorta fortina GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1211, pp. 3-4, fig. 12.

RECORD: Fortín, Vera Cruz, May, 1944 (C. Bolívar and I. Piña).

Cynorta skwarrae Roewer

Cynorta skwarrae ROEWER, 1931, Zool. Anz., vol. 95, p. 247, fig. 1.

RECORD: Fortín, Vera Cruz, June 28, 1944 (C. Bolívar and I. Piña).

Cynorta vokesi (Goodnight and Goodnight)

Metacynorta vokesi GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1163, pp. 10-11, fig. 2.

A study of additional specimens revealed that the tarsal count should be 6-10-7-7, distitarsus of first tarsus with three segments, second with three. This species is known only from Nayarit.

Cynortoides albiadpersus, new species

Figure 11

MALE: Total length of body, 4.7 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.7 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.8 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.5 mm.
Femur	2.0	4.4
Patella	0.9	1.0
Tibia	1.6	3.2
Metatarsus	2.4	4.3
Tarsus	1.9	3.4
Total	9.2 mm.	16.8 mm.

	III	IV
Trochanter	0.5 mm.	0.6 mm.
Femur	3.2	4.2
Patella	1.1	1.1
Tibia	1.8	2.5
Metatarsus	3.0	4.5
Tarsus	1.9	2.4
Total	11.5 mm.	15.3 mm.

Dorsum smooth, first area with median paired tubercles, third and fourth areas with median paired spines. Eye tubercle low, smooth above. A transverse row of small tubercles across each free tergite. Anal operculum with scattered tuberculations. A transverse row of small tubercles on each free sternite. Coxae and venter with scattered hairs. Fourth coxa with a few small spines at the lateral apical portion and a few others at the distal dorsal. Third coxa without lateral teeth.

Legs clothed throughout with hairs, small tuberculations on the femora of all legs and on the patella, tibia, and metatarsus of the fourth leg. Tarsal segments: 6-13-7-8. Distitarsus of first tarsus with three segments, second with three. Basitarsus of first tarsus slightly enlarged.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.8 mm. long; femur, 1.5; patella, 0.8; tibia, 1.4; and tarsus, 0.6. Total length, 5.1 mm. Palpus characteristically flattened, a row of teeth on the ventral margin of the femur.

Chelicera enlarged, tuberculations on the proximal segment.

Dorsum dark brown with lighter mottlings. A lighter V-marking extends from the cephalothorax across the eye tubercle. An irregular white blotch at the posterior lateral portion of the cephalothorax. A few white dots in the boundary between the cephalothorax and abdomen, but no white V. Posterior boundaries of the first and second areas lighter, with a few white flecks. A bowed white line posterior to the spines of the third area. This line reaches completely across the dorsum, a small white bow posterior to the spines of the fourth area. Tips of spines and tubercles lighter. Free tergites without white markings. Venter dark reddish brown. Appendages lighter, with darker mottlings.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 5.1 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.4 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.6 mm.

Similar in appearance to the male, but without the enlargement of the chelicera and basitarsus of the first leg. One female has the white flecks between the cephalothorax and the abdomen almost united,

indicating that a V could be present in some specimens.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype and female paratypes from Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosí, May 20, 1944 (C. Bolívar).

This is the first record of this genus in Mexico. Its related species are known only from the West Indies.

Eucynortoides maculata Roewer

Eucynortoides maculata ROEWER, 1912, Arch. Naturgesch., vol. 78, sect. A, no. 10, p. 64, pl. 2, fig. 19; ROEWER, 1923, Die Weberknechte der Erde, p. 337, fig. 381.

RECORD: Fortín, Vera Cruz, May, 1944 (C. Bolívar and O. Piña).

Gueroma lineata Goodnight and Goodnight

Gueroma lineata GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1211, pp. 3, 4, fig. 12.

RECORD: Cayaco, Guerrero, December 28, 1944 (F. Bonet).

Kevonones mexicanus (Banks)

Figure 1

Erginus mexicanus BANKS, 1898, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 6, p. 181.

Rhaucus mexicanus ROEWER, 1912, Arch. Naturgesch., vol. 78, sect. A, no. 10, p. 78; ROEWER, 1923, Die Weberknechte der Erde, p. 350.

Kevonones mexicanus CHAMBERLIN, 1925, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 68, no. 4, p. 240; ROEWER, 1928, Abhandl. Naturwiss. Ver. Bremen, vol. 26, p. 612.

MALE: Total length of body, 2.8 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.1 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.4 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.3 mm.	0.3 mm.
Femur	1.6	2.7
Patella	0.6	0.8
Tibia	1.3	2.4
Metatarsus	1.4	2.7
Tarsus	1.2	2.4
Total	6.4 mm.	11.3 mm.
	III	IV
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	2.2	2.7
Patella	0.7	0.7
Tibia	1.6	2.2
Metatarsus	2.2	3.1
Tarsus	1.1	1.2
Total	8.2 mm.	10.3 mm.

Dorsum roughly granulate. Boundaries of areas not distinct. No median paired tubercles or spines present. A row of larger granulations on the lateral margins of the scute. A row of large tubercles across the posterior margins of the fifth area and each free tergite. Venter and coxae with granulations. A row of tuberculations across each free sternite. Anal operculum granulate.

Legs clothed throughout with scattered hairs. Trochanters, femora, and tibiae with numerous small tuberculations and scattered hairs. A larger tubercle on the retrolateral apical portion of the fourth trochanter. Third and fourth femora curved. Basal segments of third and fourth legs not enlarged over those of the first and second. Fourth coxa tuberculate. Tarsal segments: 5-9-6-6 or 7. Distitarsus of first tarsus with three segments; of second, three segments.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 0.9; patella, 0.7; tibia, 0.8; and tarsus, 0.4. Total length, 3.1 mm. Palpus characteristically flattened; femur dorsally with a row of small spines and ventrally with a row of larger ones.

Chelicera with numerous granulations on the first segment. Entire animal light reddish brown, legs lighter.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype from San José del Cabo, Baja California. In the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Paravonones schneirlai, new species

Figure 17

FEMALE: Total length of body, 4.0 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.2 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.8 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	1.6	2.6
Patella	0.6	0.9
Tibia	1.2	1.9
Metatarsus	1.7	2.4
Tarsus	1.3	2.5
Total	6.8 mm.	10.7 mm.

	III	IV
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	2.0	2.6
Patella	0.8	0.8
Tibia	1.4	1.9
Metatarsus	2.1	3.2
Tarsus	1.4	1.6
Total	8.1 mm.	10.5 mm.

Dorsum granulate, a pair of very low spines on the third area, remaining areas and free tergites without median armature. Eye tubercle wide, only granulate. Lateral margin of scute without a row of tuberculations. Free tergites with only a transverse row of fine hairs. Venter, coxae, and anal operculum only granulate, and with scattered hairs. Fourth coxa with a small tubercle at the dorsal apical portion.

Legs clothed throughout with scattered hairs, which are more numerous on the distal segment. Legs without tuberculations. Femora of third and fourth legs curved, only slightly heavier than the femora of the first and second legs. Tarsal segments: 5-8-6-7. Distitarsus of first tarsus with three segments; of second, three segments.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.6 mm. long; femur, 1.1; patella, 0.7; tibia, 1.0; and tarsus, 0.5. Total length, 3.9 mm. Palpus characteristically flattened, with scattered hairs. A ventral row of teeth on the femur. A few teeth at the proximal dorsal margin of the femur.

Chelicera with scattered hairs, first segment with a slight dorsal enlargement and with tuberculations on the retrolateral surface.

Entire body reddish brown, dorsal surface darker brown, with the areas outlined by lighter brown. Lighter brown mottlings on the cephalothorax, particularly over the eye tubercle where they approximate a V. Appendages lighter brown, with darker mottlings. Metatarsi and tarsi of legs pale, with dusky mottlings. Spines of third area darker. No white markings present on the animal.

TYPE LOCALITY: Female holotype from Rancho La Esperanza, 40 kilometers north of Escuintla, Chiapas, January 20, 1945 (T. C. Schneirla).

This species is related to *Paravonones*

biserratus Cambridge. *P. schneirlai* differs from *P. biserratus* in the fact that there are no white markings on the dorsal scute.

Poala mexicana (Banks)

Figures 2 and 3

Cynorta mexicana BANKS, 1898, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 6, p. 181.

Eucynortula mexicana ROEWER, 1912, Arch. Naturgesch., vol. 78, sect. A, no. 10, p. 59; ROEWER, 1923, Die Weberknechte der Erde, p. 335.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 5.1 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.4 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 4.4 mm.

	I	II
Trochanter	0.4 mm.	0.4 mm.
Femur	1.8	2.9
Patella	0.7	1.1
Tibia	1.3	2.4
Metatarsus	1.8	2.8
Tarsus	1.2	2.7
Total	7.2 mm.	12.3 mm.
	III	IV
Trochanter	0.6 mm.	0.6 mm.
Femur	2.7	3.1
Patella	0.9	1.2
Tibia	1.8	2.8
Metatarsus	2.4	3.6
Tarsus	1.1	1.2
Total	9.5 mm.	12.5 mm.

Dorsum almost smooth, a pair of very low tubercles or spines at the posterior portion of the third area. Several granulations laterad to each of these. Six small tubercles at the posterior median portion of the fourth area. A transverse row of small tubercles across the fifth area and free tergites. The anal operculum granulate. A transverse row of small tubercles

across each free sternite. Venter and coxae granulate. A transverse row of hair-tipped tubercles across coxae I to III. Coxa IV with a dorsal spine which is visible from above.

Legs: femora with a few scattered hair-tipped tubercles. Remainder of legs clothed with scattered hairs. A few small granulations on the patellae and tibiae. Third and fourth femora curved. Fourth femur with a distal retrolateral spine. Fourth tibia with a retrolateral row of spinules. Tarsal segments: 5-9-6-6. Distitarsus of first tarsus with three segments; of second, three.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.5 mm. long; femur, 0.9; patella, 0.8; tibia, 1.0; and tarsus, 0.5. Total length, 3.7 mm. Palpus characteristically flattened.

Chelicera normal.

Color reddish brown, with darker mottlings. Lighter markings outline the areas and indicate the median line. Appendages somewhat lighter.

TYPE LOCALITY: Female holotype from Orizaba, Mexico. No further data is presented on the type label.

Poala mexicana (Banks) differs from *Poala granulosa* Goodnight and Goodnight by having a smoother dorsum and by having an internal spine at the distal portion of the fourth femur.

Tecavonones clavipes Goodnight and Goodnight

Tecavonones clavipes GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1944, Ciencia, vol. 5, p. 107, figs. 5, 6.

RECORD: Campeche, Campeche, January 1, 1945 (M. Guerra).

SUBORDER PALPATORES THORELL

Tribe **DYSPNOI** Hansen and Soerensen

ISCHROPSALIDAE Simon

Ruaxphilos petrunkevitchou Goodnight and Goodnight

Ruaxphilos petrunkevitchou GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1945, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 36, pp. 249-252, figs. 1 and 2.

RECORD: Desierto de los Leones, D.F., March 12; 1944, under stones (M. Cárdenas).

Tribe **EUPNOI** Hansen and Soerensen

PHALANGIIDAE Simon

Leptobuninae Banks

Cosmobonus auratus, new species

Figures 19 and 20

MALE: Total length of body, 4.5 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.4 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.2 mm. Length of femora:

I, 7.8 mm.; II, 11.2 mm.; III, 7.8 mm.; IV, 10.3 mm.

Body roughly granulate. Eye tubercle towards the posterior portion of the cephalothorax, smooth above. Supracheliceral lamella smooth, in the form of an expanded plate. Venter and coxae granulate. Coxae with numerous small tuberculations, with rows of lateral teeth at the anterior margins of all, and posterior margins of coxae III and IV. Lateral teeth rounded as in figure 19. Maxillary lobes of second coxae straight.

Legs clothed throughout with scattered hairs, small dark spines on the femora and patellae, more or less arranged in rows. Tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi with many adhering hairs. Metatarsi with false articulations.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 1.2; patella, 0.5; tibia, 0.8; and tarsus, 1.3. Total length, 4.1 mm. Palpus clothed throughout with hairs, many small spines on the ventral portion of the femur, the distal portion of the femur, the entire patella, and the proximal and ventral portion of the tibia. Tarsus with numerous hairs and a row of small spines on the inner margin. Tarsal claw untoothed. Patella without an anterior median apophysis.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs.

Dorsum, venter, and coxae bright reddish brown, nearly orange. Eye tubercle concolorous. Trochanters concolorous with the coxae, slightly darker on the anterior and posterior portions. Legs reddish brown, darker distally. Chelicera and palpus somewhat lighter than the body, tips of cheliceral claws black.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype from Tepoztlán, Morelos, 1600 meters, August 13, 1944 (C. Bolívar).

This species is the first of the genus *Cosmobunus* Simon to be reported from the Western Hemisphere. It resembles most closely *Cosmobunus unicolor* Roewer of Spain. It differs by lacking the black eye tubercle and the black bases of the femora; also it is somewhat smaller in size, being only 4.5 mm. in length, while *C. unicolor* is 7.0 mm. The lateral teeth of the coxae are not large but are similar in appearance

to those illustrated in "Die Weberknechte der Erde," on page 873, figure 1034e.

The eye tubercle of the holotype is abnormal inasmuch as the eye on the right side is lacking. The left eye is almost to the top of the eye tubercle.

Trachyrhinus marmoratus Banks

Trachyrhinus marmoratus BANKS, 1894, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 2, p. 145; BANKS, 1901, Amer. Nat., vol. 35, p. 675; BANKS, 1902, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 53, p. 593; ROEWER, 1910, Abhandl. Ver. Hamburg, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 268, pl. 5, figs. 40, 41, pl. 6, figs. 20, 21; ROEWER, 1923, Die Weberknechte der Erde, pp. 876, 877, fig. 1038a, b.

Trachyrhinus sonoranus CHAMBERLIN, 1925, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vol. 14, no. 9, pp. 172, 173.

Examination of the types of both *T. marmoratus* Banks and *T. sonoranus* Chamberlin revealed that they are identical.

Leiobuninae Banks

Leiobunum bolivari Goodnight and Goodnight

Leiobunum bolivari GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1281, p. 9, fig. 18.

RECORDS: Zitácuaro, Michoacán, 2000 meters, December 6, 1943 (C. Bolívar). Acahuilzotla, Guerrero, January 4, 1945 (F. Bonet). Uruápan, Michoacán, May 25, 1941 (C. Bolívar and B. F. Osorio Tafall).

Leiobunum denticulatum Banks

Figures 22 and 23

Leiobunum denticulatum BANKS, 1900, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 8, p. 200; CAMBRIDGE, 1904, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Arachnida, vol. 2, p. 585; ROEWER, 1910, Abhandl. Ver. Hamburg, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 233; ROEWER, 1923, Die Weberknechte der Erde, p. 907.

MALE: Total length of body, 4.7 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.7 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.7 mm. Length of femora: I, 7.5 mm.; II, 14.8 mm.; III, 7.5 mm.; IV, 10.3 mm.

Dorsum finely granulate. Eye tubercle slightly canaliculate, with a row of several spinules over each eye. Venter and coxae finely granulate, a few larger granulations on the coxae. Lateral teeth on the anterior margins of all coxae and the posterior

margin of coxa IV. Supracheliceral lamella in the form of an expanded plate.

Legs: trochanters, femora, and patellae armed with small spines. Metatarsi and tarsi with numerous investing hairs. All metatarsi with false articulations.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.4 mm. long; femur, 2.2; patella, 1.1; tibia, 1.4; and tarsus, 1.4. Total length, 6.5 mm. Palpus large, incrassate. Femur curved, elevated to a distance of four times the height of the eye tubercle above the cephalothorax. Femur slightly enlarged at the distal portion. Ventrally a row of small teeth on the femur, and dorsally a few teeth at the distal portion. Patella with a row of teeth on the retrolateral ventral surface. Tibia with two rows of ventral teeth and numerous scattered ones at the proximal portion. Tarsus long and curved, a row of teeth on the inner margin.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs.

Penis straight shafted.

Dorsum with a dark brown median stripe beginning posterior to the eye tubercle and extending to the end of the abdomen. Lighter punctations present in the stripe. The sides of the abdomen and cephalothorax silvery with intricate dark brown mottlings. Eye tubercle light brown. Venter and coxae light brown. Trochanters and bases of femora dark brown, contrasting. Legs light brown. Patellae dark brown. Chelicera and palpus light.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 5.2 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.4 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.4 mm.

Similar in appearance to male, but the palpus is only slightly elevated above the surface of the cephalothorax.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male and female types from Cuernavaca, Morelos. Deposited in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

This species belongs to the group of the genus *Leiobunum* that has heavy palpi and a straight-shafted penis. The palpus of the male of this animal is much heavier than that of other known species of the genus *Leiobunum* from Mexico.

Leiobunum dromedarium Cambridge

Leiobunum dromedarium CAMBRIDGE, 1904, *Biologia Centrali-Americana, Arachnida*, vol. 2, p. 583, pl. 54, figs. 19, 20; ROEWER, 1910, *Abhandl. Ver. Hamburg*, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 235, pl. 3, fig. 25; ROEWER, 1923, *Die Weberknechte der Erde*, p. 908, fig. 1058.

RECORD: Campeche, Campeche, January 1, 1945 (M. Guerra).

Leiobunum escondidum Chamberlin

Figure 21

Leiobunum escondidum CHAMBERLIN, 1925, *Proc. California Acad. Sci.*, ser. 4, vol. 14, no. 9, p. 171.

MALE: Total length of body, 4.9 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.3 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.1 mm. Length of femora: I, 8.4 mm.; II, 12.2 mm.; III, 9.0 mm.; IV, 11.1 mm.

Abdomen of male somewhat swollen; dorsum roughly granulate. Eye tubercle in the anterior third of the cephalothorax, canaliculate, smooth above. Supracheliceral lamella in the form of an expanded plate which terminates in a median point. Venter and coxae finely granulate. Well-developed rows of teeth on the anterior and posterior margins of all coxae.

Legs with spinules on all segments but the metatarsi and tarsi. These are larger on the femora and more or less arranged in rows. Metatarsi and tarsi with thick covering of adhering hairs; the apical portion of the tibia is also clothed with thick hairs. Metatarsi with false articulations. Two black spines at each false articulation of the metatarsi and at the true articulations of the tarsi.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 1.2; patella, 0.6; tibia, 0.8; and tarsus 1.2. Total length, 4.1 mm. Palpus clothed throughout with scattered hairs; small, scattered, spine-like teeth on the femur, patella, and proximal portion of the tibia. Tibia and tarsus clothed with adhering hairs, tarsus with numerous hairs which extend at right angles. Patella without an apophysis, though thickened at the anterior median portion.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs. Spine-like hairs present just proximal to the claws on the second segment. A thicker patch present on the prolateral side.

Penis alate.

Dorsally the animal is brown. An indefinite median darker brown stripe extending from the anterior margin to the posterior portion of the abdomen, enclosing the eye tubercle. On either side of median stripe, a lighter portion on the cephalothorax, this bordering area is nearly white. Posterior portion of abdomen darker. Lateral margin of the cephalothorax lined in dark brown. Eyes brown at the base, lighter above. A dark brown median line between the eyes, eyes black. Venter and coxae buff. Coxal teeth darker. Trochanters and bases of femora dark brown on the anterior and posterior portions so that they appear to contrast slightly with the coxae. Legs light brown, patellae darker, spines darker. Chelicera and palpus light, concolorous with the venter.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 5.4 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.1 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.7 mm.

Identical in appearance with the male.

RECORD: La Burrera, Baja California, August 22, 1944 (M. Correa).

These specimens were compared with Chamberlin's type specimens. The latter were slightly darker, but otherwise were identical in appearance. This color may have been due to the method of preservation.

***Leiobunum guerreroensis*, new species**

Figure 28

MALE: Total length of body, 3.4 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.7 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.0 mm. Length of femora: I, 10.6 mm.; II, 15.3 mm.; III, 10.1 mm.; IV, 12.7 mm.

Dorsum granulate, eye tubercle unarmed, canaliculate, on posterior portion of cephalothorax. Venter clothed only with scattered hairs. Coxae with scattered granulations. All coxae with anterior and posterior rows of well-developed teeth. Supracheliceral lamella in the form of an expanded plate, which is projected into a spine in the median portion.

Legs clothed throughout with scattered hairs. Small spines present on the trochanters and femora; these are more or less arranged in rows on the femora,

patella with a few widely scattered spinules. These are more closely spaced at the distal margin. Tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi with investing hairs. Metatarsi with false articulations.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 1.1; patella, 0.4; tibia, 0.6; and tarsus, 1.1. Total length, 3.5 mm. Palpus clothed throughout with hairs which are more numerous on the tibia. A few spinules on the ventral margin of the femur. Femur not elevated above the margin of the cephalothorax. Patella without an apophysis.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs.

Penis alate.

Dorsal portion of abdomen dark golden brown, metallic in some specimens. The median portion is somewhat lighter, on some specimens a lighter marginal band. This golden brown marking extends as a median band across the cephalothorax, enclosing the eye tubercle. On both sides of the cephalothorax a lighter portion, silvery in spots. Eye tubercle brown, with a black ring around each eye. Venter and coxae buff in color, marginal teeth somewhat darker. Trochanters and bases of femora dark brown, contrasting with the coxae, remainder of legs lighter brown, darker distally. Palpus and chelicera very light.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 3.3 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.2 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.3 mm.

Identical in appearance with the male.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype and female paratype from Acapulco, Guerrero, December 27, 1944 (F. Bonet).

This species is most closely related to *Leiobunum bolivari* Goodnight and Goodnight, differing by having the lighter lateral portion on the cephalothorax and in lacking the white spots at the posterior portion of the cephalothorax. Also this species lacks the conspicuously white coxae with dark marginal teeth such as *L. bolivari* has.

***Leiobunum hoogstraali* Goodnight and Goodnight**

Leiobunum hoogstraali GOODNIGHT and GOODNIGHT, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1163, p. 12, fig. 20.

RECORD: Chupícuaro, Michoacán, 2100 meters, December 8, 1943 (C. Bolívar).

Leiobunum nycticorpus Goodnight and Goodnight

Leiobunum nycticorpus GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1163, pp. 12, 13, figs. 23, 24.

RECORDS: El Salto, San Luis Potosí, May 22, 1944 (C. Bolívar); Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, 1100 meters, May 19, 1944 (C. Bolívar and D. Peláez).

Leiobunum patzquarum Goodnight and Goodnight

Leiobunum patzquarum GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1211, pp. 8, 9, fig. 23.

RECORD: Monterrey (Chipinque), Nuevo Leon, June 19, 1944 (F. Bonet).

Leiobunum royali, new species

Figure 29

FEMALE: Total length of body, 4.2 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.6 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.2 mm. Length of femora: I, 8.1 mm.; II, 13.6 mm.; III, 7.6 mm.; IV, 11.1 mm.

Dorsum granulate, eye tubercle on the posterior third of the cephalothorax, smooth above, canaliculate. Supracheliceral lamella in the form of an expanded plate. Free sternites smooth, coxa and genital operculum with scattered small tuberculations and scattered hairs. A row of teeth present on the anterior margins of all coxae and on the posterior margin of coxa IV.

Legs clothed throughout with scattered hairs. Femora armed with small spines which are more or less arranged in rows. Tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi thickly clothed with investing hairs. Metatarsi with false articulations. Several small spines at the apical portion of the femora and patellae.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.4 mm. long; femur, 1.3; patella, 0.5; tibia, 0.9; and tarsus, 1.6. Total length, 4.7 mm. Palpus clothed throughout with scattered hairs, more numerous on the tarsus. Small dark spines on the dorsal surface of the patella. A ventral row of spine-like hairs on the femur. Tibia with a slight proximal and

ventral enlargement and with many long investing hairs. Patella without apophysis. Femur not elevated above the eye tubercle.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs. Dorsum yellowish with a darker median stripe. Lateral portion of abdomen with many silvery punctations. In the median stripe, a few smaller silvery punctations. Cephalothorax mottled. Eye tubercle light at the base, dark above. An irregular dark brown line margining the abdomen. Venter and coxae pale. Trochanters and bases of femora black, contrasting strongly. Remainder of legs dark brown, lighter distally. A lighter brown portion present in the middle of the femora and tibiae. Chelicera and palpus very light, concolorous with the venter.

MALE: Total length of body, 4.5 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.1 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.9 mm. Length of femora: I, 9.0 mm.; II, 15.4 mm.; III, 9.0 mm.; IV, 13.6 mm.

Similar in appearance to female. One male lacks the median stripe and the dark bordering the abdomen.

TYPE LOCALITY: Female holotype and female paratypes from Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, May 19, 1944 (C. Bolívar, D. Peláez). Male and female paratypes from Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, May 19, 1944 (F. Bonet). Male paratype from El Pujal, San Luis Potosí, May 25, 1944 (C. Bolívar).

This species is similar in appearance to *Leiobunum nigripes* Weed, differing in having a lighter venter and the silvery spots on the dorsum.

Gagrellinae Thorell

Krusa annulata Goodnight and Goodnight

Krusa annulata GOODNIGHT AND GOODNIGHT, 1945, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1281, pp. 14, 15, fig. 17.

RECORD: Acapulco, Guerrero, December 27, 1944 (F. Bonet).

Krusa flava, new species

Figures 25-27

MALE: Total length of body, 2.4 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.9 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.1 mm. Length of femora:

I, 7.7 mm.; II, 15.3 mm.; III, 8.1 mm.; IV, 10.2 mm.

Dorsum finely granulate, supracheliceral lamella in the form of an expanded plate. Eye tubercle at the posterior portion of the cephalothorax, canaliculate, smooth above. Venter and coxae finely granulate, rows of three-pronged teeth on the anterior and posterior margins of all coxae.

Legs with scattered hairs, small spines present on the trochanters, femora, patellae, and the proximal portion of the tibiae. These are heavier and arranged more or less in rows on the femora. Many small investing hairs on the tibiae, tarsi, and metatarsi. Metatarsi with false articulations. Nodules: 0-1-0-0.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.2 mm. long; femur, 0.7; patella, 0.3; tibia, 0.3; and tarsus, 0.3. Total length, 1.8 mm. Palpus clothed throughout with hairs which are more numerous on the tarsus. Ventral portion of femur with a row of small spines. Small scattered spines over the patella. Patella without anterior median apophysis but the anterior median portion swollen. Dorsal portion of patella with fine striations.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs.

Dorsum light orange, with brown pencilings on the lateral and posterior portions of the cephalothorax and in front of the eye tubercle. Segments of the abdomen indefinitely indicated by brown. Eye tubercle black above, light at the base. Venter and coxae light yellowish. Trochanters and bases of femora dark brown, contrasting. Legs light brown, distal portion of femora, patellae, and tibiae darker. Palpus concolorous with the venter, with some brown shadowings on the dorsal portion of the patella. Chelicera very light.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 2.4 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.8 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 1.9 mm. Length of femora: I, 6.9 mm.; II, 13.2 mm.; III, 6.7 mm.; IV, 9.6 mm.

Identical in appearance with the male.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype and male and female paratypes from Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, 1100 meters, May 19, 1944 (C. Bolívar and D. Peláez).

Krusa flava is most closely related to *K. annulata* Goodnight and Goodnight, but differs in lacking the silvery markings on the cephalothorax.

Krusa metallica, new species

Figure 18

FEMALE: Total length of body, 3.5 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.0 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.2 mm. Length of femora: I, 7.1 mm.; II, 11.8 mm.; III, 6.8 mm.; IV, 8.8 mm.

Dorsum smooth except for the anterior six segments of the abdomen which are granulate. Eye tubercle on the posterior third of the cephalothorax, canaliculate, smooth above, straight in front, constricted at the base. Supracheliceral lamella in the form of an expanded plate. Venter and coxae smooth. Coxae with well-developed rows of three-pronged teeth on the anterior and posterior margins of all coxae.

Legs clothed throughout with hairs, small spines on the trochanters and the femora. Numerous adhering hairs on the tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi. Metatarsi with false articulations. Nodules: 0-1-0-0.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 0.7; patella, 0.3; tibia, 0.5; and tarsus, 1.1. Total length, 2.9 mm. Palpus with scattered hairs which are more numerous on the tarsus. Small spines present on the ventral surface of the femur and the dorsal surface of the patella. Patella without an apophysis.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs. A series of small spine-like hairs at the distal median portion of the first segment.

Dorsal portion of cephalothorax light brown, with darker mottlings. Eye tubercle dark brown, with lighter patches above the eyes. Dorsal portion of the first six segments of the abdomen metallic green in appearance. Darker punctations mark the borders of the dorsal segments. Posterior portion of abdomen brown with metallic areas in the median portion of some of the segments. Venter and coxae light brown, concolorous with the cephalothorax. Trochanters and bases of femora dark brown, contrasting with the coxae. Legs brownish, patellae and tibiae dark brown. Distal portion of the tibiae and

proximal portion of metatarsi white on some of the legs. The presence of this white is very variable. On a large series examined, this white was consistently present on the fourth leg, usually on the second, and occasionally on the third. Chelicera and palpus concolorous with the venter.

TYPE LOCALITY: Female holotype from Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, May 19, 1944 (F. Bonet). Female paratypes from Chapulhuacán, Hidalgo, 1100 meters (F. Bonet, C. Bolívar, and D. Peláez).

This species is distinctive from other members of the genus *Krusa* because of the metallic appearance of the dorsum.

***Krusa stellata*, new species**

Figures 13-16

MALE: Total length of body, 3.3 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.8 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.2 mm. Length of femora: I, 5.3 mm.; II, 10.1 mm.; III, 5.8 mm.; IV, 8.4 mm.

Dorsum thickly covered with an interlacing series of ridges which form small depressions over the entire abdomen. Scattered over all these ridges are numerous sharp five-pronged teeth, similar in appearance to the lateral teeth of the coxae. These five-pronged teeth extend over the entire cephalothorax. Eye tubercle canalliculate, constricted at the base; the five-pronged teeth extend on the eye tubercle, forming a ring around each eye, but are absent from the interocular depression. Free sternites with flattened granulations. The five-pronged teeth of the abdomen extend on the lateral portions of the body. Median portion of the free sternites with a transverse row of simple spinules. Anal operculum with a few scattered five-pronged teeth and a few simple spinules. Coxae and genital operculum with the same plate-like granulations and scattered simple spines; anterior and posterior rows of teeth three-pronged, on all margins of the coxae but the posterior margin of the third. Genital operculum with lateral rows of teeth. Supracheliceral lamella in the form of a rounded projection on the margin of which there is a row of three-pronged teeth.

Legs with scattered hairs, investing hairs

on the metatarsi and tarsi. Metatarsi with false articulations. Small spines present on all segments except the metatarsi and tarsi. All segments but metatarsi and tarsi with fine striations. Nodules: 0-1-0-0.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 0.8; patella, 0.3; tibia, 0.6; and tarsus, 1.1. Total length, 3.1 mm. Palpus with numerous scattered hairs. Numerous spines present on the ventral portion of the femur, dorsal portion of the patella, and the entire tibia. Patella without apophysis.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs.

Penis alate.

Dorsum brownish, with some darker and lighter mottlings, lighter towards the pleura. Teeth of dorsum darker. Cephalothorax with darker brown in the median portion, lighter at the sides. Eye tubercle brownish. Venter and coxae lighter, teeth and spines dark. Trochanters of legs dark brown at the anterior and lateral regions, contrasting with the coxae, bases of femora dark brown, remainder of legs lighter brown, somewhat darker distally. These markings show as a white or lighter-colored band at the distal portion of the tibia and the proximal portion of the metatarsus of the second leg. Palpus light brown, with darker brown mottlings on the femur, patella, and tibia. Chelicera light brown.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 5.1 mm. Cephalothorax, 2.2 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 3.5 mm.

Similar in appearance to the male.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cascada Sararacua, Michoacán (near Uruápan), May 26, 1941 (C. Bolívar and B. F. Osorio Tafall).

Krusa stellata differs from other members of the genus *Krusa* by the extreme spination of the dorsum.

***Krusa tuberculata*, new species**

Figure 10

MALE: Total length of body, 2.2 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.8 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 1.6 mm. Length of femora: I, 5.0 mm.; II, 8.1 mm.; III, 5.1 mm.; IV, 6.6 mm.

Dorsum covered over its entire surface

with small circular ridges, causing the surface to be covered with small pits. Eye tubercle at the posterior portion of the cephalothorax, slightly canaliculate, constricted at the base, six to eight small tubercles in a row over each eye, and a few scattered irregularly in between the rows. Supracheliceral lamella extended into a point in the median portion, with several small projections at the tip. Anal operculum, venter, and coxae with numerous rounded elevations. These are more or less arranged in rows on the free sternites. All coxae with well-developed rows of teeth on the anterior and posterior margins. These teeth are typically three-pronged.

Legs with scattered hairs and with numerous investing hairs on the metatarsi and tarsi. All segments except the metatarsi and tarsi thickly armed with spinules. Metatarsi with false articulations. Nodules: 0-1-0-0.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 0.6; patella, 0.3; tibia, 0.4; and tarsus, 0.6. Total length, 2.2 mm. Palpus clothed throughout with hairs, which are more numerous on the tarsus. The tarsus also has investing hairs. Ventral portion of the femur with a row of sharp spinules. Femur not elevated. All segments but the tarsus thickly armed with small dark spinules. Patella with a long slender anterior median apophysis.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs.

Dorsum brownish, mottled lighter and dark. Darker mottlings in the margin of the cephalothorax, and in the subobsolete darker median band on the abdomen. Eye tubercle very dark brown above, lighter at the base. Venter and coxae brown, darker brown at the distal portions of the coxae. Trochanters dark brown at anterior and posterior portions, lighter on the lateral portions. Bases of femora light brown, remainder of legs lighter brown, darker distally. Palpus dark brown, mottled, tarsus light. Chelicera light in color, claws tipped with black.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 3.6 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.0 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.5 mm.

Identical in appearance with the male.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype and

male and female paratypes from Cascada Sararacua, Michoacán (near Uruápan), May 26, 1941 (C. Bolívar and B. F. Osorio Tafall).

This species differs from the other described species of the genus *Krusa* in the extremely roughened condition of the body.

***Prionostemma coxale* (Banks)**

Leiobunum coxale BANKS, 1909, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 6, p. 233.

Prionostemma coxale ROEWER, 1910, Abhandl. Ver. Hamburg, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 180; ROEWER, 1923, Die Weberknechte der Erde, p. 1080.

RECORD: Fortín, Vera Cruz, June 28, 1944 (C. Bolívar and I. Piña).

***Prionostemma lubeca*, new species**

Figure 24

MALE: Total length of body, 3.2 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.6 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 1.4 mm. Length of femora: I, 7.7 mm.; II, 13.5 mm.; III, 7.6 mm.; IV, 10.8 mm.

Dorsum finely granulate, eye tubercle at the posterior portion of the cephalothorax, constricted at the base, slightly canaliculate. Smooth above except for a few small granulations and hairs. Abdomen much shortened. Supracheliceral lamella extended into a median projection. Venter and coxae with scattered granulations. All coxae with anterior and posterior marginal rows of blunt three-pronged teeth.

Legs with scattered hairs, investing hairs on the metatarsi and tarsi. Metatarsi with false articulations. Femora and patellae with small scattered spines. Nodules: 0-3-0-1.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 0.9; patella, 0.3; tibia, 0.4; and tarsus, 0.9. Total length, 2.8 mm. Palpus clothed throughout with hairs, a ventral row of teeth on the proximal portion of the femur. Patella with a few scattered minute spinules, without an apophysis, only slightly swollen at the distal medial portion.

Chelicera normal.

Penis alate.

Dorsum golden with darker shadings. Eye tubercle light at the base, dark brown

above. Venter and coxae golden, lighter than the dorsum. Trochanters and bases of femora with darker brown mottlings, contrasting somewhat with the coxae. The darker brown mottlings of the trochanters are more prominent at the anterior and posterior portions, remainder of legs light brown, darker distally. Palpus and chelicera light yellowish.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 2.8 mm. Cephalothorax, 1.5 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 2.1 mm.

Identical in appearance to male, but the patella of the palpus has an apophysis on the anterior median portion.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype and male and female paratypes from Finca Lubeca, 2 kilometers north of Hiuxtla, Chiapas (T. C. Schneirla).

Prionostemma lubeca differs from other members of the genus *Prionostemma* by having a golden dorsum and somewhat darker trochanters.

Prionostemma victoriae, new species

Figure 4

MALE: Total length of body, 2.7 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.9 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 1.8 mm. Length of femora: I, 9.2 mm.; II, 16.7 mm.; III, 8.4 mm.; IV, 11.2 mm.

Dorsum roughly granulate, with minute depressions. Eye tubercle at the posterior portion of the cephalothorax, canaliculate, smooth except for a few tubercles at the anterior portion of the carina. Supracheliceral lamella prolonged into a median projection. Venter and coxae thickly covered with small tuberculations. Three-pronged teeth present on the anterior margins of all coxae and the posterior margins of all coxae but the third.

Legs with a few scattered hairs. Investing hairs present on the tibiae, metatarsi,

and tarsi. Trochanters and femora with scattered small spines which are more or less arranged in rows on the femora. Nodules: 0-3-0-1.

Palpus: trochanter, 0.3 mm. long; femur, 0.7; patella, 0.4; tibia, 0.5 mm.; and tarsus, 0.9 mm. Total length, 2.8 mm. Palpus with scattered hairs which are more numerous on the tarsus. Ventral portion of the femur with a row of spinules. Distal portion of the femur, tibia, and tarsus with scattered small dark spines. Tarsus with investing hairs. Anterior median portion of the patella with a short apophysis.

Chelicera normal, with scattered hairs.

Dorsum dark brown to black, sometimes with lighter punctations in the paler specimens. Eye tubercle dark, concolorous with the dorsum. In some specimens the eye tubercle is particularly light. Venter and coxae lighter golden or brownish. Trochanters and bases of femora dark brown, contrasting, remainder of legs brown, lighter distally. Most specimens have light yellow markings at the nodules on the femora; there are also other pale bands present which sometimes make the number of nodules difficult to determine. Some specimens have a white area at the junction of the metatarsus and tarsus of the second legs.

FEMALE: Total length of body, 2.8 mm. Cephalothorax, 0.9 mm. Width of body at widest portion, 1.9 mm.

Identical in appearance with the male.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype and male and female paratypes from Finca La Victoria, Montozintla, Chiapas, January 18, 1945 (T. C. Schneirla).

This species differs from other members of the genus *Prionostemma* by having a pitted dorsum and a distinctive color pattern.

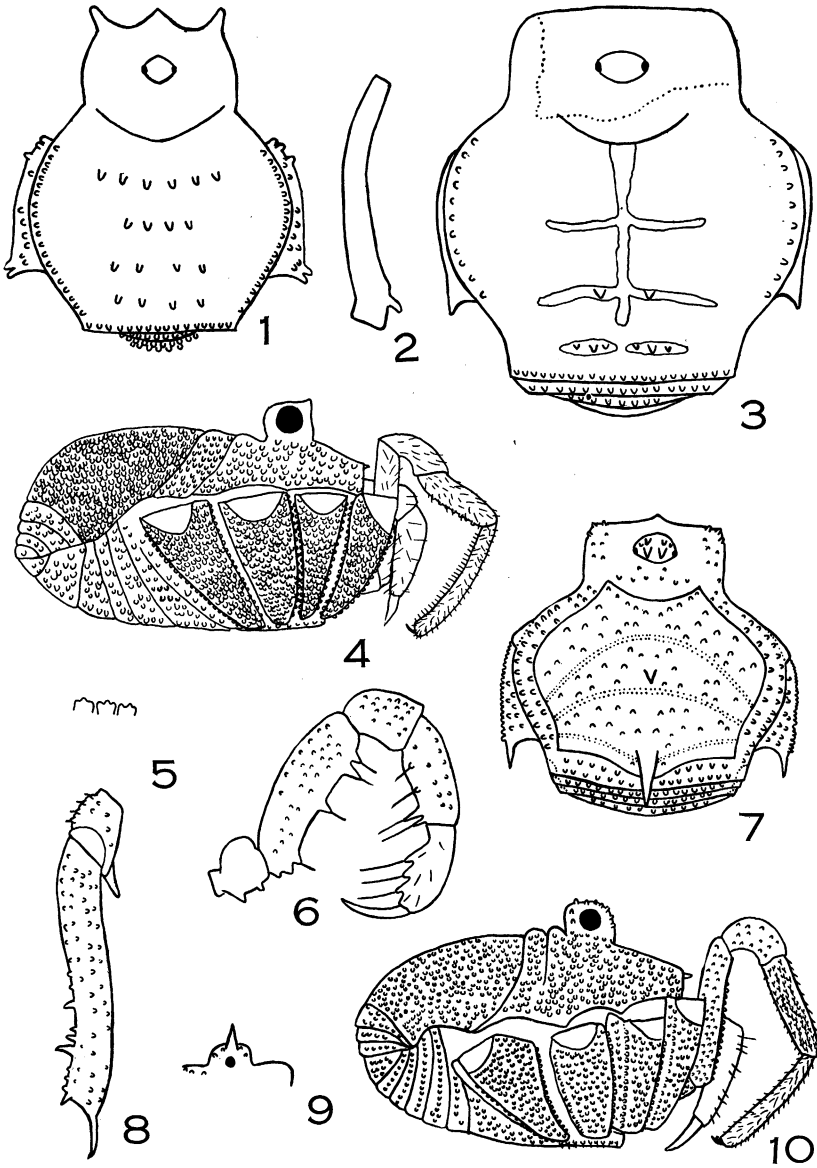
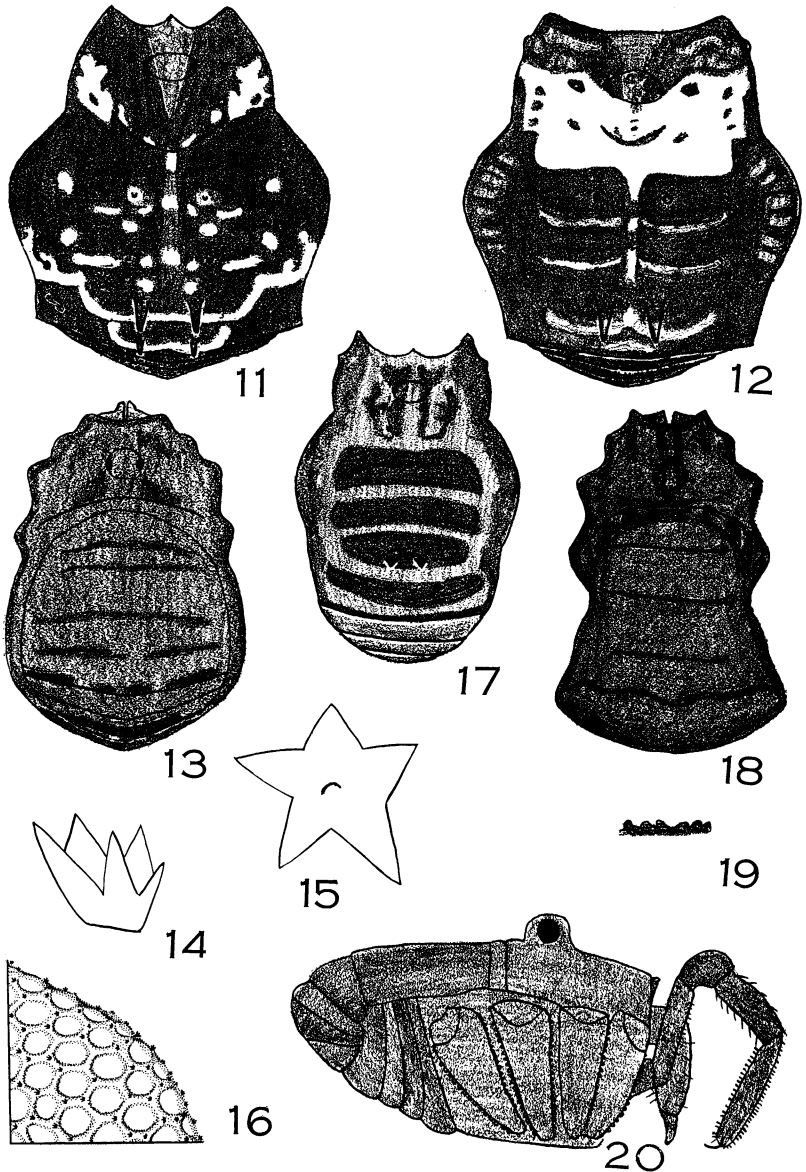


Fig. 1. *Kevonones mexicana* (Banks), dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 2. *Poala mexicana* (Banks), dorsal view of femur of fourth leg of female.
 Fig. 3. *Idem*, dorsal view of female. Portion enclosed by dotted line missing in the holotype.
 Fig. 4. *Prionostemma victoriae*, new species, lateral view of male.
 Fig. 5. *Idem*, lateral view of teeth of the coxae.
 Fig. 6. *Chapulobunus unispinosus*, new species, retrolateral view of palpus of female.
 Fig. 7. *Idem*, dorsal view of female.
 Fig. 8. *Idem*, dorsal view of trochanter and femur of left fourth leg of female.
 Fig. 9. *Idem*, lateral view of eye tubercle of female.
 Fig. 10. *Krusa tuberculata*, new species, lateral view of male.



- Fig. 11. *Cynortoides albiadpersus*, new species, dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 12. *Cynortia formosa*, new species, dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 13. *Krusa stellata*, new species, dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 14. Idem, lateral view of one of the small teeth present on the dorsum.
 Fig. 15. Idem, dorsal view of one of the small teeth present on the dorsum.
 Fig. 16. Idem, view of a section of the dorsum, showing the ridges and the position of the small teeth.
 Fig. 17. *Paravonones schneirlai*, new species, dorsal view of female.
 Fig. 18. *Krusa metallica*, new species, dorsal view of female.
 Fig. 19. *Cosmobunus auratus*, new species, lateral view of the teeth of the coxae.
 Fig. 20. Idem, lateral view of male.

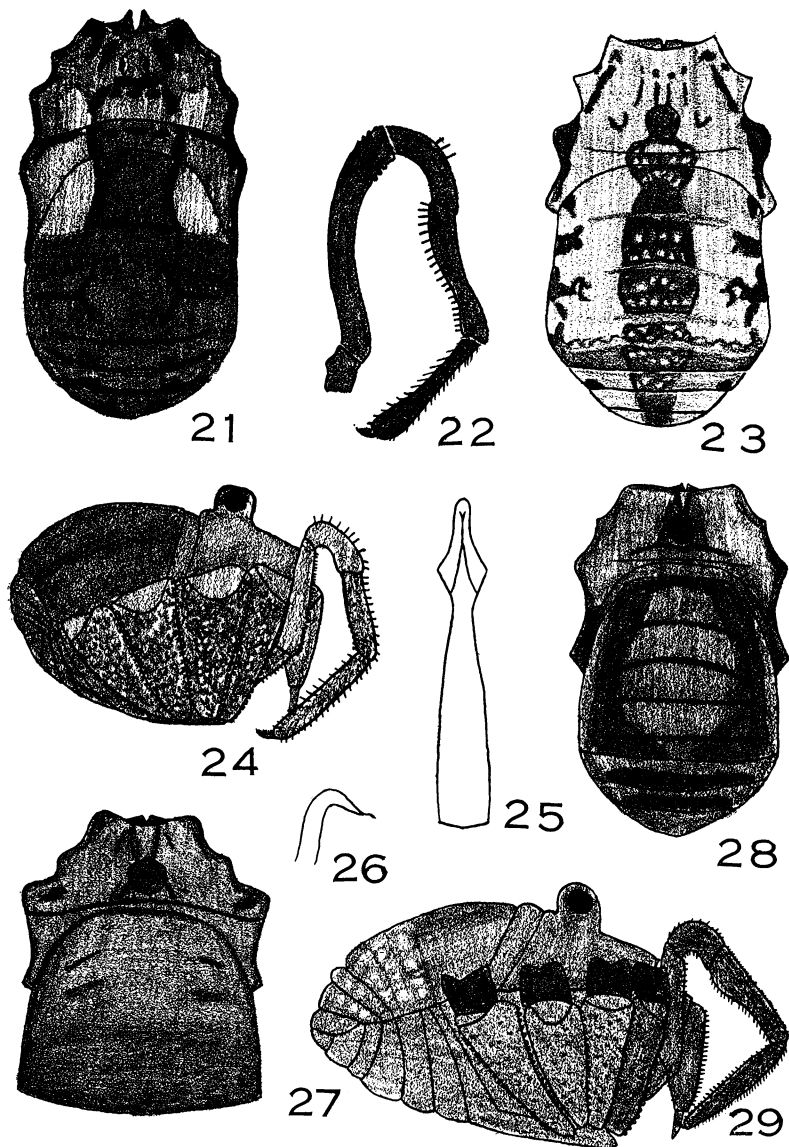


Fig. 21. *Leiobunum escondidum* Chamberlin, dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 22. *Leiobunum denticulatum* Banks, lateral view of palpus of male.
 Fig. 23. Idem, dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 24. *Prionostemma tubeca*, new species, lateral view of male.
 Fig. 25. *Prionostemma tubeca*, new species, dorsal view of penis of male.
 Fig. 26. Idem, lateral view of tip of penis of male.
 Fig. 27. Idem, dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 28. *Leiobunum guerreroensis*, new species, dorsal view of male.
 Fig. 29. *Leiobunum royali*, new species, lateral view of female.

