

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III. B.

Fig. 1. Cheloctonus Jonesii, g. et sp. n. Nat. size.

Fig. 2. Heterocharmus cinctipes, g. et sp. n. $\times 2$.

Fig. 2 a. The same. Sternum and genital operculum.

Fig. 2 b. The same. Dentition of dactylus of palp.

VI.—*Description of a new Trap-door Spider from Ceylon.*
By R. I. POCOCK, of the British (Natural History) Museum.

[Plate III. A.]

Æcophlæus cinctipes, gen. et sp. n. (Pl. III. A.)

Colour.—Cephalothorax castaneous, variegated with black; ocular area black; mandibles castaneous; sternum, labium, coxæ, and femora clear ochraceous, the patella, tibia, and proximal tarsal segment with a fuscous band round the distal extremity; abdomen fuscous, variegated above and below with testaceous bands and spots.

Cephalothorax longer than wide, its lateral margins convex, anterior margin straight, truncate, its posterior margin lightly concave. The fovea transverse or perhaps very lightly concave backwards. The area of the upper surface behind the fovea sloped at an angle of 45 degrees, the area in front of it very lightly convex longitudinally. No ocular tubercle; the area of the eyes much wider than long and following the convexity of the cephalic portion; the median and the anterior lateral eyes forming a strongly procurved series, the median and posterior lateral forming a recurved series; the median eyes the largest and the highest, a horizontal line drawn from the base of each would touch but not cut the anterior lateral; the anterior laterals separated by a space which is about equal to twice the diameter of a median eye, the distance between the anterior and posterior lateral about equal to a diameter of a median eye, and that between the median eyes is a little less than a diameter of each; the fourth pair of eyes are small, closely in contact with and on the same level as the posterior lateral, and are separated from the median of each side by a space about equal to their own diameter.

Mandibles of moderate size, the anterior surface evenly curved from the base to the fang, smooth above, hairy in front, but not armed with teeth, fringed below with long reddish hairs, and armed internally with a row of denticles.

Maxillæ simply coxiform, fringed with reddish hairs along the anterior border, and having the anterior distal angle furnished with a few black spiniform teeth.

Palpi completely pediform, clothed with long hairs, the patella and tibia with the lower surface furnished laterally beneath with a few setiform spines, the tarsal segment scopulate, the hairs being thick at the sides, but scanty on the middle of the lower surface, terminated by a single, curved, inferiorly dentate tooth.

Legs.—The first, second, and third pairs subequal in length, the third being slightly the shortest, the fourth longer than the rest almost by its two terminal segments; clothed with hairs but not armed with spines, there being at most a few spiniform setæ scattered here and there. The first and second pair with the two distal segments furnished with thick undivided scopulæ; the third pair with the scopulæ very much reduced in size, but with two terminal tufts of hair at the base of the claws; the fourth with similar terminal tufts and with the scopula almost absent. Two simple strongly curved claws terminating each leg.

Labium united to the sternum, quadrate, wider than long, its anterior border straight and armed with a row of black spiniform teeth.

Sternum longer than wide, ovate.

Abdomen ovate; the superior spinners the longest, a very little shorter than the patella of the third pair of legs, the segments markedly decreasing in size from the base to the apex, the apical segment very short and conical; the inferior spinners composed of a single segment, which is about half the length of the basal segment of the superior spinners.

Measurements in millimetres.—Total length 15·5; length of cephalothorax 6·5, width 5·5; distance of fovea from anterior border 4; length of abdomen 9; length of palp 11, of first leg 14·5, of second 14·5, of third 14·3, of fourth 19; width of sternum 2·5, length 3·5; length of superior spinner 2.

Two female specimens in the Museum collection from Ceylon. The first, which has been selected as the type, was taken by Mr. E. E. Green at Punduloya; the second was obtained by Mr. Holdsworth.

The nest of this spider, which Mr. Green brought with the specimen, was found on the trunk of a tree. There are two doors set close together, with their hinges in contact, and consequently opening back to back. These doors, more or less irregularly circular in shape, are thin and laminate, and consist of small coherent lamelliform particles, which appear to be pieces of the epidermis of the leaf of some flowering

plant*. The area immediately surrounding the doors is covered with the same leafy flakes; so that, when closed, the doors become almost invisible. The nest itself consists, not of an elongate silk-lined tube, as is usual in this group, but simply of a shallow excavation on the surface of the tree-trunk.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III. A.

Fig. 1. *Æcophleus cinctipes*, g. et sp. n. Dorsal view, nat. size.

Fig. 2. Nest, showing the two doors.

VII.—*Suggested Terms in Crinoid Morphology.*

By F. A. BATHER, M.A.

It is to be feared that the title of this paper will bring a smile to the lips of those who think, not without some show of reason, that students of Crinoid morphology spend more time in quarrelling as to what terms they are to use than in finding out fresh facts that should warrant any departure from the language of the text-books. It is not long since there appeared in this Magazine several notes on the Anatomical Nomenclature of Echinoderms from the pen of the leader whose loss we so deeply lament—P. H. Carpenter †. The object of that paper, however, was to give greater *precision* to the nomenclature of Echinoderm morphology rather than to propose any great novelty. The object of the present paper is different: it is to propose certain changes in the terminology of the various parts of a Crinoid, partly because it is hoped that these changes will facilitate the drawing up of descriptions and give greater clearness to our ideas, partly because it is believed that they are necessitated by recent advances in Crinoid morphology.

Every scientific paper should be its own apology; at the same time some reply may be offered to two different classes of objectors.

Those who have an innate objection to all change may be answered by the following quotations from a recent article by Prof. T. Jeffery Parker ‡:—"I think it may be taken as

* I am indebted to my colleagues of the Botanical Department of the Natural-History Museum for this information respecting the nature of the substance of which these doors are composed.

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. vi. pp. 1-23, July 1890.

‡ "Suggestions for securing greater Uniformity of Nomenclature in Biology," 'Nature,' vol. xlv. p. 68, Nov. 19, 1891.