

of the back, apparently nearly entirely composed of wool-hairs, but with a few longer hairs intermixed. Colour uniform dark slaty grey, the hairs being almost wholly of this colour, but with their *extreme* tips whitish grey. Ears of medium size, naked, grey. Under surface quite like back. Hands and feet brown; fifth hind toe reaching to the base of the second phalanx of the fourth. Tail long, slender, thinly haired, uniformly brown.

Skull delicate, with a large rounded brain-case and small slender muzzle. Nasals narrow, evenly converging backwards. Interorbital space smooth, its edges just showing a trace of squareness. Upper incisors unusually thrown forwards, so that in a vertical view of the skull they are clearly visible in front of the nasals; no part of their profile, even at their tips, slanting backwards towards the mouth, as is usually the case. Lower incisors long and very slender. Palatal foramina very short, not nearly reaching to the level of m. 1. Molars of the squarish form typical of *Oryzomys*.

Measurements of the type (in skin):—

Head and body 99 millim.; tail 130; hind foot (moistened) 22·7; ear (moistened) 14·1.

Skull: basal length 21; basilar length 19·8; basion to tip of nasals 21·2; basion to tip of incisors 21·3; greatest breadth 13·6; nasals $8·6 \times 2·7$; interorbital breadth 4·6; interparietal 3×7 ; anterior zygoma-root 2·2; diastema 7·1; palatal foramina $3·5 \times 1·9$; length of upper molar series 3·7.

Hab. Bogota. Coll. G. D. Child.

This remarkable species is only placed provisionally in *Oryzomys*, and may hereafter prove to represent a peculiar group. It is distinguished from all others by its forwardly projecting incisors, rounded supraorbital edges, and short palatine foramina.

Acodon bogotensis, sp. n.

Intermediate in size between *A. caliginosus* and *A. teguina*, both of which it resembles in its uniformly finely grizzled blackish-brown colour. Ears of medium size, black. Limbs and tail dark brown. Belly scarcely lighter than back. Fifth hind toe reaching to the end of the first phalanx of the fourth.

Skull with a narrow muzzle and broad interorbital region, whose edges are almost square, not rounded. Palatine foramina reaching just to the front edge of m. 1. Outer wall of anteorbital foramina unusually short. Molars small in proportion to the general size.

Dimensions of the type (an old individual, in skin) :—

Head and body 91 millim.; tail 70; hind foot (moistened) 19.2; ear (moistened) 13.2.

Skull: basal length 20; basilar length 18.5; greatest breadth 12.4; nasals 9.7×2.6 ; interorbital breadth 4.8; interparietal 6.4×1.6 ; breadth of zygomatic plate 1.4; diastema 6; palatal foramina 4.3; length of upper molar series 3.5.

Hab. Plains of Bogota. Coll. by G. D. Child, May 20, 1895.

A. bogotensis is distinguished from the first species above named by its smaller, and from the second by its larger size, the hind feet of old specimens of the three species being approximately as follows:—16–17, 19, and 22–23 millim. Its dark colour separates it from any other species known to me. In the unusually slender lower portion of its anterior zygoma-root it also seems to differ from all its allies.

Acodon hirtus, sp. n.

General external appearance very much as in *A. longipilis*, Waterh., with which the specimens have hitherto been confounded. Fur shorter, coarser, and shaggier. General colour paler, especially on the sides and under surface, on which latter the tips of the hairs are almost white. Ears short, hairy, scarcely projecting beyond the fur. Hands and feet white; fifth hind toe reaching to the middle of the first phalanx of the fourth. Tail markedly bicolor, dark brown above, white below.

Skull with the general character of that of *A. longipilis*, but the muzzle is not elongated in the same striking way, a difference which at once distinguishes the species. Interorbital region smoothly rounded.

Dimensions of the type (an adult skin) :—

Head and body 113 millim.; tail 84; hind foot (moistened) 23; ear (moistened) 12.

Skull: basal length 24.5; basilar length 22.5; greatest breadth 14; interorbital breadth 5; diastema 7.5; palatal foramina 6.3; upper molar series 4.

Hab. Fort San Rafael, Mendoza. Coll. T. Bridges.

Type: B.M. 60.1.5.15. Presented by G. R. Waterhouse, Esq.

This species is evidently the representative of the Chilean *A. longipilis* on the eastern side of the Andes, just as *A. macronyx* is of *A. megalonyx*.

LI.—*Newly-discovered Stridulating-Organs in the Genus Scytodes.* By F. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE.

THE presence of organs, in various parts of the body of certain spiders, whose function seems to be primarily, at all events, the production of sound, has long been a matter of common knowledge to most arachnologists.

These organs, usually consisting of a hard chitinous plate, whose surface is set more or less closely with transverse ridges or rough corrugations, on the one hand, in opposition to one or more cusps, spines, or tubercles developed on some other adjacent portion of the structure, will always prove of great interest to the scientific student as well as to the general nature-loving public; the more so, perhaps, because their exact significance in the natural economy of their owners, and their ultimate value as factors in a natural classification of members of the order, have not yet been ascertained with any show of certainty.

These "organs of stridulation" are found developed on two widely different portions of the body—the abdomen on the one hand, and the mandibles on the other. Nevertheless in both cases they appear to be modifications of essentially the same plan; for whether they appear on the mandibles working in correlation with the adjacent femoral joint of the palpus or on the abdomen with the more or less produced basal margin of the cephalothorax, these organs consist of a series of grooves or ridges in cooperation with spines or tubercles, which, when in motion, pass over the former just as one might draw a stick rapidly over a series of wooden palings, with a somewhat similar effect, though on a very much smaller scale.

Of the organs which are found on the mandibles and palpi none are more remarkable than those discovered by the late Prof. Wood-Mason, and recently described and figured by Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the Natural-History Museum, South Kensington, in several species of various genera of the Theraphosidæ. In these the hairs become modified and highly specialized, forming very beautiful organs of sound. They consist of a series of longer and shorter hard, shining, chitinous keys, fastened at one end, free at the other, and raised above the surface of the exoskeleton of the mandibles or palpus, as the case may be; for these keys are developed sometimes on the coxal joint of the palpus, sometimes on the outside of the mandibles, and in the Theraphosidæ in both sexes alike.

In *Musagetes*, for instance, the spines which play across the



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