

grooved sternites of the ♂, granular upper surface of the hand in both sexes and a number of other details. It is probably nearest to Monard's *O. lundensis* (1937) as it differs from *wahlbergi* in the same characters, e.g. the number of pectinal teeth, as does this species. It can be distinguished from *lundensis* especially in the structure of the male, which is however not fully described. Monard however states that the sternites in both sexes are quite smooth which is not the case in *O. chrysites*, while the granules of the upper surface of the hand are arranged in "lignes reticulées". The colouring also appears to be somewhat different.

#### **OPISTHOPHTHALMUS WAHLBERGI** Thorell.

A single full grown male (total length 105 mm.) from Twee Rivieren, Kalahari (National Gemsbok Park), collected by C. Coetzee, Jan., 1966.

The specimen agrees fairly well with the description of typical *wahlbergi* except that the last sternite, though otherwise quite smooth and shiny, has a few indistinct transverse ripple-like wrinkles, especially in the posterior half; pectinal teeth 28—28.

It does not seem to be excessively hairy as claimed for this species by Hewitt (1935, p. 471). The specimen does not agree well with Penther's description of *O. betschanicus* (1900, p. 160) which seems to have been based on an immature ♀. Hewitt's surmise that *betschanicus* is a subspecies of *glabrifrons* is I think mistaken; it is much more closely related to *wahlbergi* as stated by the author and may be a subspecies of this form which seems to have produced quite a number of subspecific variations.

#### **OPISTHOPHTHALMUS FLAVESCENS** Purcell.

One adult ♀ collected by Dr. C. Koch on the sand dunes at Gobabeb.

This little known and peculiar species was first described by Purcell in 1898 from Walvis Bay. The eyes are unusually far back on the carapace, twice as far from its anterior as from its posterior margin. The superior terminal process on the posterior tarsi of legs is very thick and the claws are peculiar in being of different lengths and, unlike those of most species, long and almost straight, resembling in this respect *O. adustus longiceps* Lawrence from Orange-mund. The peculiar claw character at least must I think be attributed to an existence on sand.

Other recently recorded localities for the species are: Rooibank on the Kuiseb river; 9 miles N. of the Ugab river; an undefined locality E. of Luderitz.

## Order *Amblypygi*

### Subfamily PHRYNINAE

#### Genus **HEMIPHRYNUS** Pocock

*Hemiphrynus* Pocock, 1902, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*  
(7) LX, p. 161.

#### **HEMIPHRYNUS MACHADOI** Fage

*H. machadoi* Fage, 1951, *Publ. Cult. Compan. Diam.*  
Angola, Sep. N. 13, p. 13, fig. 5.

Figs. 6 (*d, e*) and 8 (*b*)

One almost mature ♂, Otjinunga, N.W. Kaokoveld, South West Africa, collected by W. D. Haacke, 9-V-1966. Specimen in the collection of the Transvaal Museum.

This species is recorded for the first time from Southern Africa.

*Colour.* — Carapace dark brown, pedipalps except tarsus blackish brown, pedipalp tarsus and chelicerae reddish, abdomen above brown with olive green tinge, legs similar, I with reddish tinge.

*Carapace* with small granules evenly distributed over whole surface except interocular areas, much fewer, smaller and more widely separated than those of pedipalp; anterior margin quite smooth, granules only present at antero-lateral angles and in a row along the lateral margins, disappearing behind the level of the lateral eye tubercles, these granules distinct and pointed. Median tubercle separated by less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  its diameter, lateral ones by distinctly more than their diameter, from edge of the carapace.

*Pedipalps* covered by small round granules, not dense but very regularly spaced, similar to but larger than those of the carapace. Tibia distinctly exceeding length of carapace, a little shorter than width of carapace which is equal to tibia and  $\frac{1}{7}$  tarsus, its antero-superior edge with 9 spines, the fourth from proximal and fourth from distal ends longest, about equal to height of segment, the spine between them next longest, on each side of it a small spine; at distal apex 3 short spines, the middle largest. Inferior edge with 5 spines, the third from base longest, between the main spines a comb-like row of short pointed spines.

Femur with six small to moderate spines on its dorsal edge, the second and fourth moderately long but shorter than those of ventral row; ventral edge with 4 or 5 spines, only the first and third long, a little less than height of segment, the first longer than third, between these 13—15 much shorter triangular pointed spines.