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THE ATTIDAE OF BORNEO.

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We owe the opportunity of seeing the Attidae here described to the kindness of Mr. R. Shelford, formerly curator of the Museum of Sarawak, by whom most of them were collected. A few species from our own collection have been included. Where other localities are mentioned, the spiders were collected in the neighborhood of Sarawak.

We have followed the classification of Simon, based upon the dentition of the falces, which gives us the three groups, Pluridentati, Fissidentati and Unidentati.

PLURIDENTATI.

Myrmarachne Shelfordii sp. nov.

♂. Length 5 mm., exclusive of falces. Falx 2 mm. Legs 4132, all slender.

A yellowish-brown species with a wide, dark, transverse band on the abdomen.

The cephalic part is on a little higher plane than the thoracic, from which it is separated by a slight constriction. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies half of the cephalothorax, is one-fourth wider than long, and is wider behind than in front. The first row is slightly curved downward, with the eyes close together and all large, the middle not twice the lateral. The second row is about halfway between the others, and the third row is as wide as the cephalothorax. The falces are long and horizontal, flattened above and below, with a stout spine on the upper edge at the distal end, opposite the insertion of the

fang, which is nearly as long as the falx. Both margins have numerous teeth, those on the upper being longer. The sternum is long, pointed behind and truncated in front. The first coxae are separated by a little less than the width of the labium, which is very long, plainly longer than wide. The maxillae are long and narrow, and are excavated, the wider distal end being connected with the base by a neck. The legs are all slender, the third and fourth pairs unarmed. There are six pairs of long spines under the tibia of the first and three pairs of short ones under the tibia of the second, while both legs have two pairs under the metatarsus and are provided with lateral spines. The patella of the first leg has one small spine below. The first leg is longer than the second by the tarsus, metatarsus and half the tibia. The pedicle is not visible from above. At the end of the tarsus of the palpus are two small spines.

The cephalothorax and the front part of the abdomen are covered with light yellowish hairs. A wide, glistening, dark band crosses the abdomen, its front edge being a little in front of the middle, and behind this hairs of a lighter yellow than those in front extend to the spinnerets. All the legs are yellow. The falces are slightly rugose and have iridescent coppery reflections.

Two males, from Sarawak.

The sternum of this species is not so pointed as is usual in *Myrmarachne*.

***Myrmarachne borneensis* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 8.5 mm., not including falces. Falx 2 mm. Legs 1432, first longer than second by tibia, metatarsus and tarsus.

The integument is black, and in our specimen the only hairs remaining are some white ones which thinly cover the anterior sides of the cephalothorax and the clypeus. The horizontal falces are flattened above and rugose, narrowest at the proximal end, with a spine above at the inner distal end. The inferior margin has numerous small teeth, and the superior margin several larger ones. The first legs have the coxa and tarsus light-colored, the trochanter medium brown, and the other

joints dark brown. The second legs are light excepting the dark coxae and dark streaks on the other joints. The third have the coxa, trochanter and femur dark and are otherwise light-colored, and the fourth have the coxa, trochanter and tarsus light and the other joints dark. There are no lateral spines. The first leg has eight pairs of long spines under the tibia and two pairs under the metatarsus. The second tibia has three pairs and one unpaired spine on the anterior border at the distal end. Those on the posterior border are much longer and stouter than those on the anterior. The metatarsus of the second leg has two pairs of long spines.

The palpus has, on the outer upper corner of the tibia, a pointed apophysis, and below this, on the side of the same joint, some very stout hairs, which are nearly thick enough to be called spines. The tibia and patella are nearly equal in length and taken together do not equal the tarsus, which has a coiled tube.

One male, from Sarawak.

***Linus crassipalpis* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 5 mm. Legs 4123, all the tibiae fringed below.

The cephalothorax is short and very high, and is steeply inclined in both directions from the dorsal eyes, the posterior slope being convex. The sides are not far from parallel, there being a slight widening behind the dorsal eyes. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies about one-half of the cephalothorax and is plainly wider in front than behind. The front row is plainly curved downward, the eyes being close together. The middle ones are large and bulging, and are twice the size of the lateral. The second row is nearer the third than the first, with the eyes rather large. The third row is about as wide as the cephalothorax at that place. The labium is plainly wider than long.

Our specimen is rubbed. The cephalothorax has white hairs in a wide band on each side, and in a central band on the thoracic part. On each side of this band, on the cephalic plate, and surrounding all the eyes, are yellow hairs. The abdomen shows no distinct pattern, but has white hairs in front,

yellow farther back, and dark-brown at the end. The clypeus is half as wide as the front middle eyes and is covered with short yellowish hairs. The falces are vertical, short and weak. They are dark in color with short yellowish hairs. The palpus is reddish with thick yellow hairs. The tarsus is much enlarged. The legs are long and dark-colored, except the metatarsi and tarsi, which are pale. They are nearly equal in thickness, and have black fringes on the tibiae. These fringes are easily rubbed off in handling.

This species might be *L. subvexus* except for the curve of the first row of eyes. Thorell emphatically states that in his species this row is not curved downward, but is straight.

One male from Sarawak.

***Cyrra armillata* sp. nov.**

This species has red hairs around the eyes, projecting reddish falces and pale palpi.

♀. Length 4.8 mm. Legs 3124, first pair a little the stoutest.

The cephalothorax is high and slopes in both directions from the dorsal eyes, the thoracic part falling more steeply after the first third. The sides are widest at the dorsal eyes, being nearly parallel in front but contracted behind. The cephalic part is as long as the thoracic. The front eyes are large, the lateral more than half the middle, and close together, the row being curved downward. The second row is about halfway between the others, and the third is but little narrower than the cephalothorax. The sternum is truncated in front. The anterior coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is a little longer than wide. The falces project and are rather stout and long, with six teeth on the lower margin and two on the upper. The first and second legs, besides lateral spines, have 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus.

Our specimen is imperfect. The cephalothorax is reddish-brown, darker on the sides than above. The eye-region is bordered by rufous and white hairs which surround all the eyes, extending between those of the third row. Back of this, on the upper slope of the thorax, is a thick patch of yellowish-

white hairs. The cephalic plate and the lower sides are rubbed bare. The clypeus is narrow, edged with white hairs. The falces are reddish. The abdomen has a dark central band extending from the front end to the middle, where it meets the first of two curved transverse dark bands which cross the dorsum, one at this point and one farther back. The intervening spaces seem to have been covered with white hairs. The palpi are pale and the legs pale barred with reddish-brown, the first pair being the darkest and a little the stoutest, with the tibia but little longer than the metatarsus.

A single female.

FISSIDENTATI.

Canama rutila sp. nov.

♀. Length 7.5 mm. Legs $\overline{3412}$, not hairy, first and second pairs scarcely stouter than the others.

The cephalothorax is high and falls steeply in both directions from the dorsal eyes, the thoracic slope being slightly rounded in front and more abrupt than the cephalic. It is widest in the cephalic part, the thoracic narrowing from the dorsal eyes to the end. The sides are nearly vertical. The quadrangle of the eyes is one-third wider than long, is wider behind than in front, and occupies nearly half of the cephalothorax. The front eyes are somewhat separated and form a straight row, the lateral being more than half as large as the middle. The second row is halfway between the others, the eyes being separated from those of the third row by a depression. The dorsal eyes are on the edge of the cephalothorax. The falces are stout and vertical, the upper margin bearing two teeth and the lower a bifid ridge, the two points being equally long. The sternum is oval, slightly truncated. The front coxae are separated by fully the width of the labium, which is a little longer than wide. The spines of the anterior legs are 3-3 on the tibia and 2-2 on the metatarsus, besides laterals. The posterior legs have many strong spines, with two circles on the metatarsus of the third and three on the metatarsus of the fourth.

The general color is light, but the eyes are on black spots. The body has a covering of white hairs, streaked and banded with red hairs. The falces and clypeus are yellow. The palpi are long and pale with some black and white hairs on the tarsus. The legs are light-colored with black spines. They have some short red hairs on the patellae and some black hairs on the metatarsi and tarsi. The under parts are pale, the maxillae and labium being tipped with black hairs.

One female, from Sarawak.

***Microhasarius animosus* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 4.2 mm. Legs 1342, first pair slightly enlarged and fringed.

♀. Length 5 mm. Legs $\overline{1342}$, first and second pairs a little the stoutest.

We put this species into *Microhasarius* although it does not entirely agree with *M. pauperculus* E. S., the only other representative of the genus.

The cephalothorax is higher and shorter in the male than in the female. The cephalic part is inclined, and the thoracic drops steeply from the dorsal eyes to the posterior border. The sides are slightly wider behind than in front. The front eyes are close together, this row being slightly curved in the male and straight in the female, with the lateral more than half as large as the middle eyes. The second row is halfway between the others, and the third row is a little narrower than the cephalothorax. The quadrangle is a little wider in front than behind. The falces are vertical, with two teeth on the upper; and a compound bifid tooth on the lower margin. The sternum is cordate, nearly as wide as long, and widely truncated in front. The front coxae are separated by more than the width of the labium, which is wider than long. In the male there is a short, stiff fringe of dark hairs under the femur and tibia of the first leg. The first and second legs have three pairs of spines under the tibiae, besides laterals, and two pairs of very long spines under the metatarsi, with no laterals. The metatarsi of the third and fourth pairs have each two circles.

In the male, the ground color of the cephalothorax is reddish-brown. Our example is somewhat rubbed, but there seems to have been a covering of bright red hairs. A transverse snow-white band crosses the cephalic part just in front of the dorsal eyes, and far back on each side of the thoracic part is a large oval spot of pale golden hairs, ringed with black. Under alcohol, the abdomen is pale, mottled with dark streaks, but when dry it shows pale golden hairs covering the front end, with a black band low down on the anterior border; a middle region with some bright red hairs, which, perhaps, completely covered it in a fresh state, and a somewhat triangular golden region behind, outlined in black. The first leg has the patella brown and the tarsus pale, but is otherwise dark. There is a black fringe under the femur and a slighter one under the tibia. The other legs are pale with dark rings. The palpus is pale except the tarsus, which is brown, and has long white hairs on the femur.

The female is much like the male, although the abdomen seems to have been covered with a mixture of red and white hairs. The legs are brown with pale tarsi, the first having a slight fringe under the tibia. The palpus is all brown, the tarsus having some dark hairs and one long spine on the outside, behind the middle.

One male and two females, from Sarawak.

***Mantius difficilis* sp. nov.**

♀. Length 5.5 mm. Legs $\overline{3412}$, scarcely differing in thickness.

The cephalothorax is moderately high and is very slightly inclined in both directions from the dorsal eyes, the thoracic part falling more steeply in the second half. The sides are parallel and nearly vertical in front, but grow narrow from the dorsal eyes backward. The quadrangle of the eyes is wider behind than in front, is nearly twice as wide as long, and occupies two-fifths of the cephalothorax. The front eyes are all separated and form a row which is curved downward, the middle being less than twice as large as the lateral. The second row is about halfway between the others, and the third row is

as wide as the cephalothorax. The falces are not quite vertical. They are weak and rather long, with two teeth on the upper, and a bidentate ridge on the lower margin. The sternum is oval, not truncated. The coxae are separated by less than the width of the labium which is longer than wide. The spines of the anterior legs are 3-3 on the tibia and 2-2, very long, on the metatarsus, besides laterals. The patellae are all spined on both sides. The posterior legs have numerous small spines and three circles on the metatarsi. The spinnerets are not visible from above, being short, with their insertion on the under surface.

Our example is rubbed nearly bare. The eyes are on black spots. The cephalic part shows a few white hairs on a dark background. The thoracic part is brown, and seems to have had wide white bands on the sides. The abdomen is of a dull gray color with a few white hairs. The legs and falces are pale yellowish-brown.

One female.

***Mantius armipotens* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 6.5 mm. to 10 mm. Legs 1342, first stoutest and fringed.

The cephalothorax is high, with the cephalic part very slightly inclined and the thoracic falling steeply in a rounded slope. It is nearly vertical and parallel in front, but grows narrower toward the end of the thoracic part. The eyes are on tubercles with depressions between. The quadrangle is a little wider behind than in front, is one-third wider than long and occupies nearly half of the cephalothorax. The front eyes are large and sub-touching and form a row which is curved downward. The middle are less than twice as large as the lateral. The second row is halfway between the others. The third row is as wide as the cephalothorax. The falces are stout, vertical, and convex in front. The upper margin has two teeth, one larger than the other, and the ridge on the lower margin is bidentate. The sternum is oval, very slightly truncated. The front coxae are separated by the width of the labium which is longer than wide. The tibia and metatarsus

of the first leg are fringed. With the exception of the tarsi, all the joints of all the legs are spined. In the first and second the tibiae have 3-3 and the metatarsi 2-2 besides laterals. In the third and fourth the metatarsi have two circles.

The cephalothorax is of a dark reddish-brown color, while the abdomen is much lighter, and yellowish. The cephalic part is covered with golden hairs, the color deepening to red around the eyes. The sides have wide white bands which pass around the lower thoracic part. The abdomen, judging from the marks that are left on our specimens, is covered to the ends of the spinnerets with a mixture of white and reddish-golden hairs, and has two impressed white dots. The falces are dark brown with some long white hairs. The clypeus is very low. The palpus is reddish-brown with two longitudinal white lines running as far as the tarsus. The first leg is brown, the patella being light-colored, while the tibia and metatarsus are darkened and have a heavy, stiff, black fringe. There are some short red and white hairs on the upper surface, and the under side of the femur has a dark streak. The other legs are light brown. The mouth parts are dark brown tipped with white. The sternum is yellow with a few white hairs, while the coxae are much darker and are marked by a sooty black streak which extends, in some cases, on to the trochanters and femora.

Three males, from Sarawak.

***Maileus* gen. nov.**

The cephalothorax slants steeply in both directions from the dorsal eyes, the thoracic part falling still more abruptly after the first half. It rounds out widely at the posterior part, the sides being vertical and parallel in front. The quadrangle occupies two-fifths of the cephalothorax, is a little wider in front than behind, and is nearly one-fourth wider than long.

The front eyes are close together in a straight row, the lateral being more than half as large as the middle. These eyes bulge out on the sides so that the first row is wider than the cephalothorax at that place. The second row is halfway between the others, and the third is as wide as the cephalothorax.

There are neither tubercles nor depressions. The falces project forward, but are not horizontal. They are rather short, and are convex above, with small fangs. There are two teeth on the upper and one bifid tooth on the lower margin. The sternum is nearly as wide as long, cordate, and widely truncated in front. The front coxae are separated by fully the width of the labium, which is about as wide as long.

In *fuscus*, the type species, of which we have only the female, the relative length of the legs is 4312. The first and second legs have three pairs of spines under the tibia and two under the metatarsus, besides lateral spines. The third and fourth legs have many strong spines, there being two circles on the metatarsus of the third and three on the metatarsus of the fourth.

The width of the sternum and labium brings this genus close to *Microhasarius* E. S., but it differs in the spinal armature and in the shape of the cephalothorax.

***Maileus fuscus* sp. nov.**

♀. Length 5.5 mm. Legs 4312, first pair a little the stoutest.

The ground color of the cephalothorax is dark on the sides and brown in the middle. The sides are covered with yellowish-red hairs and have a white line around the lower margin. A central longitudinal white band extends from the middle of the cephalic to the middle of the thoracic part. Around the eyes the hairs are bright red. The clypeus is low with a few white hairs. The abdomen has a central longitudinal scalloped white band, in the middle of which is a dark line, ending, behind, in two chevrons. The upper sides are mottled brown, and the lower sides are white, spotted with brown and black. The palpi are pale, and the legs pale with dark rings. The falces are yellowish.

One female, from Sarawak.

***Ptocasius gratiosus* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 8.2 mm. Legs $\overline{1342}$, first and second pairs stoutest. The cephalothorax is high with a very rounded upper sur-

face, inclined in both directions from the dorsal eyes. The sides form a gently curved line from front to back, and are scarcely wider below than above, excepting at the dorsal eyes, where they are widely swollen. The quadrangle of the eyes is a little wider behind than in front, is one-third wider than long, and occupies nearly half of the cephalothorax. The front eyes are close together in a straight row, the middle nearly twice as large as the lateral. The eyes of the second row are a little nearer the first than the third row, and are separated from the latter by deep depressions. The dorsal eyes are placed on tubercles, and form a row nearly as wide as the cephalothorax. The falces are heavy, with short, strong fangs. They are not quite vertical, being visible from above. The upper margin has two teeth, and the lower a ridge which is unequally bifid. The sternum is oval and truncated. The front coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is a little longer than wide. The spines of the anterior legs are 3-3 on the tibia and 2-2 on the metatarsus, besides laterals. The posterior legs have many strong spines, the metatarsus of the third having two circles and that of the fourth three circles.

This is a dark species, and our example is rubbed nearly bare. The cephalic plate is dark-colored and glistening, the thoracic part is brown, and there seem to have been wide white bands on the sides. The abdomen, which is rather slender and tapering, shows alternate transverse bands of lighter and darker brown which seem to have been covered with white and yellow hairs. The first and second legs are dark, with femora and tibiae almost black, polished, and slightly iridescent. The posterior legs are brown with the femora darkened. The palpi, which are very slender at their insertion, are brown with some white hairs on the tarsus. The falces are dark and iridescent, with bluish reflections, and have some short white hairs scattered over the front faces.

We have one male, from Singapore, in the Workman collection.

***Rooseveltia* gen. nov.**

The cephalothorax in high, very long and wedge-shaped, the cephalic part being narrow and not inclined while the thoracic widens out and falls in a gradual slope. The quadrangle of the eyes is a little wider behind than in front, is one-fourth wider than long and occupies two-fifths of the cephalothorax. There are no tubercles nor depressions. The front eyes are slightly separated and form a curved row, the middle being nearly twice as large as the lateral. The second row is halfway between the others, and the third is nearly as wide as the cephalothorax. The falces project but are not horizontal. The upper margin is rounded out so as slightly to overhang the lower, and has one short, round tooth and a second very tiny one between this and the fang. The ridge on the lower margin is not bifid, having only a point at one corner. The sternum is oval, truncated in front. The first coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is longer than wide. The first and second legs have three pairs of spines under the tibia and two pairs under the metatarsus but lack lateral spines, while the posterior legs have three circles on the metatarsi. In *R. mutilla*, the type species, the relative length of the legs is 4132, the fourth pair being much the longest. The metatarsi are much longer than the tarsi, especially in the third and fourth pairs.

This genus seems to belong near *Hasarius*.

***Rooseveltia mutilla* sp. nov.**

♀. Length 10 mm. Legs 4132, femur of the first thickened, otherwise slender.

This species looks like some hymenopterous insect and is said by Mr. Shelford to mimic a *Mutilla*.

Our example is somewhat damaged. The ground color of the cephalothorax is dark, the upper surface being covered with yellowish-red hairs which run down to form bands on the sides and thoracic part. The clypeus is edged with white and has a coppery red spot under each of the middle eyes. The

abdomen is marked by transverse bands of black and yellow, the yellow parts seeming to have been covered by red hairs. The palpi are covered with beautiful white scales which have iridescent pink reflections, and have, under the tarsus, a bunch of dark hairs. The falces are dark and iridescent, the upper surface being covered with short black bristles. The legs are dark and are marked with double longitudinal lines of white scales, most distinct on the femora of the third and fourth pairs. On the first and second legs these lines widen toward the end and cover the tarsi.

One female, from Kuching.

***Goajara* gen. nov.**

The cephalothorax is rather high and very wide, much wider than the quadrangle of the eyes. The sides are nowhere parallel, their widest point being in the middle of the thoracic part. The cephalic part is slightly convex, but not inclined, and the upper surface of the thoracic is nearly on a level with it for two-thirds of its length, there being a very gradual fall from the dorsal eyes. The quadrangle is a little wider in front than behind, is one-fourth wider than long, and occupies less than two-fifths of the cephalothorax. The front middle eyes are subtouching and are twice as large as the laterals, which are well separated from them. The four form a straight row. The second row is a little nearer the first than the third, and the third is much narrower than the cephalothorax. The falces project and are stout and convex. The upper margin bears two teeth, one much larger than the other, and the lower has a truncated ridge, without any teeth, like that of the falx of *Euryattus Bleekeri* Dol. The sternum is rounded, nearly as wide as long, truncated in front and having a blunt point behind. The coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is plainly longer than wide. The maxillae are narrow at the base and very wide at the extremity. The first leg has the patella and tibia long and stout, and the metatarsus long and slender. The tibia has three very small spines on the posterior margin, and four stout ones on the anterior. The metatarsus

has a small spine near the base, on the posterior border, and a very tiny one near the distal end. The tibia of the second has three on the anterior and two on the posterior margin, and the metatarsus has two pairs, without laterals. The posterior legs have a few weak spines.

This genus is much like *Thianitara* E. S., one of the group of Unidentati, in the spinal armature. It seems to be most nearly related to *Servaea*.

***Gojara crassipes* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 8.2 mm. Legs $\overline{1342}$, first pair darkest and stoutest, without long hairs but with heavy spines on the tibia.

Under alcohol the general color is reddish-brown. The cephalothorax has a central longitudinal white band from front to back, and wide white bands on the sides, while the slender, tapering abdomen has, on each side of the middle, white bands running from base to apex and approaching each other behind. Outside of these are two bands somewhat darker than the brown in the middle of the dorsum, and still lower down the sides are covered with white hairs. When dry, the spaces between the white bands on the cephalothorax show red hairs which grow thick around the eyes. The white bands on the sides, which are marked, just above the margin, by a jet black line, pass forward as far as the outer edges of the front middle eyes, and there end abruptly, leaving the wide clypeus bare. This appearance is, perhaps, due to the rubbing of the hairs in our specimen. In the abdomen the middle brown region seems to have been covered with yellow hairs. The first leg is deep reddish-brown, the metatarsus and tarsus being a little lighter-colored than the other joints. The femur has black streaks in front and behind, and seems to have been covered with short white hairs. On the front face of the metatarsus, near the base, is a round black spot. The other legs are light brown, all the tarsi being short. The palpus is pale yellow excepting the tarsus, which is brown. The falces are red-brown. The brown venter is marked by four lines of white spots, like chains

of beads. The sternum, coxae and maxillae are light yellow, but the labium is brown.

One male, from Sarawak.

***Vailima* gen. nov.**

The cephalothorax rises to a ridge at the dorsal eyes, the cephalic part being strongly inclined, and the thoracic falling abruptly. In the cephalic part the sides are almost vertical, rounding out a little beyond the eyes of the second row, but the third row is wider than the cephalothorax, projecting beyond it, as the sides slope inward. The thoracic part is narrower than the cephalic. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies more than half of the cephalothorax, is nearly twice as wide behind as it is long, and is wider behind than in front. The front eyes are moderately large, in a row that is curved downward, all separated, the middle nearly twice as large as the lateral. The second row is a very little nearer the first than the third. The dorsal eyes are on tubercles. The sternum is very narrow and is three times as long as wide. The front coxae are separated by less than the width of the labium, which is a little longer than wide. The falces are rather short and are moderately stout. They have a compound tooth on the lower, and two teeth on the upper margin.

In the type species, *V. masinei*, the first and second legs have, besides lateral spines, three pairs under the tibia and two pairs under the metatarsus. The posterior legs have many strong spines.

This genus belongs to the Harmochireae, and resembles *Harmochirus*, which, however, has the front row of eyes curved upward, the quadrangle only one-fifth wider than long, and much enlarged first legs. It is also near *Simaethula*, but differs in having the lip but little longer than wide, the maxillae normal, and the posterior legs strongly spined.

***Vailima masinei* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 5.5 mm. Legs 1342, first and second pairs a little the stoutest.

The cephalothorax is dark reddish-brown, with the cephalic

plate lighter than the rest. The lower margin is black, and above this is a wide bright band of snow-white hairs, around the sides and back and across the clypeus. Higher up is a band of red hairs which borders the cephalic plate, surrounds all the eyes, and forms a crescent just behind the dorsal eyes. The few hairs that are left on the cephalic plate, in our specimen, are white. The falces are reddish-brown with long white hairs. The palpus is pale except the tarsus, which is tinged with red. The abdomen is broken and rubbed. There is a tuft of white hairs in front, and it seems to have been white in the middle and at the end, with yellowish sides. The first and second legs are reddish-brown with black hairs on the femur and tibia and white hairs on the patella. The first has a very light short fringe of black hairs under the patella, tibia and metatarsus. The other legs are lighter-colored and have a band of black and a band of white hairs on the femur.

A single male.

UNIDENTATI.

Afiola gen. nov.

This genus is near *Pseudamycus*, but the slope in both directions from the dorsal eyes is not so steep as in that genus. The cephalothorax is wider behind than in front and a little wider below than above. The quadrangle of the eyes is one-fourth wider than long, occupies a little less than one-half of the cephalothorax, and is slightly wider behind than in front. The first row is straight, the lateral being separated from the middle eyes and two-thirds as large. The second row is halfway between the others. The dorsal eyes are large, and are placed on tubercles, so that a depression separates them from the eyes of the second row. The third row is a little narrower than the cephalothorax. The front coxae are separated by only the width of the labium, which is a little longer than wide. The maxillae have a sharp point at the outer side. The sternum is rather narrow and is truncated in front. The falces are vertical, wide and short, with one stout tooth on the lower margin, and two, close together, on the upper. The tarsus of

the palpus is about as long as the patella and tibia together. The first and second legs have the tibiae armed with 3-3 spines and laterals, and the metatarsi with 2-2 and laterals. The third and fourth legs have many long spines.

The type of this genus is *A. benjarei*.

Pseudamycus has no lateral spines on the metatarsi, has the quadrangle of the eyes wider in front, and the lateral eyes of the first row less than two-thirds as large as the middle eyes.

***Afiola benjarei* sp. nov.**

This is a large spider with a dark cephalothorax. The first leg is deep reddish-brown with a black fringe under the patella, tibia and metatarsus.

♂. Length 9 mm. Legs 1324, first pair much stouter than the others.

The cephalothorax is dark reddish-brown. There is a wide central snow-white band from the first row of eyes to the posterior end, and on each side of this are bands of red hairs. The sides, in our specimen, are rubbed, but seem to have had bands of red and white hairs. The hairs under the eyes of the first row are white. The falces are dark red with short white hairs on the front faces. The palpi are reddish with black and white hairs. The abdomen, under alcohol, is light yellow with a thin growth of black hairs over it. When dry it seems to have had a band of white hairs down the middle, with red hairs on each side and white hairs lower down. The venter is light-colored, with two longitudinal rows of yellow spots. The legs are tinged with red, the tarsi being lighter than the other joints, and the third and fourth pairs paler than the first and second. The front face of the femur of the first is smooth and black. From below, all the coxae, trochanters and femora are lighter-colored than the other joints, and the coxae and trochanters of the first and second, and the femora of the four pairs (especially of the second and third), have dark longitudinal bands on the anterior and posterior borders. From above, these longitudinal streaks are visible on the second,

third and fourth pairs. The first leg, and the second, in a much slighter degree, have black fringes under the patella, tibia and metatarsus. The tarsus of the first is pale, except a reddish spot at the end.

This species is distinguished from *Palpelius arboreus*, which it resembles, by having the metatarsus of the first leg dark, with a black fringe throughout its length. In *arboreus* this joint is pale, and has no fringe.

One male.

***Bathippus Shelfordii* sp. nov.**

This is a slender, long-legged species, with a metallic band on the abdomen. The first leg has a ridge of hairs above the femur, and a fringe below the patella.

♂. Length 8 mm. Legs $\overline{3142}$, the third longer than the second and fourth by the tarsus and metatarsus. The metatarsus of the third is very long.

The cephalothorax is high, the cephalic part being nearly level, while the thoracic falls in a rounded slope from the third row of eyes. The sides are widely rounded out in the thoracic part. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies one-half of the cephalothorax, is less than one-fifth wider than long, and is wider in front than behind. The first row is curved up, the eyes being large and subtouching, the lateral further back than the middle and more than half as large. The second row is halfway between the others. The dorsal eyes are on black tubercles and form a row narrower than the cephalothorax. The clypeus is only a line. The falces are long, oblique and divergent, the fang being nearly as long as the falx. There is a short apophysis near the distal end and a small tooth at the proximal end above. The lower side has one tooth near the distal end. The sternum is oval and wide with a projection behind, and is slightly truncated in front. The front coxae are widely separated. The labium is but little longer than wide, and is only one-third as long as the maxillae. The patella of the first leg is as wide as long and is rounded above. The third leg is enlarged at the junction of the tibia and metatarsus.

The first leg, besides lateral spines, has 4-4 under the tibia and 3-3 under the metatarsus; the second, besides laterals, has 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus.

Our specimen is rubbed. The cephalothorax is reddish-brown with a wide pale streak, probably once covered with white hairs, over the middle of the thoracic part, and small black tubercles in the eye-region. There are patches of white hairs under the eyes on the sides as well as under the lateral eyes on the face, and a few white hairs appear on the middle of the cephalic part and over the first row of eyes. The abdomen had, evidently, a brilliant metallic band down the middle and seems to have been white on the sides. The falces are reddish-brown with darkened edges. The legs are reddish-brown with the proximal part of the femoral joints pale. The first and second have also a pale region at the proximal end of the tibia. The femur in the first has a ridge of black hairs above, which extends, though diminished in length, over the patella. The patella, in both first and second legs, is enlarged and flattened, with the front face slightly metallic, and a tuft of long black hairs below. The palpus is long, and has the tibia longer than the tarsus, with a straight apophysis at the distal end. It is pale except the tarsus, which is tinged with red. The venter is dark. The coxae and sternum are pale, and the long maxillae are brown with a fringe of black hairs on their inner edges.

This species is most easily distinguished from *B. manicatus* E. S. by the apophyses on the falces.

One male.

***Bathippus sedatus* sp. nov.**

The male is dark, the legs brightly tinged with red, the front face of the femur of the first black. The female has two dark streaks on the thorax.

Length, ♂ 6.3 mm., ♀ 6.7 mm. Legs, ♂ $\overline{3124}$, first and third nearly equal; third longer than fourth by nearly the tarsus and metatarsus; ♀ $\overline{3142}$.

The shape of the cephalothorax is like that of *B. Shelfordii*. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies more than half of the

cephalothorax, is one-fifth wider than long, and is very slightly wider in front than behind. The front eyes are large and form a plainly curved row. They are close together in the male, separated in the female. The middle are less than twice as large as the lateral. The second row is halfway between the others. The third row is narrower than the cephalothorax. The clypeus is narrow. The male falces are long, horizontal and divergent, with long, curved fangs. On the upper side is a long, pointed apophysis at the proximal end, and a short, stout one at the distal end. The under side has a small tooth near the middle and a very long, wide, blunt ridge, much longer than it is high, at the distal end. In the female the falces are vertical, with one conical tooth in the middle of the lower margin, and two, nearer the base, on the upper side. The sternum is slightly truncated in front. The coxae of the first pair are widely separated. The labium is wider than long and is one-third as long as the maxillae.

The spines are very long. Both first and second legs, besides laterals, have 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus.

There is a slight enlargement in the third leg, at the junction of the tibia and metatarsus, but the patella of the first, unlike that of *B. Shelfordii*, is normal.

B. manicatus E. S. from Borneo has one conical tooth at the base of the upper margin of the falx, while the lower side has one at the distal end, and also a long, pointed apophysis about three times its own width from the insertion of the fang. The third leg has the junction of the tibia and metatarsus enlarged, and the patella of the first is plainly longer than wide. The first and second legs, besides lateral spines, have 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus.

Our specimens are rubbed. The male has the cephalothorax reddish-yellow with a wide white band over the middle of the thorax and a large white spot over the first row of eyes. The eyes of the second and third rows are on black tubercles. The hairs around the eyes are red. The sides are bare. The abdomen is brightly iridescent on the back and is marked on the

sides by transverse bands of black and yellow, the yellow bands being formed by hairs. The falces are red, deepening to black at the edges. The palpi are white with reddish tarsi. The first leg has the femur and patella almost entirely black, the other joints being dark except a clear red region at the proximal end of the tibia. The other legs are red, excepting a pale region at the proximal end of the femora and a black band on the front face of the femur of the second. The mouth parts are dark brown, and the maxillae have black hairs along the inner edges.

In the female the cephalothorax is reddish-yellow with small black tubercles at the sides of the eye-region and two dark bands extending from the dorsal eyes to the posterior margin. Low down on each side, on the thoracic part, are two dark points, extending a little way up from the margin. These points, and the dark bands on the upper thoracic part, were probably covered with black hairs. The hairs around the border of the cephalic plate are bright red, but the sides of the cephalic part are rubbed bare. The lower half of the ring around the front eyes is white, while the upper part is red. The abdomen has a bright iridescent band down the middle. The sides seem to have been covered with alternate transverse bands of black and yellow hairs. The spinnerets are black. The legs are yellow, slightly tinged with red. The palpus is pale with some thick, light brown hairs on the tarsus.

One male and one female, from Mt. Pennissata.

***Bathippus serenus* sp. nov.**

This is a yellow species with four pairs of black spots on the abdomen.

♀ . Length 6.7 mm. Legs 3142, nearly equal in stoutness.

The cephalothorax and eyes are like those of *B. Shelfordii*. The clypeus is one-third as wide as the middle eyes of the first row. The falces project a little and are long and very stout. The sternum is broadly truncated in front and has a narrow projection behind. The front coxae are widely separated. The labium is broader than long. The spines are

long and slender, the first and second legs having, besides lateral spines, 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus.

The cephalothorax is yellow with black tubercles at the sides of the eye-region. The hairs on the cephalic plate and around the eyes of the second and third rows are yellow with an intermingling of red, and those around the front eyes and on the clypeus are white. The abdomen is light yellow with an iridescent band down the middle, on the edges of which, in front, are dark streaks, and, further back, four pairs of black spots. The sides are covered with glistening yellow hairs, with a little red near the dark spots. The spinnerets are jet black. The clypeus, falces, palpi and legs are yellow, the legs tinged with red. The mouth parts are yellow, the maxillae with black hairs on the inner edges.

One female.

***Eugasmia olivacea* sp. nov.**

This is a dark olive-green species, beautifully marked with white, and having bushy white hairs on the falces.

♂. Length 5 mm. Legs 1342, first pair much the longest.

The cephalothorax is rather long and moderately high, convex above, inclined forward from the second row of eyes and falling very slightly behind the dorsal eyes through two-thirds of the thoracic part, after which the descent is steep. It is widest in the middle, rounding gently in front and behind. The quadrangle of the eyes is a little wider in front than behind, occupies one-half of the cephalothorax and is one-fourth wider than long. The front eyes form a very slightly curved row, the lateral being half as large as the middle and a little separated from them. The second row is nearer the first than the third, and the third is narrower than the cephalothorax. There are no tubercles nor depressions. The sternum is rounded, truncated in front, and is nearly as wide as long. The coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is longer than wide. The falces are stout and projecting, with long white hairs. The lower margin has one stout tooth, the upper two, one larger than the other. The spinal armature

is 3-3, with laterals, for the tibiae and 2-2, with laterals, for the metatarsi of the first and second legs. The third and fourth legs have many strong spines. There is a very slight fringe of light hairs on the femoral joints, most pronounced on those of the first pair.

The cephalothorax and abdomen have a covering of olive-green hairs marked with a pattern in brilliant white. On the lower sides of the cephalothorax are white bands which do not meet behind, but which end in oblique bars projecting upward. The space between the eyes of the second and third row is occupied by a white band which passes outward and backward around the dorsal eyes, narrowing as it goes. Another short white band begins a little within the end of this one, and extends a short distance backward on the thoracic slope. Between and a little back of the eyes of the third row is a central white spot. The front faces of the falces are thickly covered with long, bushy, projecting white hairs, and there are shorter white hairs on the clypeus. The green abdomen has a black band low down on the front end, and back of this a wide, brilliant white band extending on the sides to the middle. Back of this, on the sides, are oblique white bars. On the front part of the dorsum are two abbreviated longitudinal white bands, and back of the middle is a transverse white band, broken in the middle. Around the posterior end is a white ring. The legs are dark with conspicuous oblique white bands. The palpus is dark brown with black hairs.

Eugasmia coronata E. S. (*Ergane coronata* E. S. and *Plexippus sannio* V. Hass.) has a prominent shoulder on the falx which distinguishes it from other species. *E. sannio* Th. (*Plexippus sannio* Th. and *Hasarius sannio* Th.), *Eugasmia (Eris) barbata* Karsch. and *E. olivacea* resemble each other, but differ in their palpi and to some extent in their marking, *sannio* and *olivacea* having on each side of the cephalothorax two white bands, the lower ones occupying one-third of the height, the upper ones narrower, not meeting behind, while in *barbata* the bands are of nearly equal width, the upper ones meeting. *Barbata* is also distinct by the shape of the fang,

which is widened, with a shoulder on the outer side at the proximal end.

Of *olivacea* we have a single male, from Sarawak.

***Erasinus gracilis* sp. nov.**

In this species the cephalothorax is dark with white marks, the abdomen pale brown, and the legs light yellowish.

♂. Length 5.5 mm. Legs 3214, about equal in thickness.

The cephalic part is high and convex, not inclined. The thoracic falls steeply from the dorsal eyes. The sides are nearly vertical in front but widen a little in the thoracic part. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies more than half the cephalothorax, is only one-fifth wider than long and is plainly wider in front than behind. The first row is straight, with the lateral scarcely half as large as the middle eyes, and a little separated from them. The second row is halfway between the others, with a depression on the sides, behind. The third row is about as wide as the cephalothorax. The sternum is long, oval, truncated in front. The first coxae are separated by fully the width of the lip, which is wider than long. The falces are directed obliquely forward. The upper margin has two teeth, the larger one being near the insertion of the fang. In the first and second legs the spines are 3-3 on the tibia and 2-2 on the metatarsus, both joints having laterals. The metatarsus of the third has two circles and that of the fourth three circles. The tarsus of the palpus is elongated, exceeding the patella and tibia together, and has a long, black, whiplike apophysis which passes under the tibial apophysis. The bulb is cone-shaped with its base at the cup of the tarsus.

The cephalothorax is darker than the abdomen. There is not much left on our single specimen, but the cephalic part and the entire abdomen seem to have been covered with golden iridescent scales. There is a white band on each side in front, a white spot between the dorsal eyes, and a wide, somewhat crescent-shaped white band halfway down the thoracic slope. The falces are reddish-brown, and the legs pale yellow, lighter than the palpus.

One male, from Sarawak.

***Hyllus nebulosus* sp. nov.**

♀. Length 11 mm. Legs $\overline{3412}$, nearly equal in thickness.

The quadrangle of the eyes is equally wide in front and behind, is one-third wider than long, and occupies two-fifths of the cephalothorax. The first row is bent slightly downward, the middle being twice as large as the lateral eyes which are a little separated from them. The second row is in front of the middle, and the third is a very little narrower than the cephalothorax. The sternum is oval, not truncated. The front coxae are separated by about the width of the labium, which is longer than wide. The falces are long, strong and vertical.

The tibial spines on the first and second legs are 3-3 with small laterals, the metatarsal 2-2 without laterals, and there are small patellary spines. The third and fourth legs have numerous spines, those on the patellae being larger than in the first and second.

The general color effect is brown. The whole cephalothorax is covered with mixed red and yellow hairs, which produce a mottled appearance. There are indistinct yellowish bands on the middle of the thorax, and around and below the eyes. The clypeus has long white hairs, and there are yellowish hairs on the falces. The abdomens of our specimens are rubbed. The dorsum seems to have been covered with brown hairs, and has a central longitudinal angular band, whitish, edged behind with black. On the sides are three or four indistinct whitish spots, faintly outlined in black.

The femoral joints of the first and second legs are yellow excepting a dark ring at the distal end, while those of the third and fourth have dark rings at both ends and are yellow in the middle. The other parts of the legs are light and dark brown, with many short yellowish hairs. The palpus is light brown with black and white hairs.

Two females, from Bidi.

***Hyllus pulcherrimus* sp. nov.**

In this species the first legs are iridescent blue with white scales. The male has the abdomen metallic green, while in the female it is marked with red, green, black and white.

Length, ♂ 11 mm., ♀ 14.5 mm. Legs, ♂ 1432, first pair very much longer than the others, through the elongation of the femur, tibia and metatarsus; ♀ 1432.

In all of our specimens the cephalothorax is rubbed. The eye-region is iridescent blue. The sides have wide white bands, rot meeting behind, narrowing in front, and stopping in a line with the second row of eyes. One specimen has a central white band on the thoracic part and some white hairs on the eye-region. Another has some green scales near the dorsal eyes. In the male the abdomen is brilliant metallic green, with some whitish bands low on the sides. The legs are iridescent blue with patches of white scales, those on the upper surface arranged in a slender longitudinal line. The joints of the first are much elongated, and the tarsus is as stout as the metatarsus. There is a black and white fringe which begins with some thin hairs under the patella, grows heavier under the tibia, is thickest and longest under the metatarsus, and which extends, though much diminished, to the end of the tarsus. The palpi are bronze-colored, with longitudinal lines of white scales. The falces are stout, vertical and parallel. They are iridescent, with white hairs. In the female the abdomen has an elaborate pattern. Around the front end and passing on to the sides is a white band. Parallel with this, but higher up on each side, is a short white band edged with velvety black, which ends in a rounded knob, and further back, in a line with this, are two white spots. Just back of the white basal band is a curved band of glistening green scales which runs backward and ends in a point on each side, and down the middle of the back is a band of the same green scales which is edged with white bands or spots. The spaces around these markings are filled in with rich dark red hairs. The legs are like those of the male, excepting that the first pair is not elongated. The

first and second pairs have a circle of white hairs at the proximal end of the tarsus. The palpus has on each joint a patch of brilliant orange-red hairs. The falces are reddish-brown with white hairs.

H. giganteus, *H. pterygodes* and *H. naerii* all have the falces projecting and divergent in the males. *H. lacertosus* C. K. has them vertical.

***Margaromma spatiosa* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 5.5 mm. Legs $\overline{1243}$, first and second stoutest.

The cephalothorax is moderately high and is nearly flat above, from the first row of eyes through half of the thoracic part, and there falls steeply. The sides are parallel from the middle of the cephalic to the middle of the thoracic part, narrowing in front and behind. They widen out below. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies about half of the cephalothorax, is one-fifth wider than long, and is about equally wide in front and behind. The front eyes are moderately large, near together, and form a slightly curved row, the middle being less than twice as large as the lateral. The second row is a little nearer the first than the third, and the third row is plainly narrower than the cephalothorax. The sternum is oval and truncated in front. The coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is about as wide as long. The falces are strong and projecting, the upper margin having two small rounded teeth close together while the lower margin is unarmed. On the first leg the spines are 3-3, with laterals, on the tibia, 2-2, without laterals, on the metatarsus. The second leg has three uniserial spines and laterals on the tibia and 2-2 with small laterals on the metatarsus. The metatarsal spines on the first pair are exceedingly long, reaching almost the end of the tarsus. In all the legs the tibiae and patellae differ but little in length.

Our specimen is badly rubbed. It is a stout spider, with the cephalothorax larger and darker-colored than the abdomen. The eye-region is black with red hairs around the eyes. The anterior thoracic part has the integument reddish. There are white bands around the sides and behind, and under the lateral

eyes are white hairs growing with their tips toward the middle of the clypeus. The abdomen is of a medium brown color, much lighter than the cephalothorax, and shows a few white and red hairs. The falces are iridescent green and very rugose. The legs and palpi are light brown, the legs having the femoral joints darkened. The first leg is darker than the others, which show alternate light and dark bands. They all have a good many long and short white hairs.

While this species does not entirely agree with Simon's description of the genus *Margaromma*, it closely resembles Keyserling's type, *M. funesta*. We have one male, from Sarawak.

***Orsima formica* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 6.5 mm. Legs 1432. ♀. Length 7 mm. Legs 4132, femur of the first slightly thickened in both sexes.

The cephalothorax is rather high, with the cephalic plate nearly level. The thoracic part falls steeply in the female, but in the male rounds off in a longer, more gradual slope. It is a little wider in the thoracic than in the cephalic part and is slightly narrower above than below. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies nearly half of the cephalothorax, is one-third wider than long, and is a little wider behind than in front. The front eyes are close together in a straight row, the middle being twice as large as the lateral. The second row is halfway between the others. The dorsal eyes stand out prominently and form a row about as wide as the cephalothorax. The sternum is rounded behind, truncated in front. The first coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is a little longer than wide. The clypeus is narrow. The falces are vertical and rather long. The lower margin has one tooth, and the upper two, one large and one small. The legs are slender. The first and second, besides lateral spines, have 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus. The spines on the posterior legs are very weak. In the male the abdomen is strongly constricted behind the middle and is wider behind this point than in front of it. The spinnerets are long.

The coloring is very brilliant. In the male there is a wide

bright band of iridescent green extending from the front eyes to the posterior margin and occupying the entire upper surface. The sides of the thoracic part are black, but those of the cephalic are covered with iridescent pinkish scales, which extend across the clypeus. All around the lower margin of the cephalothorax is a narrow band of silvery white. The abdomen has a covering of silvery iridescent scales, with two transverse bands of deep coppery red, one in front of and one behind the constriction. From the front one, two curved bands of the same red color extend forward, partly enclosing a circular spot of the iridescent scales. The sternum and venter are also covered with iridescence. The falces are light yellowish. The palpi are dark, covered with shining scales, as is also the femur of the first leg. The tibia and metatarsus of the fourth are black in the middle with pale extremities. Otherwise the legs are pale yellow with black streaks in front and behind.

The coloring of the female is similar, excepting that a transverse band of white iridescent scales, coming up from below, crosses the abdomen behind the middle, taking the place of the constriction in the male. The femur of the first leg is not darkened, the palpi, as well as the legs, being pale yellow with black streaks in front and behind.

Three males from Kuching and one female from Sarawak.

Mr. Shelford says that this species mimics an ant. Its form is certainly ant-like, although its coloring is gorgeous and striking. Although it has but two, instead of three, pairs of metatarsal spines, it agrees very well with Simon's description of the genus *Orsima* which heretofore has had but one representative, *O. constricta* from Congo.

***Pseudamycus* E. S.**

The cephalothorax is high and slopes rather steeply in both directions from the dorsal eyes. The sides are sometimes nearly vertical and parallel, sometimes widened out below and behind. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies half or nearly half of the cephalothorax, is one-third wider than long in front and is plainly wider in front than behind. The front eyes are

all large, the middle being twice or nearly twice as large as the lateral. They form a straight row. The eyes of the second row vary in position. The dorsal eyes are large and are placed on tubercles. They form a row which is nearly as wide as the cephalothorax at that place. The sternum is oval, truncated in front. The coxae of the first pair of legs are separated by more than the width of the labium, which is longer than wide. The falces are nearly vertical and about as wide as the first row of eyes. The spines are long and strong, the first and second legs having three pairs besides lateral spines under the tibia and two pairs under the metatarsus. The posterior legs have many spines.

The type species, *P. albomaculatus* Van Hassett, has the relative length of the legs in the male 1324, the first being much the longest.

***Pseudamycus sylvestris* sp. nov.**

♀. Length 10 mm. Legs 3412, fourth pair not so stout as the others.

The thorax falls steeply from the high cephalic plate, the sides being almost vertical and parallel. The sternum is rather narrow for *Pseudamycus*. The first row of eyes is bent down. The falx has one tooth on the lower and one on the upper margin. On the first and second legs the tibia has, besides lateral spines, 3-3, while the metatarsus has 2-2 without laterals. On the third and fourth legs the spines are numerous and strong.

Our specimens are badly rubbed. The cephalothorax is yellow. The eyes are placed on large black tubercles and have yellowish-white hairs around them. On the clypeus are long white hairs. The integument of the abdomen is pale with a pattern formed of dark streaks. On the pale parts are some white hairs. The falces are smooth, of a reddish color with white hairs. The legs are pale, tinged with red, the tibia of the first being darkened at the distal end.

We have one female.

***Pseudamycus amabilis* sp. nov.**

This is a large and distinctly marked female. The legs are yellow, the cephalothorax reddish-yellow with red and yellow hairs on the eye-region. The abdomen has a wide light band down the middle. The anterior sides have dark streaks on a light ground, and the posterior sides are dark brown, each marked with a conspicuous white or yellow band.

♀. Length 9 mm. Legs 3124, first and second pairs a little the stoutest.

The cephalothorax slopes rather steeply in both directions from the dorsal eyes and is wider in the thoracic than in the cephalic part. The lateral eyes of the first row are more than half as large as the middle eyes and are a little separated from them. The eyes of the second row are about halfway between the lateral and the dorsal eyes and are separated from the latter by a deep depression. The falx has one tooth on the lower margin and opposite to this, on the upper margin, two teeth, close together.

The spines are long. The tibiae of the first and second legs have 3-3 with laterals, and the metatarsi have 2-2 without laterals. On the third and fourth legs they are numerous and strong.

In our specimens the sides of the cephalothorax are rubbed bare, but all the eyes are surrounded by yellow hairs, which also grow thickly on the cephalic square. A band of bright red hairs runs along the side of the cephalic plate from the lateral to the dorsal eye, and there is a red patch behind the dorsal eye. The hairs on the clypeus are white. The falces are reddish, the palpi pale and the legs yellow. The abdomen has a band of yellow hairs down the middle which has a brown streak in the middle, in front. The anterior sides are marked with lines of yellow and brown hairs. The posterior sides are covered with dark brown hairs marked with a pair of white or bright yellow bands, and, further back, a pair of yellow bars. The venter is light-colored, with a large dark patch in the middle, upon which are two longitudinal lines of white spots.

We have four females from Sarawak.

***Palpelius arboreus* sp. nov.**

This is a medium-sized dark species with a black fringe under the patella and tibia of the first leg.

♂. Length 6.8 mm. Legs 1342, first and second a little the stoutest.

The sides of the cephalothorax are nearly parallel, the widest point being just behind the dorsal eyes from which the thoracic part falls steeply. The front eyes form a straight row, the lateral being more than half as large as the middle eyes, and separated from them. The second row is nearer the third than the first. The third row is scarcely narrower than the cephalothorax.

The tibia of the palpus is about as long as the tarsus. The falx has one tooth on the lower margin. The upper margin has two, one longer than the other, not quite opposite the one below. The spines are long, the first and second legs having 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus, besides lateral spines on both joints. The third and fourth legs have strong and numerous spines, there being a circle of five on each metatarsus.

Our specimens are somewhat rubbed. The cephalothorax is dark, the cephalic plate being black, with patches of red hairs along the sides, white hairs on the middle, and rings of red hairs around the front eyes. There is a tuft of long white hairs on the middle of the clypeus. The abdomen, which, under alcohol, is pale with brown chevrons, when dry shows a covering of yellow hairs and a good many dark brown streaks which form indistinct transverse bands. Low down on each side, at the posterior end, is a large spot of red hairs. The falces are dark red. The palpus is reddish with a pale spot at the end of the tarsus. The legs are light brown and have the patella and tibia, in the first and second pairs, darkened and bearing a fringe of black hairs below. We have two males.

***Palpelius albofasciatus* sp. nov.**

A medium-sized species with a conspicuous transverse white band, edged with black, on the abdomen.

♀. Length 7 mm. Legs 3412, first and second thickened.

The cephalothorax is large and high and convex. The cephalic part slopes a little forward; the thoracic rounds off gradually in the first third and then drops steeply. The sides are nearly parallel through the middle part, widening somewhat behind the dorsal eyes, and are a little wider below than above. The quadrangle of the eyes is one-fourth wider than long, is equally wide in front and behind and occupies nearly half of the cephalothorax. The front eyes are subtouching and form a row that is plainly curved down. The middle are fully twice as large as the lateral. The second row is a little nearer the first than the third, and the third is slightly narrower than the cephalothorax. Between the eyes of the second and third rows is a distinct groove. The falces are vertical and rather stout, with one tooth on the upper and one on the lower margin. The sternum is rather pointed behind, wider and rounded in front. The abdomen is narrower than the cephalothorax and is pointed behind. The first and second legs are without lateral spines, the tibia having 3-3 below, and the metatarsus 2-2. There are numerous spines on the third and fourth, the metatarsus of the third having two, and that of the fourth three circles.

The cephalothorax is red-brown, with the eyes on black tubercles. Judging from our specimen, the eyes are surrounded with red hairs. White hairs grow over the cephalic sides and upward in an oblique bar between the eyes of the second and third rows. There are long white hairs on the clypeus and on the brown falces. The front end of the abdomen is covered with white hairs. Behind the middle there is a wide transverse white band deeply edged with black, and back of this are alternate black and white chevrons. The legs are barred with brown and black, the first and second pairs being the darkest. The black parts seem to have borne black, and the brown parts white hairs. The palpi are barred with lighter and darker brown.

One female, from Sarawak.

39-S. & A.

***Palpelius nemoralis* sp. nov.**

This is a large species with the first and second legs stoutest, bearing fringes.

♂. Length 10 mm. Legs 1324.

The cephalothorax is highest at the dorsal eyes. The cephalic part is strongly inclined, and the thoracic falls steeply. The sides are sometimes nearly parallel, sometimes rounded, but always a little widest in the thoracic part. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies about one-half of the cephalothorax, is one-third or one-fourth wider than long, and is equally wide in front and behind. The front eyes are large and are close together, forming a row that is a little curved downward. The middle are less than twice as large as the lateral. The second row is about halfway between the others. The third row is narrower than the cephalothorax, the eyes being on large black tubercles. The sternum is oval and rather narrow, and is truncated in front. The front coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is but little longer than wide. The falces are long, stout and projecting, and have one tooth on the lower margin, and two, one larger than the other, on the upper margin. The first and second legs have, besides lateral spines, 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus. The third and fourth legs have numerous spines. The tarsus of the palpus is about as long as the tibia and patella together.

The cephalothorax is dark brown with a white line around the margin, and bright yellow hairs on the sides. The hairs around the eyes are bright red. Our specimens are rubbed and have no hairs left on the cephalic plate. Those on the dark red clypeus and falces are white. The abdomen has a thin covering of bright yellow hairs on a dark brown ground. On each side, at the posterior end, is a spot of red hairs. The legs are dark reddish-brown with pale tarsi. The first leg, which is darker than the others, has a thick black fringe under the patella, tibia and tarsus, which is repeated, in a less degree, on the second leg. The palpus is pale excepting the tarsus, which is red.

We have a light and a dark variety of this species.

***Pancorius fasciatus* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 8.5 mm. Legs $\overline{1342}$, first a little the stoutest.

The cephalothorax is high and convex, rounding up from the first to the third row of eyes, and then down, in an equal degree, through two-thirds of the thoracic part, when the descent becomes steeper. The sides are widely rounded, as in males of *Thyene*, the widest point being behind the dorsal eyes. The cephalothorax is plainly narrower above than below. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies less than two-fifths of the cephalothorax, is one-fourth wider than long, and is slightly wider in front than behind. The front eyes are large and close together, the middle being nearly twice as large as the lateral. This row is curved upward. The cephalothorax is depressed behind the eyes of the second row, which is halfway between the others. The third row is plainly narrower than the cephalothorax, the eyes being elevated. The sternum is rounded, not much longer than wide, and truncated in front. The coxae of the first legs are separated by more than the width of the labium, which is longer than wide. The maxillae have long apophyses at the outer corners. The falces are vertical and very wide, with long, strong fangs. They have one tooth on the upper and one on the lower margin. The armature of the first and second legs is 3-3 on the tibia and 2-2 on the metatarsus, with stout, large lateral spines on both joints, those on the metatarsus being so low down as almost to form a third inferior pair.

The specimen which we have shows a black iridescent cephalic plate, and a thoracic part of reddish-brown. Yellowish-white hairs form a band down the middle of the thoracic part, and a few hairs of the same color are left around the eyes. Long white hairs border the edge of the clypeus and are scattered over the falces. The sides of the abdomen are dark and seem to have been covered with deep yellow hairs. Down the middle is a wide band of pale yellow hairs, which is somewhat arrow-shaped in front, and is outlined on the sides with black. The legs are reddish-brown, the tarsi lighter in color than the

other joints, covered with short white hairs and having a thin uneven fringe of brown hairs on the tibia of the first.

One male.

The spine on the falx distinguishes the males of *protervus*, *curtus*, *denticelis* and *borneensis* from *fasciatus*.

***Pancorius animosus* sp. nov.**

This species has the cephalic plate red with a white central band.

♀. Length 8.5 mm. Legs $\overline{34}12$, first and second pairs a little the stoutest.

The cephalothorax is rather high with the cephalic part plainly inclined forward. The thoracic part has a horse-shoe shaped part which falls a little from the dorsal eyes, and beyond this the descent is steeper. The sides are parallel and nearly vertical, widening very slightly below the eyes and then curving inward, so that the lower margin of the cephalic and of the anterior thoracic part is not visible from above. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies two-fifths of the cephalothorax, is one-fourth wider than long and is very slightly wider in front than behind. The front eyes are rather large, close together, in a row that is bent downward, the middle being less than twice as large as the lateral. The eyes of the second row are a little nearer the lateral than the dorsal eyes and are placed behind large black tubercles which rise between them and the lateral eyes. The third row is nearly as wide as the cephalothorax. The sternum is longer than wide and is truncated in front. The front coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is a very little longer than wide. The falces are vertical and stout with a single tooth on the lower margin, and two opposite, one larger than the other, on the upper margin.

In the first and second legs the tibiae have 3-3 spines, and the metatarsi 2-2. Lateral spines are found on the tibiae but are lacking on the metatarsi.

Our specimen is damaged. The cephalothorax is reddish-brown with a black band around the lower margin and black tubercles on the eye-region. The cephalic plate is covered with

red hairs except for a central white band. Between the eyes of the second and third rows are patches of white hairs, and lower down on the sides are wide white bands which meet behind. The hairs around the eyes of the first row are red, excepting at the inner edges of the middle eyes, where they are white. The clypeus is narrow and has long white hairs at the edge. The face has lines of red and white hairs under the lateral eyes. The falces are reddish with white hairs. The abdomen is badly damaged, but shows a dark band around the front end with a white band above it, and some white hairs behind. The legs are banded with dark and light brown, the femur and tibia being darker than the other joints, especially in the first and second legs. They have a good many white hairs. The palpi are brown with black and white hairs.

A single female.

***Telamonia resplendens* sp. nov.**

♀. Length 4.5 mm. Legs 4312, first pair stoutest.

The cephalothorax is high, with the cephalic part level and the thoracic falling steeply from the dorsal eyes. The sides are vertical in front, but widen out a little below in the thoracic part. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies more than half of the cephalothorax. The front eyes are close together in a straight row, the middle being twice as large as the lateral. The second row is a little in front of the middle. The third is as wide as the cephalothorax, with the eyes projecting. The clypeus is two-thirds as wide as the middle eyes. The falx has a single tooth on the lower margin. The lateral and inferior spines on the first and second legs are all long. The tibia of the first has four pairs, and the metatarsus three pairs; the tibia of the second three pairs, and the metatarsus two pairs.

The cephalothorax is covered with very brilliant dark blue scales. There are wide white bands low down on the sides of the thoracic part, and some white hairs over the eyes and on the clypeus. The abdomen is light brown with two dark streaks on the dorsum and a dark curved band on each side, and between these bands are bright iridescent scales. The

palpus has bright scales on the tibia, and the femoral joints of all the legs are more or less iridescent. The color of the legs is light brown, the first having a dark streak down each side.

One female.

***Telamonia cristata* sp. nov.**

A handsome species with wide white bands and a central white spot on the thorax, and a transverse white band between two black bands on the abdomen. Over the middle eyes of the first row are tufts of black hairs.

♂. Length 5.9 mm. Legs $\overline{1432}$, first pair stoutest, darkest and much the longest.

The cephalothorax and eyes are like those of *T. annulipes*, excepting that the front row is more plainly curved, with the lateral a little separated from the middle eyes. The sternum is truncated in front.

Our specimen is rubbed but still shows handsome markings. The cephalothorax is dark-colored, with black tubercles in the eye-region. The cephalic plate is covered with bluish iridescent scales, but in the middle, over the first row of eyes, is a large spot of white iridescent scales; on each side of this, projecting obliquely over the middle eyes, is a tuft of black hairs, which shows conspicuously from in front. The white iridescent scales appear also in patches between the eyes of the second and third rows, in a central spot on the thorax, and in wide bands which begin under the dorsal eyes and meet behind. Above these bands is a wide black band and below them is the black margin. The front, sides and face are dark, with a line of white hairs on the edge of the clypeus, which is one-half as wide as the middle eyes. The abdomen has a covering of golden yellow hairs with a darkened region in front. Across the middle is a transverse band of white iridescent scales bordered in front and behind by a black band. At the posterior end are three black spots, one in the middle and one on each side. In front of the side spots are patches of the white scales. The palpi are white, covered with white iridescent scales, excepting the tarsi, which are dark with dark hairs. The legs are

brown, with light-colored metatarsi and tarsi, and a pale region at the proximal end of the femur in the third and fourth. They are almost entirely covered with white iridescent scales. The femur and patella of the first leg are somewhat thickened. The falces are dark brown, making a contrast with the white palpi. They are vertical, and in the first half they are parallel, but in the second they diverge widely. The fang is long. There is one tooth on the lower margin, and one on the upper.

We have one male from Manila, which is described here because of its resemblance to *T. annulipes*.

***Telamonia annulipes* sp., nov.**

A beautiful yellow species marked with spots of iridescent white outlined in black.

♂. Length 6.5 mm. Legs $\overline{1432}$, first pair plainly stoutest.

The cephalic part is nearly level. The thoracic falls in a long, rounded slope from the third row of eyes. The sides widen out in the thoracic part. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies less than one-half of the cephalothorax, is about one-fifth wider than long, and is a little wider in front than behind. The front eyes are near together and moderately large, and form a slightly curved row. The middle are less than twice as large as the lateral. The second row is halfway between the others. The third row is not as wide as the cephalothorax. The sternum is wide in front and narrow behind, not truncated. The front coxae are separated by the width of the labium, which is much longer than wide. The falces are broad, flattened and nearly vertical, with a long, pointed tooth below. The upper margin has several very fine teeth.

The spines of the first legs are 3-3 under the tibiae and 2-2 under the metatarsi, besides lateral spines on both joints. The proximal pair on the metatarsus of the first is very stout.

The cephalothorax is yellowish-brown with darker eye-region and black tubercles for the eyes. The cephalic plate has a covering of blue iridescent scales. There are white iridescent scales in a patch above the first row of eyes, behind the dorsal eyes, and in a wide band on the sides and back of the thoracic part. Above and below this white band are black bands. In

our specimen the sides of the cephalic part are rubbed bare, the white band beginning abruptly at the dorsal eyes. There is a line of white hairs at the edge of the clypeus which is one-third as wide as the middle eyes. The abdomen has a covering of silky golden hairs. At the front end is a large patch of iridescent white scales with a dark band in front of it and two black spots behind. Two transverse bands of these white scales cross the dorsum further back, one in the middle, which is edged behind by two black crescents, and one at the posterior end, which is broken, just in front of the spinnerets, by a large, round black spot. The falces are brown. The palpus is white with white hairs, except the tarsus, which is dark with black hairs. The legs have alternate rings of dark hairs and white iridescent scales. The first leg has the femur and patella dark, the tibia and metatarsus white with dark rings at the end, and the tarsus white.

We have one male.

***Taivala* gen. nov.**

The widest point of the cephalothorax is at the dorsal eyes, the sides in front being slightly rounded while behind they contract sharply. The highest point is also at the dorsal eyes, the slope in both directions being rather steep, that behind becoming more abrupt after the first third. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies half of the cephalothorax, is one-fourth wider than long, and is slightly wider behind than in front. The anterior eyes are large, the middle close together, the lateral slightly separated from them and about half as large. This row is slightly curved downward. The second row is halfway between the others, and the third is nearly as wide as the cephalothorax. The sternum is narrow and is truncated. The front coxae are separated by less than the width of the labium, which is plainly longer than wide. The falces bulge out in front. There is a single tooth on the lower margin, while the upper has two teeth, near together.

In the female of the type species, *T. invisitata*, the relative length of the legs is $\frac{34}{12}$. The first and second legs have, be-

sides lateral spines, three pairs under the tibia and two pairs under the metatarsus, and the third and fourth legs have many spines.

Taivala is most like *Pseudamycus* and *Afiola*, but is distinguished from these genera by having the quadrangle of the eyes wider behind than in front and by the shape of the cephalothorax.

***Taivala invisitata* sp. nov.**

The cephalothorax is dark reddish-brown, with light yellow hairs on the sides and thorax and reddish-yellow hairs on the eye-region. A narrow band of yellowish-white hairs begins between the eyes of the second and third rows, curves outward around the dorsal eye and runs back on the thorax to meet the one on the opposite side, and directly behind the dorsal eye, in the darker region thus enclosed, is a white dot. From the meeting point of the two bands, a streak of the same color passes forward, in the middle line, as far as the dorsal eyes, and in some specimens there is a suggestion that this bifurcates and joins the one between the eyes of the second and third rows, forming a circle around the dorsal eye. On the side, below the band, at the end of the cephalic part, are two short, oblique, whitish rays. It may be that perfect specimens would show a still more elaborate pattern. There are white hairs on the clypeus and on the front faces of the dark red falces. The palpi are light-colored with a dark spot at the beginning of each joint, this giving a barred appearance. The legs are light brown with darker bars, which are more distinct in some specimens than in others. The ground color of the abdomen is made up of streaks of red and black. A white band crosses in front and passes on to the sides, where it is more or less broken, ending in a pure white spot. Down the middle is a broken white band consisting of two somewhat triangular white figures and, behind these, two transverse white bands.

Several females. Sarawak.

***Taupoa* gen. nov.**

The cephalothorax is high and slopes steeply in both directions from the dorsal eyes. In front it is no wider than the first row of eyes, but at the second row it begins to widen. The widest point is behind the dorsal eyes. The quadrangle of the eyes occupies more than half of the cephalothorax, is wider than long by only the width of the lateral eyes, and is a little wider in front than behind. The front eyes are large and all close together in a slightly curved row. The lateral are more than half as large as the middle eyes, and are placed much further back. The lateral and dorsal eyes are on tubercles. The eyes of the second row are very small and are about halfway between the others. The third row is scarcely narrower than the cephalothorax at that place. The sternum is wide and very much rounded. The front coxae are separated by plainly more than the width of the labium, which is a little longer than wide. The falces are small and vertical with a conical tooth on the lower margin and two teeth, near together, one larger than the other, on the superior margin. The type species has the relative length of the legs 3214, the third pair plainly longest. The first and second legs have, besides lateral spines, three pairs under the tibia and two under the metatarsus. One of the posterior lateral spines on the tibia in both first and second legs is so low down as to be nearly in a line with the inferior spines. The posterior pairs have many strong spines. Although this genus belongs to the Unidentati, in appearance it approaches *Lyssomanes*.

***Taupoa mira* sp. nov.**

This is a delicate, light-colored species of medium size, the abdomen being brilliantly iridescent.

♀. Length 7 mm. Legs 3214, first, second and fourth pairs nearly equal, first and second a little the stoutest.

Our specimens are rubbed. The cephalothorax is yellow with the eyes on black tubercles. The sides are bare, but the eye-square seems to have been covered with bright red hairs.

The hairs around the eyes are snow-white with an intermingling of bright red. The clypeus is wide and retreating, with white hairs. The abdomen is covered with silky golden hairs and brilliantly iridescent white hairs, the pattern, unfortunately, being indistinct. There seems to have been a wide white band down the middle, and two transverse white bands. The anterior sides are golden. On each side, between the transverse white bands, is a dark bar covered with golden hairs, and at the posterior end, on each side, is an abbreviated dark band running longitudinally, also covered with golden hairs. The spinnerets are dark-colored. The under surface is light with a dark streak down the middle of the venter. The falces are small and yellow, the palpi white, the legs yellow.

Two females.

***Viciria concolor* sp. nov.**

This male, under alcohol, is of a general light brown color; the legs being tinged with red. There are no marked contrasts excepting the black eye-tubercles. The first and second legs are fringed.

♂. Length 10 mm. Legs 1324, long, nearly equal in thickness.

The front eyes form a straight row, the middle being fully twice as large as the lateral, which are a little separated from them. The small eyes are placed on the same tubercle with the laterals, and are nearer to them than to the dorsals. The third row is plainly narrower than the cephalothorax. The clypeus is one-third as wide as the large middle eyes. The falces project and are rather long and stout, with one tooth on the lower, and two on the upper margin, the one nearer the fang being the larger. The tarsus of the palpus has a spine which is directed toward the tibial apophysis. The spinal armature of the first and second legs is 3-3, with laterals, on the tibia, and 2-2, with laterals, on the metatarsus. The posterior legs have numerous spines.

Our single specimen is rubbed nearly bare. The cephalothorax is of a pale yellowish-brown color; the eyes placed on

black tubercles and having left around them some white and red hairs. The clypeus is bare. The abdomen seems to have been covered with silvery-white and golden scales, but no pattern is distinguishable. The legs are reddish-brown, the first pair darkest, with a short dark fringe under the patella and double brown fringes on the tibia and metatarsus. That on the tibia is short above, and at the proximal end below, increasing in length to the extremity. The metatarsus has the proximal end bare. The upper fringe is short, and the lower one increases in length from the middle of the joint to the extremity. These fringes are repeated on the second leg. The falces are yellowish. The palpus has the femur and patella pale, and the other joints reddish.

One male, from Sarawak.

V. petulans, which resembles this species in size and in the fringing of the legs, lacks the tarsal spine on the palpus and has, under alcohol, a dark band between two white bands on the abdomen. *Arrogans* has the first metatarsus white, not fringed. *Miranda* has no fringe on the second leg. *Paludosa* is marked with black and white.

***Viciria arrogans* sp. nov.**

The female is yellow, the male brown, both with the cephalic square white bordered with red, and a white herring-bone stripe edged with red on the abdomen. The male has the tibia of the first leg dark and heavily fringed above and below, while the metatarsus is all white, without dark hairs.

Length, ♂ 9 mm., ♀ 9.5 mm. Legs, ♂ $\overline{3142}$, ♀ $\overline{34\ 12}$, first and second pairs stoutest.

The first row of eyes is a little bent downward, the middle ones being not quite twice as large as the laterals, which are separated from them. The second row is nearer the first than the third, and the third row is plainly narrower than the cephalothorax at that place. The clypeus is narrow in the male and wide in the female. The falx, in both sexes, has one tooth on the lower, and two, close together, on the upper margin. The spinal armature is rather peculiar; the tibia of the first

leg having 3-3 and laterals, the tibia of the second 2-3 and laterals, while the metatarsus in both first and second has 2-2 without laterals. The third and fourth legs have many strong spines.

In the palpus of the male the tarsus is about as long as the tibia and patella together. The tarsal spine found in *miranda*, *concolor* and *paludosa* is lacking in *arrogans*.

In the male, the cephalothorax has a black edge, above which is a band which shades from brown up to red. Above this, the sides and thoracic part are yellow, covered with white hairs. The cephalic square is covered with white or light yellow hairs, and is bordered by a red band which includes all the eyes. The red color runs back over the middle of the thoracic part separating the two white bands. The clypeus is covered with long white hairs. The abdomen is dark brown on the sides, and has, on the dorsum, a white or light yellow herring-bone stripe edged with bright red. The amount of color in the legs varies. Usually the first and second legs have the femur, patella and tibia red or reddish-brown, with red and black hairs. The tibia of the first, and, in a less degree, that of the second, have thick fringes of black hairs above and below. The metatarsus and tarsus are pure white. The third and fourth legs are much lighter, and have the metatarsus much longer than the tarsus. In the third the femur and patella are from light to dark brown, the tibia has the proximal half light and the distal half darker, while the metatarsus and tarsus are light. The fourth leg is light with a longitudinal black band on the posterior side of the femur. The palpi are red or reddish with red and black hairs. The falces, which project, are dark reddish-brown. The under surface is very striking. The venter and sternum are dark; the mouth-parts are light or dark brown; and the coxae are white with inky-black bands along their front faces. In one specimen these bands, on the third and fourth legs, are on the under surface.

In the female, the body, legs and palpi are light yellow with a scattering of long white hairs. The cephalic plate is covered with white hairs and is bordered by a band of bright red hairs which includes the eyes. The clypeus has a narrow snow-

white band across the upper part, while below it is yellow and bare, of a deeper color than the light yellow falces. The yellow abdomen has a longitudinal band of bright red on the dorsum, upon which is a herring-bone stripe of pure white hairs. The under surface is yellow, the cephalothorax lighter than the abdomen.

***Viciria miranda* sp. nov.**

The legs are long and slender. The tibia and metatarsus of the first are dark-colored and fringed. The palpus has the tarsus about as long as the femur, and nearly twice as long as the tibia and patella together.

♂. Length 7.5 mm. Legs 3124, long, first and second pairs a little the stoutest.

The face is rather broad, the front eyes being close together in a straight row, the middle fully twice as large as the lateral. The second row is nearer the first than the third, and the third is narrower than the cephalothorax. The clypeus is one-third as wide as the middle eyes. The falx has one tooth on the lower margin and two, close together, one larger than the other, on the upper. The spines are long, the first and second legs having 3-3 under the tibia and 2-2 under the metatarsus, besides laterals. On the third and fourth legs they are numerous.

Like *V. paludosa*, this species has a tarsal spine on the palpus which nearly touches the tibial apophysis.

Our single specimen is badly rubbed and the abdomen is damaged. The cephalothorax is reddish-yellow with light yellow hairs around the side eyes and red hairs above the front row. The clypeus and falces are dark. The abdomen is pale yellow. The legs are rather light-colored, the first and second darkest. The first, second and third have a black band on the front face of the femur, which is especially wide on the second. The tarsus is white in the first pair, brownish in the others. There is a fringe of black hairs on the distal half of the tibia of the first leg, and through nearly the whole length of the metatarsus. That on the metatarsus is double, although

the upper part is not so extended as the lower, which is lacking only at the proximal end. There is no fringe on the second leg. The palpus is very long and slender. The tarsus is reddish, the other joints pale with a black streak below.

***Viciria lucida* sp. nov.**

A pale female, with the metatarsus in the third and fourth legs only a little longer than the tarsus. The cephalothorax is yellow with the eyes on black spots, while the abdomen is light-colored, with two slender, longitudinal dark bands converging at the spinnerets.

♀. Length 8.5 mm. Legs 3412, not differing much in thickness.

The front eyes are scarcely separated from each other and form a straight row, the middle being twice as large as the lateral. The second row is nearer the first than the third, and the third is very little narrower than the cephalothorax at that place. The falx has one tooth on the lower, and two, close together, on the upper margin. In the first and second legs the tibia has, besides lateral spines, 3-3, below, and the metatarsus has 2-2 without laterals.

Our specimens are both rubbed, so that a complete color description is impossible. The yellow cephalothorax seems to have had the cephalic plate covered with light yellow hairs. The eyes are on black spots, and touches of bright red appear in front of the dorsal eyes. The clypeus is two-thirds as wide as the middle eyes and has upon it some white hairs. The abdomen seems to have been covered with white hairs, and has two dark longitudinal bands, or lines, converging toward the spinnerets. The falces, palpi and legs are yellow. The under surface is yellow, with from one to three dark longitudinal bands on the venter, and a black bar on each side just in front of the spinnerets.

This species is much like *V. moesta*, being most easily distinguished by the shorter metatarsus of the third and fourth legs. It has no dark spot on the cephalic plate, the cephalothorax is narrower at the third row of eyes, and the venter has dark bands.

***Viciria paludosa* sp. nov.**

A small, slender male, marked with black and white bands on the cephalothorax. The first leg is not fringed. The palpus is short, the tarsus being about equal to the patella and tibia and nearly as wide as long.

♂. Length 7.5 mm. Legs $\overline{3412}$, not very long, nearly equal in thickness.

The face is narrow. The front eyes are close together in a straight row, the middle being fully twice as large as the lateral. The second row is nearer the first than the third. The third is plainly narrower than the cephalothorax at that place. The clypeus is one-third as wide as the middle eyes. The falx has one tooth on the lower and one on the upper margin. The spines are long, the tibia having 3-3 and the metatarsus 2-2 in both first and second legs, besides lateral spines.

The palpus, like that of *V. miranda*, has a tarsal spine above the apex of the apophysis on the tibia.

Our single specimen is somewhat rubbed. The cephalothorax has a white longitudinal band on the cephalic plate, the region on each side being bare. A broad black band extends entirely around the lower sides and back, and above this is a broad white band. On the thorax, just behind the dorsal eyes, is another black band. There are long white hairs on the clypeus. The falces are reddish-brown. The abdomen has snow-white hairs in front, and a white herring-bone stripe down the middle with a dark band on each side. The venter is brown with two white spots in front, a dark streak down the middle, and white spots on the sides. The legs are light, the first and second pairs tinged with red. The femoral joints are banded longitudinally in front and behind with black. There are no fringes. The palpus is reddish.

***Viciria petulans* sp. nov.**

The cephalothorax has the sides and cephalic plate covered with white hairs, the latter being bordered with red. The abdomen has a brown band, darkest at the edges. The tibia of

the first leg is lightly fringed, and the metatarsus, which is white at the proximal end, is dark at the distal end, with black hairs.

♂. Length 9-11 mm. Legs $\overline{3142}$, first and second pairs a little the stoutest.

The front eyes are close together in a straight row, the middle being twice as large as the lateral. The second row is nearer the first than the third. The third is plainly narrower than the cephalothorax. The clypeus is narrow. The falx has one tooth on the lower, and two, close together, one larger than the other, on the upper margin. The spines are long, the first and second legs having, besides laterals, 3-3 under the tibiae and 2-2 under the metatarsi.

The palpus has the tarsus about as long as the femur and about twice as long as the patella and tibia together. The femur has three stout hairs. There is no tarsal spine.

Under alcohol the cephalothorax appears pale with a dark line on the margin, and with black spots around the eyes and in the middle of the cephalic plate. When dry, the cephalic part is seen to be covered with white hairs, bordered by a band of red hairs. The rings around the front eyes are red above and white below, and the hairs on the clypeus are long and white. Just under the lateral eyes the hairs are white, and below these there is a patch of red hairs. There are wide white bands around the sides of the cephalothorax, separated behind by a black band which passes upward from the margin of the posterior thoracic part. Under alcohol the abdomen is white with a brown band, darkened at the edges, down the middle. When dry the sides are seen to be covered with white hairs. The central band is also covered with white hairs except at the edges, where there are lines of black hairs. The falces are usually dark reddish-brown with a pale region near the insertion, but are sometimes all yellow. The palpus is pale, excepting the tarsus, which is dark reddish-brown. The first and second legs are darker than the third and fourth, being tinged with reddish-brown. They have light double fringes of black hairs on the tibia, and more distinct black fringes,

also double, at the darkened end of the metatarsus, the proximal end of the metatarsus and the tarsus being white. In the third and fourth legs the metatarsus is much longer than the tarsus. The venter is dark. The sternum is sometimes all pale, but is usually pale in the posterior third and inky-black in front. Looked at from below, the coxae, trochanters and femora are pale, with an iridescent black streak along the front side. From above, a similar black streak is visible along the back sides of the same joints.

The males of *V. petulans* and *V. arrogans* may be distinguished by the metatarsi of the first legs, which in the former species are darkened and fringed at the distal end, while in *arrogans* they are pure white. In *petulans*, the femur, patella and tibia of the palpus are pale, while in *arrogans* these joints are reddish-brown.

***Viciria moesta* sp. nov.**

A white female, with the metatarsus in the third and fourth legs nearly twice as long as the tarsus. The cephalothorax is very pale yellow, with the eyes on black spots and a dark spot in the middle of the cephalic square, while the abdomen is white, with two slender, longitudinal reddish bands converging toward the spinnerets.

♀. Length 9 mm. Legs $\overline{43}$ $\overline{12}$, first and second a little the stoutest.

The front row is straight, with the middle eyes slightly separated from each other and more widely from the laterals, which are about half as large. The second row is nearer the first than the third, and the third is plainly narrower than the cephalothorax at that place. The falx has one tooth on the lower margin and two, near together, on the upper.

In the first and second legs, the tibiae have 3-3 spines with laterals, and the metatarsi 2-2 without laterals. The third and fourth legs have many spines.

In our specimens the sides of the cephalothorax are rubbed bare. The color is very pale, with dark red or black spots around the eyes and in the middle of the cephalic plate, which

is covered with white hairs. There are long white hairs on the clypeus, which is two-thirds as wide as the middle eyes of the first row. The abdomen is white, covered with snow-white hairs, and has two slender lines of red or brown, separated in front but united at the spinnerets. The falces are yellow with some short white hairs. The palpi and legs are white with white hairs and black spines. The venter is white with a transverse black bar in front of the spinnerets.

This species is most easily distinguished from *V. lucida* by the greater length of the metatarsus in the third and fourth legs. It differs also in the dark spot on the cephalic plate, the greater width of the cephalothorax at the third row of eyes, and the white venter.