

Subfam. *STROPHIINÆ*.

Labium narrow. Sternum long, produced posteriorly between coxæ iv., normal. Carapace and abdomen not clothed with cusps or spinigerous tubercles. Anterior portion of the carapace not developed laterally. Legs almost entirely devoid of spines. Colulus almost obsolete.

This subfamily includes but two genera, the second (*Strigoplus*) being, so far as is known, confined to the Malayan Archipelago.

## STROPHIUS.

*Strophius*, Keyserling, Spinn. Amer., Later. p. 73 (1880).

Type *S. nigricans*, Keys. Peru.

Sternum extending to the fourth pair of coxæ, not shortened. Labium and maxillæ long, narrow, and acuminate at their apex. Cephalic area normal, not cornigerous. Mandibles with a conspicuous tuft of hair on the underside at their apex. Legs almost entirely devoid of spines. Anterior row of eyes straight, posterior row slightly recurved; central eyes of both rows smaller and much further from each other than from the laterals.

These characters are drawn from *S. hirsutus*, O. P.-Cambr., Keyserling's type of the genus being in the Museum at Warsaw.

Three species only are known, two of which are from Central America. These latter being of different sexes, there is no need to tabulate their characters.

1. ***Strophius hirsutus***. (Tab. XI. figg. 8, 8 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

*Strophius hirsutus*, O. P.-Cambr. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Arachn. Aran. i. p. 87, t. 11. figg. 9 *a-c* (♀)<sup>1</sup>.

Type, ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 4.75 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*<sup>1</sup>).

2. ***Strophius signatus***.

*Strophius signatus*, O. P.-Cambr. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Arachn. Aran. i. p. 103, t. 14. figg. 3, 3 *a-d* (♂)<sup>1</sup>.

Type, ♂, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 3.5 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Chamiquin (*Sarg*<sup>1</sup>).

This spider is possibly the male of *S. hirsutus*.

Fam. **SALTICIDÆ**.

The name Salticidæ has been selected for this family in preference to Attidæ, because the generic name on which the former is based is the oldest. The general characters of the group are too well known to need more than a passing remark. The mode of progression being the first peculiarity to be noticed, it will be that by which the spiders are generally identified. They do not simply move forward, as do the