

ULOBORUS, Latreille.

Uloborus signatus, sp. n.

Adult male, length $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines; *adult female*, length $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Cephalothorax (♂) nearly circular, slightly drawn out at the fore extremity of the caput; upper surface somewhat flattened, though moderately convex, hinder slope somewhat curved and rather abrupt. Colour dull orange, a large portion on each side dark yellow-brown, leaving a broad longitudinal central band, whose inner margins are strongly dentated; the fore extremity of this band is deeply indented, its outer corners reaching to the hind-lateral eyes, behind and between which the colour is dark yellow-brown. The surface of the cephalothorax is covered pretty thickly with coarse, somewhat adpressed whitish hairs. The central dentated band varies in width in different examples. The thoracic indentation is very strong and of a somewhat angular form.

The *eyes* are on black spots, in two transverse (looked at from above and behind) concentric curved rows scarcely differing in length; the convexity of the curve directed forwards, but looked at from in front the anterior row curves in an opposite direction. The fore-central pair are on a strongish prominence, and considerably the largest. The hind-centrals are rather further from each other than from the hind-laterals; the fore-centrals are much nearer to each other than to the fore-laterals. The central quadrangle is a little longer than broad.

The *legs* are moderately long and strong, 1, 4, 2, 3, those of the first pair much the longest and strongest; furnished with short spines, mostly on the anterior sides of the tibiae and metatarsi of the first two pairs. Along the outer side of the femora of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th pairs is a single row of long, slender, curved hairs, very similar to those noticed on some species of *Argyropeira*, and present in both sexes; they issue from minute round tubercles. Colour yellow-brown, with dull orange annuli, more or less distinct. The femora of the first pair are entirely yellow-brown, excepting a single well-defined dull orange annulus near the fore extremity, and nearly as broad as the femur at this point.

Palpi short, radial and cubital joints very short, furnished with strong bristly hairs; digital joint short, but broad, and spreading out like a round dish-cover. Palpal organs of great size, consisting chiefly of a large, globular, corneous, shining, orange-coloured lobe, with a circularly coiled black spine between it and the outer margin of the digital joint; the hinder part of the globular lobe appears to be cleft and the spine mentioned to issue from the cleft.

Falces moderate in length and strength, and of a dull yellowish colour.

Maxillae and *labium* dull yellowish, suffused with brown at their base.

Sternum yellow-brown, palest at its anterior extremity.

Abdomen rather elongate-oval, much and roundly elevated at its fore extremity, and with a long backward slope to the spinners; on each side near the summit of the elevation is a small, low, conical prominence, indicated by a blackish spot at its base in front and a white one behind. Its colour is dull brownish or yellowish-brown, mixed with darker brown and black markings and white spots. The most noticeable of these spots are two in a transverse line at the fore margin, followed by others, forming sometimes a short transverse row in front of each prominence, and another behind each prominence; about the middle of the slope towards the spinners is a black or deep brown marking, longer than broad, widest behind, where it is deeply and sharply emarginate, truncate before, and bordered by a distinct white line; this marking is very plain and characteristic in both sexes and the space between it and the spinners is also deep brown or black. The sides are marked by some broken, longitudinal, parallel, brown or blackish lines, leaving several slightly oblique, curved, irregular pale lines. The underside is dark brown or blackish in an oblong form, margined with white, and with a large angular line or circumflex-accent mark on its hinder part; the middle of the underside is strongly and roundly protuberant; the infra-mamillary organ or supernumerary spinner is conspicuous, and immediately in front of it is a transverse lip or fold of an obtuse or roundish form, sometimes rather prominent in the middle, evidently covering the entrance to a respiratory organ, and usually indicated by a transverse white margin. Whether this is common to all the members of the genus I do not know, but it is observable in several species that have come under my notice; it does not appear to have been noted by M. Simon in his diagnosis of the group (*Hist. Nat. des Araignées*, i. part 1, p. 211, &c.). The spinners are pale brownish-yellow, though the superior pair are black.

The *female* is of a generally greyer hue than the male, but the markings are mostly similar. The cephalothorax,