

projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax, and the hinder extremity is produced beyond the spinners, so that the length from them to the extremity considerably exceeds the length to the base of the cephalothorax, the spinners being nearly about halfway between the two extremities. At the middle of the fore extremity is a somewhat tuberculiform blunt-pointed prominence; behind this on each side, about a third or less of the distance to the hinder end, is a conical prominence, and the hinder extremity is divided into two large, lateral, somewhat rounded, conical, slightly divergent prominences, between which are two others distinctly smaller, or rather a large one cleft in two by a transverse cleft. These terminal prominences are pretty thickly clothed with short bristly hairs. The colour of the abdomen is a mixture of dull yellowish-brown, whitish-yellow, and black, in spots, short lines, and irregular markings, the most conspicuous on the upperside being four black patches in a somewhat quadrate form behind the anterior lateral prominences; the underside of the two large terminal prominences is black, as also are the spinners and an irregular space round them. The anal prominence is very distinctly segmentate. The genital process is small, placed on a large transverse prominence, and its form and structure are very distinctively characteristic; on each side beneath the abdomen, between the genital process and the spinners, is a small but distinct tuberculiform prominence, white towards the outer side, black on the inner side.

Hab. COSTA RICA, San José (*J. F. Tristan & P. Biolley, ex Sarg*).

This spider is nearly allied to *T. walckenaerii*, Cambr., anteà, p. 47, t. 8. figg. 6, and *T. diversa*, Cambr., anteà, p. 136, t. 16. figg. 11; it is, however, of a much longer form than *T. walckenaerii*, and the shape of the abdominal prominences is different from those of *T. diversa*, as also are the respective genital processes of all three species. *T. walckenaerii* is most probably identical with a species subsequently described by Keyserling as *Epeira walckenaerii* (*Die Spinnen Amerikas, Epeiridæ*, Bd. iv. 1892, p. 98, t. 5. fig. 85), and till then considered by him to be *Epeira bifurcata*, Walck. Whether the genus *Turckheimia*, as based upon *T. nodosa*, Cambr. (anteà, p. 46, t. 4. figg. 11), is a good one or not is perhaps uncertain; it may possibly be found to run into *Cyclosa* through *T. walckenaerii*, *T. diversa*, and the present species. M. Simon, in his 'Histoire des Araignées,' sinks this as well as *Cyclosa*, Cambr., ad partim, and between twenty and thirty other hitherto recognized genera or parts of genera, into one generic group, under *Araneus*, Clerck (= *Epeira*, Walck.), thus bringing together an enormous and remarkably heterogeneous group, almost as though it were intended as a kind of refuge for destitute Epeirids, for which the author was not quite prepared to find any definite position elsewhere.

CYCLOSA, Menge.

Cyclosa tuberculifera, sp. n.

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

This species is very closely allied to the well-known European form *Cyclosa conica*, Pallas, resembling it nearly in general form, colours, and markings; it is, however, but little more than half the size of that species. The caput is less drawn out, and the fore-central eyes are on a shorter prominence; the posterior prolongation of the abdomen is smaller and has a more tuberculiform appearance, and the palpal organs are quite differently constructed.

Cephalothorax dark brown, clothed thinly with greyish and other hairs.

Legs furnished with strongish spines. Colour yellow, inclining to orange-yellow on the tibiæ, tarsi, and metatarsi; the anterior portion, exceeding half, of the femora of the first and second pairs black-brown;