

The two examples in the collection are similar in general characters, both of structure and pattern, to *M. wittfeldæ*, but the form of the vulva (see Plate) is quite different in detail, and is sufficient for purposes of identification. One cannot say for certain whether the example figured as a variety really belongs here.

ACACESIA.

Acacesia, E. Simon, Hist. Nat. Araign. édit. 2, i. p. 795 (1895).

Type *A. foliata* (Hentz) = *A. folifera*, Marx. North America.

♂. Coxa i. with a hook and femur ii. with a groove. Coxa and femur of pedipalp with a coniform spur and chitinous ridge respectively. Coxa i. with a large coniform spur basally above. Tibia ii. incrassate, without series of spines on the inner side, but with two or more spines towards the base, one or two very long central spines, and two or more shorter curved spines towards the apex of the underside of the segment. Patella of pedipalp with a single apical spine. Femur i. without spines, ii. with a series of five spines in the apical half; iii. and iv. with a few spines beneath. Tarsal sheath of palpus with a well-developed basal uncus; tibia not bilobate. Eye-groups not prominent. Posterior row of eyes very strongly recurved; anterior row straight by the margin of the clypeus. Central quadrangle slightly narrower behind; posterior eyes much smaller, two diameters apart; anterior centrals separated by three-fourths of a diameter. Coxa and trochanter iv. with a short, stout spine; ii. and iii. devoid of spines or spurs.

♀. Carapace slightly gibbous on each side of the central groove, but inclining upwards towards the eyes. Eye-formula practically the same as in the ♂, but the eyes of the central quadrangle more widely separate. Sternum not longer than broad. Lower margin of fang-groove with three teeth. Legs armed with very fine spines only; femora entirely devoid of spines beneath. Vulva with the scapus short and broad, fused to the basal portion; directed backwards. Colulus present. Protarsi with one or two very fine spines beneath.

Simon makes a curious mistake in referring *Epeira vegeta*, Keyserl., to this genus, since it obviously belongs to *Eustala*, in which the vulva of the female is directed forwards, and the male has specialized spines on tibia ii. Keyserling's species presents neither of these characters.

1. *Acacesia foliata*. (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 1, 1 a-c, ♂; 2, 2 a-e, ♀.)

Epeira foliata, Hentz, Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. v. p. 475, t. 31. fig. 14 (♀)¹; Spid. U.S. (ed. Burgess), p. 116, t. 13. fig. 14, t. 18. fig. 50 (♀)²; Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci. vi. p. 318, t. 37. figg. 7, 8, 10 (♂), 6, 9 (♀)³; McCook, Amer. Spid. iii. p. 154, t. 4. figg. 8, 8 a (♂), 7 (♀)⁴; Banks, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (3) i. p. 255⁵.

Epeira folifera, Marx, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xii. pp. 545, 593⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1-4 6}.—MEXICO, Tepic (*fide Banks*⁵), Misantla (*F. D. G.*), Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Chicoyoito (*Sarg*); COSTA RICA (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Emerton's identification of this species is most likely correct, and since his are the first recognizable figures one must accept it as final. There is no reasonable doubt that the examples in our collection are identical with Emerton's specimens, unless there are several closely allied forms. The species, too, figured in McCook's work is