

also probably the same, though the sketch of the palpus of the male leaves much to be desired in point of definition, while the vulva of the female is not figured.

EUSTALA.

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

Type *E. anastera*, Walck. 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 small tubercle above towards its base. Tibia ii. slightly incrassate, with three or four spines beneath and a double series of 6—5 long spines, the upper series longer, on the inner side, besides dorsal spines. Patella of pedipalp bearing a single apical spine. Femur i. with a series of three spines on the apical fourth, ii. with four spines about the middle, and iii. and iv. devoid of spines, beneath. Tarsal sheath of palpus with a well-developed basal uncus; tibia bilobate. Lateral eye-groups very slightly prominent. Central anterior eyes prominent. Posterior row very slightly recurved; laterals very small, one-fourth of a diameter apart. Anterior row straight. Central quadrangle broader than long, narrower behind; central posteriors small, one diameter apart; central anteriors much larger, one full diameter apart. Coxæ and trochanters ii., iii., and iv. without spurs or spines.
- ♀. Carapace very convex, or gibbous, on each side of the central groove, much depressed towards the eyes. Posterior row of eyes very much recurved; anterior row straight, by the margin of the clypeus. Central quadrangle less narrow behind than in the male, otherwise the eye-formula is similar. Sternum one-half longer than broad. Lower margin of fang-groove with three teeth. Legs armed with short spines; femora i.—iv. entirely devoid of spines beneath. Vulva with the scapus and base fused together, the scapus directed forwards. Abdomen triangular (very elongate in some species), projecting beyond the spinners. Colulus present. Protarsi i.—iv. with spines beneath.

The type of this genus, *E. anastera*, Walck., is a species of very doubtful identity, and it is possible that all the varieties quoted by McCook are correctly referred to it by him. There are, however, no data for either confirming his decisions on the matter or the contrary, so that one can only settle which particular form we are to regard as Walckenaer's species. McCook was the first to give a definite description and figure of the vulva of the female, by which we can with certainty understand what he means by *E. anastera*, Walck. One cannot be quite so confident as to the identity of the male, the palpus of which is figured by the same author; but the "conductor" certainly looks as though the species were identical with that referred to *E. parvula*, Keyserl., by Emerton, the females of this latter evidently belonging to *E. anastera*, McCook. In the case of the male, I here take Emerton's decision, for there is no doubt about the identity of the species whose palpus he figures (Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci. vi.) under the name *E. parvula*. Simon is certainly wrong in referring *E. illicita*, O. P.-Cambr., to *Larinia*, of which the species have no coxal hook in the male sex. Equally incorrect is this author in referring *E. vegeta*, Keyserl., to *Acacesia*; this species has no special affinity with *A. folifera*, Marx, = *A. foliata*, Hentz, but has the scape of the vulva "*antice directus*," a character which separates the genus *Eustala* from *Acacesia*, according to Simon's own diagnosis.