

2. **Eustala illicita.** (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 5, ♂; 6, 6 a-e, ♀.)

Epeira illicita, O. P.-Cambr. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Arachn. Aran. i. p. 17, t. 6. figg. 16, 16 a-c (♀)¹.

Epeira cambridgii, Keyserl. Spinn. Amer., Epeiridæ, p. 255, t. 13. figg. 190, 190 a, b (♀)².

Type ♀, deuterotype ♂, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length, ♀ 8-10, ♂ 5 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*¹); GUATEMALA², Chapallal, Yzabal, Guatemala city (*Sarg*¹).

The female of this species is less elongate and the abdomen is not so much produced at the apex as in *E. fuscovittata*, while the legs are usually more strongly annulate, and the scapus of the vulva is abruptly dilate at its apex, forming a triangular bilobate process. The lateral clavis of the palpus of the male, too, is distinct in form, see Plate.

3. **Eustala anastera.** (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 7, 7 a, b, ♂; 8, 8 a, b, ♀.)

Eustala anastera, Walck. Ins. Apt. ii. p. 33¹; Abbot, Georgian Spiders, no. 381 (♀)²; McCook, Amer. Spid. iii. p. 172, t. 8. figg. 1, 1 a-g (♀), 2, 2 a, 3 (♂)³; E. Simon, P. Z. S. 1897, p. 873⁴.

Epeira parvula, Keyserl. Sitzungsab. nat. Ges. Isis, Dresden, 1863, p. 131, t. 6. figg. 9, 10 (♀)⁵; Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci. vi. p. 317, t. 34. figg. 12, 12 a, b, c (♀), t. 37. figg. 1 (♂), 2 (♀)⁶.

? *Epeira prompta* (Hentz), Banks, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (3) i. p. 253⁷.

Type, ♀, of *E. anastera* (= Abbot's figure no. 381) and of *E. parvula*, ♀, in Mus. Brit.; deuterotype, ♂, of *E. parvula*, in coll. Emerton. Total length, ♂ 3-5, ♀ 5-7 millim.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1-3 5 6}; LOWER CALIFORNIA (*fide Banks*⁷).—MEXICO, Tepic (*fide Banks*⁷), Orizaba, Acapulco, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Huehuetenango, Antigua (*Sarg*); COSTA RICA, San José (*Sarg*).—ANTILLES, St. Vincent⁴.

The male of this spider can be instantly recognized by the form of the conductor of the palpal embolus, it being much longer than in the allied species and densely setose, while the various sclerites at the apex of the bulb are densely covered throughout with small cusps. The uncus of the palpus is slender and uniformly sinuous, not enlarged basally, see Table and Plate.

The female may also be easily identified by the elongate, wedge-shaped, transversely furrowed scapus of the vulva, basally broad, gradually narrowed to a point, which is seen, in profile, to be curved downwards, forming a slender hook. This scapus is somewhat variable in form, especially as regards the shape of the basal horseshoe-shaped portion, which usually presents a couple of minute pits, see Table and Plate.

As regards the identification of *Epeira anastera*, Walck., one must accept that given by McCook. The species thus named by him is certainly, if the figure of the vulva is to be regarded as conclusive, not separable from *E. parvula*, Keyserl. (♀), of which the types from Wisconsin are now before me. It is identical, too, with the