

5. **Eustala scutigera.** (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 11, ♂; 12, 12 a-g, ♀.)

Epeira scutigera, O. P.-Cambr. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Arachn. Aran. i. p. 243, t. 33. figg. 8, 8 a-e (♀)¹.

Epeira nava, O. P.-Cambr. loc. cit. p. 300, t. 37. figg. 5, 5 a-d (♀)².

Type ♀, deuterotype ♂, of *E. scutigera*, and type, ♀, of *E. nava*, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length, ♀ 6, ♂ 4 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco^{1 2}, Acapulco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon, San Juan Chamelco, Coban (*Sarg*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The male of this species can be distinguished from that of *E. vegeta* by the form of the palpal uncus and conductor. The vulva of the female, in all the examples before me, is very similar to that of *E. vegeta*, but the orifices are not more than one diameter apart. The carapace is usually without spots.

6. **Eustala guttata**, sp. n. (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 13, 13 a-d, ♂; 14, 14 a, ♀.)

Type ♂, gynetype ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length, ♂ 5, ♀ 7 millim.

♂. Colour similar to that of the ♀ (see below). The palpus presents the same general characters as in other allied species, but the uncus has a rounded shoulder on the inner side basally, without a large conical development as in *E. bifida*. The conductor is very similar to that of *E. vegeta*, but not so obtusely rounded at its apex, while the embolus is narrower apically and much longer proportionately than in that species.

♀. Carapace dull yellow, with six minute punctiform black spots, in two transverse rows of two and four, across the middle. Legs yellow; femora, tibiae, and protarsi with two dark annuli, tarsi apically dark, the other segments speckled with black or dark brown. Abdomen dull cretaceous-white, with a central, dentated, mottled brown folium, the exact pattern and coloration being very variable; ventral area with the usual dull white elongate central spot. Sternum entirely yellow. The vulva is characteristic, though much resembling that of *E. latebricola*. The scapus is very narrow and slender, not broad or transversely wrinkled basally as in other allied species, while the anterior margins (or shoulders) of the basal portion are rounded, hard, and chitinous. The black spots which mark the orifices are usually almost in contact, but never more than one diameter apart. In profile, the scapus is much broader basally than in *E. latebricola*. The six small black spots on the carapace are present in all the examples before me, but are also found in *E. vegeta*, &c.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Coban, Cahabon (*Sarg*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

7. **Eustala latebricola.** (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 15, 15 a, ♀.)

Epeira latebricola, O. P.-Cambr. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Arachn. Aran. i. p. 31, t. 8. figg. 4, 4 a, b (♀)¹; Keyserl. Spinn. Amer., Epeiridae, p. 150, t. 7. figg. 110, 110 a (♀)².

Type, ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 4.5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA²; PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*¹).

The resemblance of the type of this species to *Cyrtarachne*, noted in Vol. I., is simply due to the fact that the specimen is shrunk and the outline distorted.