

23. **Micrathena bimucronata.** (Tab. LI. figg. 23, 23 *a-d*, ♀.)

Acrosoma bimucronatum, O. P.-Cambr. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Arachn. Aran. i. p. 302, t. 36. figg. 14, 14 *a, b* (♀)¹.

Type, ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 6 millim.

Characters similar to those of *M. gladiola*, except that the sternum is without a strong, convex, median area. The abdomen has a very small conical tubercle on each anterior angle, and a long stout spine, as long as the dorsal area of the abdomen itself, at each posterior angle, but there are no lateral marginal cusps or spines. The direction of these spines in a horizontal or oblique direction upwards varies very much in individual examples. The vulva, though similar in general characteristics to that of the allied species, has special distinctive features, see Plate.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Menché, Cubilguitz, Cahabon (*Sarg*¹).

24. **Micrathena catenulata**, sp. n. (Tab. LI. figg. 24, 24 *a-c*, ♀.)

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

Carapace and general characters similar to those of *M. 12-spinosa*. Abdomen elongate, having the anterior marginal angles prominent, but not bearing spines; two stout, sharp, conical, erect spines on the anterior dorsal third; also a pair of stout, short, posterior spurs, their apices sharp and slightly curved downwards. In immature examples there is in addition a small cusp at the base of each of these latter spurs behind. Sternum not produced posteriorly. The vulval scapus, viewed in profile, forms a broad blunt conical prominence, its apex slightly turned forwards; seen from behind, it is broad apically, the genital orifices being wide apart, set on each side of a central convexity at the base.

Colour: carapace brown-black, with steel-blue reflections, the thoracic convexity pale orange. Legs of the same colour as the carapace, the coxa, trochanter, and base of femur of each being pale yellow.

Abdomen entirely black, with a central dorsal series of five pure white round spots, the anterior the smallest, increasing in size; the anterior group of three slightly remote from the fourth or largest spot, this with a smaller spot between the bases of the posterior spurs forming a second group. The lateral margins have six pure white spots, the fifth being transverse elongate, sometimes coalescent, each posterior spur having a white slash on its outer side. On each side of the ventral area are three white dots, while behind the spinners lies a larger white spot. (These spots in nature are, according to *Sarg*, yellow.) In all the examples before me the abdomen has become more or less shrivelled, and it is possible that when gravid that of the female would be distended and not so elongate.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sakiyac, Chamiquin, Cahabon, between Dolores and Chapallal, Quezaltepeque, Cubilguitz, Senahu, Ayutla (*Sarg*).

25. **Micrathena mitrata.**

Epeira mitrata, Hentz, Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vi. p. 22, t. 3. fig. 11 (♀)¹; Spid. U.S. (ed. Burgess), p. 125, t. 14. fig. 11 (♀)².

Acrosoma mitratum, Emerton, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci. vi. p. 327, t. 38. fig. 9 (♀)³; Banks, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (3) i. p. 250⁴.

Acrosoma redivianum, McCook, Amer. Spid. iii. p. 213, t. 23. figg. 6, 6 *a-c* (♀), 7, 7 *a, b* (♂)⁵ (nec Walck.).

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 2 3 5 6}.—MEXICO, Tepic (*fide Banks*⁴).

This species is very similar to *M. spinulata*, but is distinguished by the absence of the anterior dorsal pair of minute spines. Hentz, Emerton, and McCook do not mention the small spines in their descriptions, nor do they appear in the figures given by them.