

31. *Micrathena sedes*.

Acrosoma sedes, Getaz, An. Inst. Costa Rica, iv. p. 105 (♀)¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Palmares (*Pittier*¹).

TRICANTHA.

Acrosoma, sous-genre *Tricantha*, E. Simon, Hist. Nat. Araign. i. p. 293 (1864).

Type *T. tricornis*, E. Simon. Brazil.

It is probable that the type of *Tricantha* is identical with *Plectana tricuspadata*, Blackwall [Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) ii. p. 38 (1863)], from Rio Janeiro, but one cannot be sure without actual comparison.

1. *Tricantha tricornis*. (Tab. LI. figg. 26, 26 a, ♀.)

Tricantha tricornis, E. Simon, Hist. Nat. Araign. i. p. 293, fig. 136 (♀)¹.

Type, ♀, in coll. E. Simon. Total length, including posterior spine, 6 millim.

Carapace broader than long, wider behind, cordiform. Cephalic region tuberculiform, convex, raised, produced anteriorly, overhanging the clypeus. Eye-groups closely situate, posterior row almost straight, anterior row slightly procurved, central quadrangle broader than long, narrower in front. Posterior centrals nearly two diameters apart, one diameter from anterior centrals, the latter being themselves one diameter apart; lateral eyes almost in contact, posterior laterals one and a half diameters from the posterior centrals. Clypeus as high as three diameters of an anterior central eye. Sternum longer than broad, triangular, produced between coxæ iv., coalescing with the dorsal chitin of the carapace. Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, devoid of spines, patellæ strongly geniculate.

Abdomen triangular, broader in front, having a long stout spine at each anterior angle and a similar spine at the central posterior angle, the apices of the three spines forming an equilateral triangle. The direction of the spines varies with the condition of the spider and the shrinkage or otherwise of the abdomen; the two anterior ones, in normal cases, are directed forwards and slightly upwards, the posterior spine backwards and more decidedly upwards. The whole abdomen is covered with a horny integument, the dorsal area having a median series of five pairs of sigilla and a lateral row of four sigilla on each side. The spinners are enclosed at the apex of a tubular sheath as in *Gasteracantha* and *Micrathena*, the spiracular orifice being as in these genera also situated on the anterior margin of the tube.

For vulva, see Plate.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Montaña de Chilasco (*Sarg*¹).—BRAZIL¹.

The systematic position of the following genera and species of the family Argyropidæ is doubtful:—

HYPOGNATHA.

Hypognatha, Guérin, Rev. Zool. (1839) p. 110; E. Simon, Hist. Nat. Araign. édit. 2, i. p. 874.

Calydna, O. P.-Cambridge, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiv. p. 174 (1874).

Mutina, O. P.-Cambridge, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 771.

1. *Hypognatha nasuta*. (Tab. LI. figg. 27, 27 a, ♂; 28, 28 a, ♀.)

Hypognatha nasuta, O. P.-Cambr. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Arachn. Aran. i. p. 222 (♂ ♀)¹.

Type ♂, gynetype ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length, ♂ 2.25, ♀ 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*¹).