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ON THE GENERA

OF

THE FAMILY ATTIDÆ,

BY

G. W. AND E. G. PECKHAM.

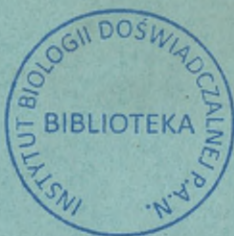
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## INTRODUCTION.

In the following paper we have endeavored to bring together the definitions of those genera of the family Attidae which have been generally received, and also of those which are part of the synonymy of the received genera. Up to this time these definitions have been so widely scattered through different works and periodicals that it has been a matter of great practical inconvenience to study and to compare them. It is probably due, in a measure, to this fact that many species have been placed in genera from which a moderate regard for the generic definitions would have excluded them; although perhaps a further difficulty may have arisen from a confusion of the two modes of classification, the one based on a type, and the other based on a general definition. To make clear the distinction between these two modes, we quote from Whewell<sup>1</sup>, "Natural groups given by type, not by definition . . . . the class is steadily fixed, though not precisely limited; it is given, though not circumscribed; it is determined, not by a boundary line without, but by a central point within; not by what it strictly excludes, but by what it eminently includes; by an example, not by a precept; in short, instead of a definition we have a *type* for our director. A type is an example of any class, for instance, a species of a genus, which is considered as eminently possessing the character of the class. All the species which have a greater affinity with this type-species than with any other, form the genus and are ranged about it, deviating from it in various directions and different degrees." On the other side we have from Mill:<sup>2</sup> " . . . . the next step is to ar-

<sup>1</sup> The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, Vol. 1, pp. 476, 477.

<sup>2</sup> A System of Logic, pp. 504, 505. Huxley, also says: "It is said, in short, that a natural history class is not capable of being defined — that the class Rosaceæ for instance, or the class Fishes, is not accurately and

range those *infimae species* into larger groups . . . . . and in doing this it is true that we are naturally and properly guided, in most cases at least, by resemblance to a type. . . . . But though the groups are suggested by types, I cannot think that the group, when formed, is *determined* by the type; that in deciding whether a species belongs to the group, a reference is made to the type and not to the characters. . . . . The truth is, on the contrary, that every genus or family is framed with distinct reference to certain characters, and is composed, first and primarily, of species which agree in possessing all those characters. To these are added, as a sort of appendix, such other species, generally in small number, as possess *nearly* all the properties selected; wanting some of them one property, some another, and which, while they agree with the rest *almost* as much as those agree with one another, do not resemble in an equal degree any other group. Our conception of the class continues to be grounded on the characters; and the class might be defined, those things which *either* possess that set of characters, *or* resemble the things that do so, more than they resemble anything else. And this resemblance itself is not, like resemblance between simple sensations, an ultimate fact unsusceptible of analysis. Even the inferior degree of resemblance is created by the possession of common characters. . . . . *Nor can there be any real difficulty in representing, by an enumeration of characters, the nature and degree of the resemblance which is strictly sufficient to include any object in the class. There*

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absolutely definable, inasmuch as its members will present exceptions to every possible definition; and that the members of the class are united together only by the circumstance that they are all more like some imaginary average race or average fish, than they resemble anything else. But here, as before, I think the distinction has arisen entirely from confusing a transitory imperfection with an essential character. So long as our information concerning them is imperfect, we class all objects together according to resemblances we *feel*, but cannot *define*; we group them around *types*, in short. Thus, if you ask an ordinary person what kind of animals there are, he will probably say beasts, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc. Ask him to define a beast from a reptile and he cannot do it; but he says, things like a cow or a horse are beasts, and things like a frog or a

are always some properties common to all things which are included. Others there often are, to which some things, which are nevertheless included, are exceptions. But the objects which are exceptions to one character are not exceptions to another; the resemblance which fails in some particulars, must be made up for in others. The class, therefore, is constituted by the possession of *all the characters which are universal*, and *most* of those which admit of exceptions. If a plant had the ovules erect, the stigmata divided, possessed the albumen, and was without stipules, it possibly would not be classed among the Rosaceæ. But it may want any one, or more than one, of these characters, and not be excluded. The ends of a scientific classification are better answered by including it. Since it agrees so nearly, in its known properties, with the sum of the characters of the class, it is likely to resemble that class more than any other in those of its properties which are still undiscovered."

A further confusion has arisen from certain authors making their generic definitions descriptive rather than comparative. For example, the definition of the genus *Maratus* Karsch is doubtless a good description, so far as it goes, of the species for which the genus was formed, and yet is equally applicable to many other genera, and in no way assists in organizing knowledge, nor in facilitating identification, which should be the two-fold purpose of a classification.

The synonymy of the genera is only partial; and those who have had most experience in the difficulties of this

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lizard are reptiles. You see *he does* class by type, and not by definition. But how does this classification differ from that of the scientific zoologist? how does the meaning of the scientific class-name of "Mammalia" differ from the unscientific of "Beasts?" Why, exactly because the former depends on a definition, the latter on a type. The class Mammalia is scientifically defined as "all animals which have a vertebrated skeleton and suckle their young." Here is no reference to type, but a definition rigorous enough for a geometrician, and such is the character which every scientific naturalist recognizes as that to which his classes must aspire — knowing, as he does, that classification by type is simply an acknowledgment of ignorance and a temporary device." Educational Value of Natural History Sciences; Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews, pp. 82, 83.

class of work will be least harsh in their criticism of its defects.

The key is based almost entirely on the generic descriptions, and is designed not only to aid in the identification of genera, but also, in a general way, to group together those genera which have common characteristics, and thus to aid in a comparison of the different groups. Its usefulness must be lessened by the fact that the generic position of a species has been commonly determined merely by its possessing a greater number of the characteristics of one genus than of any other. For example: *Cyrba* Simon has legs 4, 1, 3, 2. The greater number of characteristics of *C. bi-maculata* Keyserling carry that species to the genus *Cyrba*, although it has the leg-formula 4, 3, 1, 2. If in the key *Cyrba* has been distinguished from other genera by the fact that its leg-formula is 4, 1, 3, 2, *bi-maculata* must go elsewhere.

We have also, for the purpose of facilitating comparison, arranged the characteristics of the different genera in the form of a table.

We have been perplexed by a lack of precision in the stating of characteristics. We venture to suggest that it would be well to express the dimensions of parts in terms of other parts of the same species. For example, the clypeus should be described not as "very low," or "rather high," but as one fifth or one half as wide as the middle anterior eyes. We believe that Menge is the only author who states definitely the height of the cephalothorax. He does so by comparing the height with the width.

Not having the work in which it is described, we have omitted the genus *Portia* Karsch. In his *Arachnol. Blätter V. Zur Attiden-Gattung Portia*, Dr. Karsch says that this genus resembles *Eris* (C. Koch) Simon, but differs from it in that the first pair of legs is not much more robust than the others; metatarsus + tarsus of the fourth are longer than patella + tibia of fourth, not equal or shorter as in *Eris*; and the spines on the tibiae and metatarsi of the hind legs extend to the base. The quadrangle of the eyes, also, is not wider behind than in front.

As we have undertaken to prepare a monograph of this

family, we shall be very glad to receive Attidæ from any part of the world, and to send in return spiders of the United States.

We give below a brief account of the Attid genera.

*Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March, 1884.*

### THE ATTID GENERA.

From Latreille to Walckener, inclusively, the whole family constitutes but one genus, *Salticus* Latr. or *Attus* Walck. In 1832 Hentz detached the genera *Lyssomanes*, *Synemosyna*, and *Epiblemum*; *Lyssomanes* having the eyes in four rows; *Synemosyna* corresponding in part to *Salticus* (Latr.) C. Koch, or *Leptorchestes* Thorell, 1870; and *Epiblemum* in part to *Calliethera* C. Koch, 1837. In 1833 Sundevall divided *Attus* Walck. into two genera, *Salticus* and *Attus*. *Salticus* having the cephalic abruptly higher than the thoracic part, and the quadrangle of the eyes nearly square. Between 1833 and 1850 twenty-four genera were formed by C. Koch, most of which were so poorly defined by their author that their identification has been difficult or impossible. These genera, however, have been used as a basis of work by later authors who have redefined and united them, so that eighteen out of Koch's twenty-four genera are still used, beside some of his sub-genera which have been raised to the rank of genera by Thorell. A short history of C. Koch's genera would run as follows: *Heliophanus*, 1833; *Euophrys*, 1834; *Dendryphantes*, 1837; *Pyrophorus*, 1837; (the name *Pyrophorus* had already been used, and the genus was identical with *Salticus* (Latr.) Sund., 1833); *Toxeus*, 1846; (probably also included in *Salticus* (Latr.) Sund.; *Janus*, 1846; (the name *Janus* was preoccupied; the genus is in part *Synemosyna* Hentz, 1832, and in part *Janigena* Karsch, 1880); *Philia*, 1846, (the name *Philia* was preoccupied, and for it Thorell substituted, *Philæus* in 1870); *Hyllus*, 1846; (identical with *Dineresus* White, formed in the same year); *Thiania*, 1846; *Marpissa*, 1846; (the name *Marpissa* was preoccupied;

Thorell substituted *Marptusa* in 1877); *Cocalus*, 1846; *Plexippus*, 1846; *Phidippus*, 1846; *Amycus*, 1846; *Alcmena*, 1846; *Asaracus*, 1846; (this genus, without any striking characteristic, and formed for one imperfect individual, has never been used); *Phyale*, 1846; *Eris*, 1846; *Ciris*, 1848; *Mævia*, 1848; *Rhanis*, 1848 (identical with *Homalattus* White, 1841); *Psecas*, 1850; (this vaguely characterized genus has not been adopted by later authors); *Icelus*, 1850; (the name *Icelus* being preoccupied Simon substituted *Icius* in 1873); *Ballus*, 1850; (this was a sub-genus of *Attus*, made a genus by Thorell in 1870); *Dia* and *Parthenia*, two sub-genera of the genus *Euophrys*, were combined and made a genus with the name *Ælurops* (both *Dia* and *Parthenia* being preoccupied) by Thorell also in 1870.

During this period only one author, beside Koch, made any genera in the family *Attidae*. This was A. White, who, in 1841, made *Homalattus*; and in 1846 *Dineresus*, of which *Hyllus* C. Koch, takes precedence; and after 1850 no new genera were formed for many years. Of Westring and Blackwall, both writing in 1861, the former followed Sundevall's division (1833), into *Salticus* and *Attus*, while the latter used only *Salticus* Latr. unmodified. In 1864, Simon combined the *Attid* genera to form five: *Rhanis* C. Koch, *Attus* Walck, *Cyrtonota* Sim., *Heliophanus* C. Koch, and *Salticus* (Latr.) This arrangement, which was not generally adopted, seems not to have satisfied its author, as in 1869, Simon made an entirely new classification of the *Attidae*, recombining them into ten genera of which two, *Menemerus* and *Yllenus* were new.

We now come to 1870, in which year Thorell published the first part of his work on the genera and species of European spiders, probably the most important contribution thus far offered to arachnological literature in the department of classification. In so far as the *Attidae* are concerned his most valuable work was the unravelling of C. Koch's European genera. He resolved the family into thirteen provisional genera, one of which, *Leptorchestes*, was new. He also formed the genus *Diolenius* for the species *A. phrynoides* Walck.; and he made the changes in the



nomenclature of some of C. Koch's genera which have already been mentioned.

In 1871, the genus *Hasarius* was formed by Simon. In 1872, Taczanowski described a new genus, *Jelskia*, which he placed under the family Dinopidae, but which seems to us to belong to the Attidae, since although the eyes are in four rows, (as in *Lyssomanes* Hentz), the eyes of the third row, are small, not as in the Dinopidae, larger than the others. In 1873 Simon substituted the name *Icius* for *Icelus* C. Koch.

In 1876, Simon modified his classification of the Attid genera, and succeeded in making an arrangement so good that as Dr. L. Koch remarks, it will form the basis for all future work. The new genera which he formed in this year were *Synagles*, *Neera*, *Neon*, *Hycitia*, *Thya*, *Saitis*, *Pellenes*, *Habrocestum*, *Cyrba* and *Phlegra*.

In 1877, Thorell made the genera *Agorius* and *Viciria*, and substituted the name *Marptusa* for *Marpissa* C. Koch. In the same year Simon formed the genus *Bavia*, and Simon and Cambridge each described a genus having the eyes in four rows; these are *Evenus* Simon, and *Athamas* Cambridge. Also in 1877, the genera *Oedipus* and *Scartes* were formed by Menge.

In 1878, Thorell formed the genera *Boethus* and *Sinis*; Karsch, the genera *Lycidas*, *Ligonipes*, *Ligurinus*, *Maratus*, *Ascyllus* and *Mopsus*; and Taczanowski, the genus *Chirothecia*.

In 1879, L. Koch formed the genera *Astia*, *Scirtetes*, *Rhombonotus*, *Scaea*, and *Lagnus*, and in 1880, *Opisthoncus*. In 1880, also, we have the genus *Janigena* Karsch. In 1881, Keyserling formed *Jotus*, and *Ergane*, and Thorell, *Simaetha*, *Discocnemius*, *Ephippus*, *Euryattus*, *Omoedus* and *Coccorchestes*.

In 1882, Keyserling formed *Thorellia* (which afterwards proved to be identical with *Saitis* Simon), *Eulabes*, *Tanypus*, *Acmaea* (these three names being preoccupied they were afterward supplanted, *Eulabes* by *Pirithous*, *Tanypus* by *Sinnamora*, and *Acmaea* by *Drepanephora*); *Morgaromma*, *Erasmia*, *Sobara*, *Selaophora*, *Prostheclina*, *Cytaea*, *Atry-*

tone, Hadrosoma and Therosa; and Cambridge formed the genus Mago. This latter author, who has described a large number of species, has, with a few exceptions, included them all in the genus Salticus Latr.

In 1883, Keyserling formed the genera Lauharulla, Scythropa and Sandalodes, and substituted the names Pirithous, Sinnamora, and Drepanephora for Eulabes, Tanypus, and Acmaea.

In 1884 Simon formed the genera Mithion, Lystrocteisa and Chalcolecta.

Finding that several generic names now in use are preoccupied we make the following substitutions:

For Evenus Simon 1877, "Epeus." (Evenus Hübu. Lep. 1816. Agassiz' Nomencl. Zool. Evenus Lap. Col. 1836. Agassiz' Nomencl. Zool.)

For Sinis Thorell 1878, "Linus." (Sinis Heer. Col. 1862. Scudder's Nomencl. Zool.)

For Scirtetes L. K. 1879, "Damoetas." (Scirtetes Wagn. Mamm. 1841. Agassiz' Nomencl. Zool.)

For Ehippus Thorell 1881, "Zenodorus." (Ehippus Cuv. Pisc. 1829. Agassiz' Nomencl. Zool.)

For Erasmia Keyserling 1882, "Iona." (Erasmia Hope. Lep. 1840, Agassiz' Nomencl. Zool. Erasmia Heine. Aves 1863. Scudder's Nomencl. Zool.)

For Atrytone Keyserling 1882, "Tara." (Atrytone Scud. Lep. 1872. Zool. Record.)

For Hadrosoma Keyserling 1882, "Bootes." (Hadrosoma Fieb. Orth. 1853. Scudder's Nomencl. Zool.)

For Scythropa Keyserling 1883, "Bianor." (Scythropa Chand. Col. 1871. Zool. Record.)

For Drepanephora Keyserling 1883, "Hypoblemum." (Drepanephora Loew. Dipt. 1869. Zool. Record.)

We divide the family Attidae into two sub-families, the Attinae, having the eyes in three rows, and the Lysomanae, having the eyes in four rows.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF THE FAMILY ATTIDAE.<sup>1</sup>

1. Eyes in three rows..... 3
2. Eyes in four rows..... 161
3. <sup>2</sup>Trochanter I elongated much longer than the others ..... 5
4. Trochanter I not elongated ..... 18
5. Trochanter I much longer than coxa, shorter than femur ..... 7
6. Trochanter I shorter than coxa (especially ♀), much shorter than femur ..... 9
7. Cephalothorax low; quadrangle of eyes wider than long; tibia I slender and parallel..... <sup>3</sup>Tara Peckham. ✓
8. Cephalothorax rather high; quadrangle of eyes almost equal in length and breadth; tibia I more or less dilated.... Diolenius Thor. ✓
9. Quadrangle of eyes much longer than wide, and much longer than thoracic part; eyes of second row much nearer lateral than dorsal eyes... Lystrocteisa E. S. ✓
10. Quadrangle of eyes almost equal in length and breadth; thoracic and cephalic parts almost equally long; eyes of second row scarcely further from dorsal than from lateral.... 11
11. Legs short; anterior tibia strongly compressed and dilated, and conspicuously furnished below with two rows of strong spines, and in the middle line with thick hairs..... Discocnemius Thor. ✓
12. Legs long; anterior tibia compressed, parallel, not dilated; armed below with numerous and strong spines in a double row.  
Chalcolecta E. S. ✓
13. Cephalothorax distinctly wider in the middle than at the ends.  
Rhombotus, L. K.
14. Cephalothorax not distinctly wider in the middle than at the ends ..... 15
15. Body slender, antlike; legs weak ..... 17
16. Body not antlike in form..... 29
17. Cephalic part higher than thoracic..... Salticus Latr. ✓
18. Cephalic part not higher than thoracic..... 19
19. Abdomen with a distinct constriction..... 21
20. Abdomen without, or with a very slight constriction..... 23
21. Cephalic and thoracic parts separated by a constriction.  
Janigena Karsch. ✓

<sup>1</sup> On account of the vagueness of their definitions, we have been obliged to omit from the Key the genera Phyle, Asaracus, Alcmena, Psecas, and Thiania of C. Koch, and Lycidas, Ligurinus, and Maratus Karsch.

<sup>2</sup> We have here made use of the table given by M. Simon in his *Note sur le Groupe des Diolenii*. This group, so far as is yet known, is confined to Australian and Malesian islands.

<sup>3</sup> Tara = Atrytone Keyserling, preoccupied.

22. A constriction dividing the thoracic part into a shorter anterior and a longer posterior portion.....**Synemosyna Hentz.** ✓
23. Sternum prolonged between coxae I..... 25
24. Sternum not prolonged between coxae I.....**Agorius Thor.** ✓
25. Pedicle of the abdomen not visible from above...<sup>1</sup>**Damoetas Peckham.** ✓
26. Pedicle visible from above..... 27
27. Sternum scarcely as wide as intermediate coxae; labium at least twice as long as wide .....**Leptorchestes Thor.** ✓
28. Sternum wider than intermediate coxae; labium as long as wide.  
**Synageles F. S.** ✓
29. Clypeus very low in front, high below anterior lateral eyes, extended and a little curved backward on the sides, forming an acute angle below the eyes of the second row....**Aseyltus Karsch.**
30. Sides of clypeus forming no acute angle..... 31
31. Body short, convex, beetle like; cephalic part not, or scarcely so long as thoracic... .. 33
32. Body not beetle like in form<sup>2</sup>..... 35
33. Body strongly convex both longitudinally and transversely; abdomen high and widely truncated in front, where it is received into an excavation of the cephalothorax; eyes of the second row further from the dorsal than from the lateral eyes.  
**Coccorchestes Thor.** ✓
34. Anterior part of abdomen not overlapped by cephalothorax; eyes of second row half way between dorsal and lateral eyes.  
**Omoedus Thor.** ✓
35. Cephalic part as long as, or longer than thoracic ..... 37
36. Cephalic part shorter than thoracic ..... 61
37. Eyes of the second row at least half as large as eyes of the third row .....**Cocalus C. K.**
38. Eyes of second row less than one half as large as eyes of the third row..... 39
39. Quadrangle of eyes longer than wide; tibia I greatly dilated.  
**Chirothecia Tacz.**
40. Quadrangle as wide as, or wider than long; tibia I not dilated.... 41
41. Cephalic and thoracic parts equal..... 43
42. Cephalic part longer than thoracic..... 55
43. Legs III and IV without spines.....**Ballus C. K.**
44. Spines on the four pairs..... 45
45. Third leg longer than fourth..... 47
46. Third leg shorter than fourth ..... 49

<sup>1</sup> Damoetas=Scirtetes L. K., preoccupied.

<sup>2</sup> Some of the species of Homalattus White resemble beetles, but in this genus the cephalic part is longer than the thoracic.

47. Quadrangle of the eyes wider behind: third leg much longer than fourth.....<sup>1</sup>Neaetha E. S.
48. Quadrangle of eyes wider in front; third leg but little longer than fourth.....**Ciris C. K.**
49. Cephalothorax not wider than third row of eyes at that place ... 51
50. Cephalothorax wider than third row of eyes at that place: lateral eyes of first row well separated from middle eyes... **Pirithous Keys.**
51. Anterior row of eyes curved; lateral widely separated from middle eyes ..... 53
52. Anterior row of eyes almost straight; lateral but little removed from middle eyes.....<sup>2</sup>Bianor Peckham.
53. Quadrangle of eyes equally wide in front and behind: meta'arsus + tarsus IV longer than patella + tibia; tibial and metatarsal spines to the base, on legs III and IV..... **Portia Karsch.**
54. Quadrangle of eyes wider behind than in front; meta'arsus + tarsus IV, equal to or shorter than patella + tibia; only circles of spines at the extremities of the tibiae and metatarsi of legs III and IV..... **Eris, C. K.**
55. Quadrangle of eyes wider in front than behind.....<sup>3</sup>Iona Peckham. ✓
56. Quadrangle of eyes not wider in front ..... 57
57. Cephalothorax as high behind as it is long ..... **Mago Cambridge.** ✓
58. Cephalothorax not as high behind as long ..... 59
59. First row of eyes straight, touching.....**Neon E. S.** ✓
60. First row of eyes curved, separated by nearly equal distances from each other.....**Homalattus White.** ✓
61. Quadrangle of eyes longer than wide ..... 63
62. Quadrangle of eyes wider than long..... 65
63. Quadrangle of eyes more than twice as long as wide..
- Ligonipes Karsch.**
64. Quadrangle of eyes one fourth or one fifth only longer than wide.....<sup>4</sup>Plexippus C. K.
65. A more or less prominent tubercle between the dorsal eyes.
- Opisthoncus L. K.**
66. No tubercle present..... 67
67. Cephalothorax short and very high, thoracic part much dilated and falling steeply from cephalic plate; cephalothorax wider than the third row of eyes.....<sup>5</sup>Amycus C. K.
68. Form of cephalothorax unlike the above ..... 69
69. Quadrangle of eyes wider in front than behind..... 71

<sup>1</sup> Neaetha = Nee a E. S., preoccupied.

<sup>2</sup> Bianor = Scythropa Keyserling, preoccupied.

<sup>3</sup> Iona = Erasmia Keyserling, preoccupied.

<sup>4</sup> See genus Plexippus.

<sup>5</sup> The face in Amycus is very high, but not equally high in the different species.

70. Quadrangle as wide or wider behind. .... 91
71. Tibia + patella III shorter than tibia + patella IV. .... 73
72. Tibia + patella III longer than tibia + patella IV. .... 81
73. Metatarsus + tarsus IV equal to or shorter than patella + tibia IV. 75
74. Metatarsus + tarsus IV longer than tibia + patella IV. .... 77
75. Metatarsus IV spined only at extremity ..... Lauharulla Keys.
76. Metatarsus IV spined to base. .... Astia L. K.
77. Cephalothorax wider than third row of eyes ..... 79
78. Cephalothorax not wider than third row of eyes. .... Sinnamora Keys.
79. Legs moderately long; metatarsus IV with spines. .... Boethus Thor.
80. Legs extremely long; metatarsus IV without spines .... Lagnus L. K.
81. Eyes of the second row more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  as large as dorsal eyes; tibiæ spined above ..... <sup>1</sup> Linus Peckham.
82. Eyes of second row less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  as large as dorsal eyes; tibiæ not not spined above ..... 83
83. Cephalothorax not wider than third row of eyes ..... 85
84. Cephalothorax wider than third row of eyes ..... 87
85. Cephalothorax narrow in front, wider and rounded behind; quadrangle of eyes scarcely wider than long ..... Protheclina Keys.
86. Cephalothorax with sides nearly parallel; quadrangle of eyes one-third wider than long ..... Saitis E. S.
87. Abdomen very long and slender, much longer than cephalothorax; cephalothorax much wider than third row of eyes ... Viciria Thor.
88. Abdomen rather short; cephalothorax but little wider than third row of eyes ..... 89
89. Abdomen about as wide as long; eyes of second row further from lateral than from dorsal eyes ..... Margaromma Keys.
90. Abdomen slender; eyes of second row half way between lateral and dorsal eyes. .... Therosa Keys.
91. Quadrangle of eyes equally wide in front and behind; tibia + patella III longer than tibia + patella IV. .... 93
92. Quadrangle of eyes wider behind; or equally wide in front and behind, with tibia + patella III equal to, or shorter than tibia + patella IV. .... 99
93. Eyes of the third row distant by at least double their diameter from the margin of the cephalothorax ..... <sup>2</sup> Zenodorus Peckham.
94. Eyes of the third row not, or only a little removed from the margin of the cephalothorax ..... 95
95. Metatarsus + tarsus IV equal to, or shorter than, tibia + patella IV. .... 97
96. Metatarsus + tarsus IV longer than tibia + patella IV.

Ergane Keys.

<sup>1</sup> Linus = Sinis Thorell, preoccupied.

<sup>2</sup> Zenodorus = Ehippus Thorell, preoccupied.

97. Legs III and IV nearly equal; eyes of third row further from each other than from lateral borders; anterior lateral well separated from large middle eyes..... **Cytaea Keys.**
98. Third legs longer than fourth; eyes of third row equally far from each other and from lateral borders; anterior lateral very near large middle eyes..... **Habrocestum E. S.**
99. Quadrangle of eyes equally wide in front and behind; anterior row of eyes straight..... 101
100. Quadrangle wider behind; or, if equally wide in front and behind, anterior row curved..... 117
101. Coxae I touching..... **Hyetia E. S.**
102. Coxae I separated by width of labium..... 103
103. Tibia IV as large as patella at base, cylindrical, parallel or a little enlarged at extremity..... 105
104. Tibia IV narrower than patella at base; slightly enlarged and a little compressed at extremity..... 109
105. Quadrangle of eyes as long as wide; fore central eyes excessively large, at least five times as large as the lateral..... **Mithion E. S.**
106. Quadrangle of eyes wider than long; fore central eyes not excessively large..... 107
107. Thoracic part a little dilated; coxæ IV longest..... **Menemerus E. S.**
108. Thoracic part parallel; coxæ I largest..... **Bavia E. S.**
109. Patella III as long as or longer than patella IV; tibia III much shorter than tibia IV, but more robust..... 111
110. Patella III shorter than Patella IV; tibia III more slender than tibia IV..... 113
111. Clypeus at least  $\frac{1}{3}$  as wide as large middle eyes; patellae always without spines..... **Euophrys C. K.**
112. Clypeus very narrow, scarcely  $\frac{1}{3}$  as wide as large middle eyes; patellae armed with two spines..... **Cyrba E. S.**
113. Sternum wider than intermediate coxae; ( $\delta$ ) femur of palpus armed with a strong apophysis..... **Heliophanus C. K.**
114. Sternum of same width or narrower than intermediate coxae; femur of palpus unarmed..... 115
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<sup>1</sup> Bootes=Hadrosoma Keys; rling, preoccupied.

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<sup>1</sup> Thyene=Thya Simon, preoccupied.

<sup>2</sup> Hypoblemum=Drepanephora Keyserling, preoccupied.

<sup>3</sup> Epeus=Evenus Simon, preoccupied.

## SUB-FAMILY ATTINÆ.

## DIOLENIUS THORELL, 1870.

- Syn.*: 1870. **Diolenius** THORELL, on Europ. Spid. Part I, p. 203.  
 1878. " **Id.**, Ragni Malesi e Papuani, Part II, p. 215.  
 1881. " **L. KOCH**, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1240.

Thorell (in Europ. Spid., Part I, p. 203,) says that this genus is characterized by the long trochanters of the fore legs.

## \* TARA N.

- Syn.*: 1882. **Atrytone** KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1378.  
*Cephalothorax* low; one quarter longer than wide, in front moderately contracted, behind rounded, wider at the third row of eyes, plane above.

*Clypeus* very low.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, as wide before as behind, placed in front of the middle of the cephalothorax. Dorsal eyes further from each other than from the margin of the cephalothorax. Anterior row of eyes moderately recurved, eyes close together; small medium eyes further from the dorsal eyes than from the lateral anterior eyes.

*Falces* wide, short, not diverging.

*Maxillae* dilated in front.

*Sternum* plane, longer than wide.

*Abdomen* elongated, above level.

*Legs* 1, 4, 2, 3, Coxa and trochanter of first pair very much elongated. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than patella and tibia of the fourth; Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth shorter than the patella and tibia.

## LYSTROCTEISA SIMON, 1884.

**Lystrocteisa** E SIMON. Note sur le Groupe des Diolenii; Comptes Rendus de la Société Entomologique de Belgique. 1884.

Related to Diolenius, but distinct by the following characteristics: ocular quadrangle longer than the thoracic part, much longer than wide, convex in front, flattened in the middle; eyes of the third row very prominent, larger and plainly further apart than the lateral anterior; eyes of the second row much nearer the lateral anterior; trochanter I cylindrical, a little

\**Tara* is substituted for *Atrytone*, the latter name being preoccupied.

shorter than the coxa, much shorter than the femur; femur very wide, claviform; tibia almost globular, compressed below with two rows of long spines; metatarsus slender, with two pairs of long spines.

#### CHALCOLECTA SIMON. 1884.

*Chalcolecta* E SIMON. Note sur le Groupe des Diolenii; Comptes Rendus de la Société Entomologique de Belgique. 1884.

Ocular quadrangle at least as long as the thoracic part, of the same form as that of *Diolenius*; anterior row of eyes less curved than in that genus. Trochanter I shorter than the coxa (particularly ♀) and much shorter than the femur; femur and tibia I very long, compressed, parallel, not dilated, and tibia provided below with two rows of at least 10 + 10 strong spines, alternately shorter and longer; metatarsus shorter than the tibia, ♂ shortened, compressed and angular<sup>1</sup>, ♀ cylindrical and provided below with three or four pairs of long spines; relative length of legs 1, 4, 3, 2.

#### DISCOCNEMIUS THORELL. 1881.

*Discocnemius* THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani, III, p. 428.

*Cephalothorax* long, moderately high, cephalic part not abruptly higher than thoracic, limited by a transverse depression.

*Clypeus* very low.

*Sternum* not narrower than the coxae, not usually projecting between those of the first pair.

*Eyes* area occupying about half the length of the cephalothorax; quadrangle at least as wide behind as it is long; anterior middle eyes very large; eyes of the second row almost in the middle, between the posterior and the anterior lateral eyes; posterior eyes scarcely or not higher by their own diameter than the anterior lateral eyes.

*Maxillae* sub-parallel, about twice as long as wide, and about twice as long as the lip. Lip longer than wide, sub-truncated at the extremity.

*Legs* 4, 1, 2, 3, slender, except the first pair, which is robust (excepting the metatarsus and tarsus); tibia especially wide and compressed, and underneath furnished with a medium longitudinal fascia of dense, long hairs, and two rows of spines, patella and trochanter not usually longer.

*Abdomen* long.

*Spinnerets* six, superior and inferior not differing much in length, last joint short.

*Type*: *D. lacertosus*.

Related both to *Diolenius* Thorell and *Chirothecia* Tacz.

<sup>1</sup> In the original this sentence reads "metatarsus plus court que le tibia, ♂ mutique comprimé et anguleux," etc.

## SALTICUS (LATR.) 1804. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1804. *Salticus* LATR., *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, XXIV, p. 135, (ad partem).  
 1805. *Attus* WALCK., *Tabl. d. Aran.*, p. 22 (ad partem).  
 1837. *Pyrophorus* C. KOCH, *Ueters. d. Arachn.—Syst.*, 1, p. 29.  
 1846. *Toxeus* C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, XIII, p. 19.  
 1864. *Salticus* [SALTICA]: Sub-gen. *Pyrophorus* [*Pyrophora*] Sim. H. N. D. *Araignees*, p. 336.  
 1869. *Pyroderes* ID., *Monogr. d. Attid.*, p. 248 (714).  
 1870. *Salticus* THORELL, *On Europ. Spid.* I, p. 208.  
 1871. “ SIM., *Révis. d. Attid.*  
 1876. “ ID., *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 6.  
 1877. “ THORELL, *Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, I, p. 213.  
 1878. “ LEBERT, *Die Spinnen der Schweiz*, p. 296.  
 1878. “ TACZ., *Aranéides du Pérou*, *Bull. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou*, LIII, 4, p. 371.  
 1879. “ L. KOCH, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1055.  
 1880. “ KARSCH, *Arachnol. Blätter VIII*, *Zur Kenntniss der Attiden*, in *Zeitsch. f. d. gesamt. Naturwissensch.*, LIII p. 395.  
 1880. *Toxeus* ID, *ibid.*, pp. 393, 394.

*Cephalothorax* elongated; cephalic part high, parallel, level, almost as wide as long, its posterior angles rounded; thoracic part narrower, lower, on a different plane, rounded or obtusely truncated behind.

*Clypeus* very narrow, with sparse hair.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, sub-touching, in a straight line, with some hairs around them; dorsal eyes as large as the lateral, a little further apart, forming with them a group wider than long, not, or scarcely projecting.

*Sternum* very narrow, projecting between the anterior coxæ.

*Falces* ( $\delta$ ) very long, flat above, horizontal; inferior border of the groove with a continuous row of strong teeth. ( $\varphi$ ) *Falces* short, robust, vertical.

*Maxillæ* long, square at the extremity, with the superior external angle projecting a little.

*Lip* much longer than wide, almost parallel, truncated or slightly hollowed.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) slender; tibia as long and wider than the patella; tarsus oval, rather narrow, and truncated; bulb discoidal, occupying only the inferior part of the tarsus. ( $\varphi$ ) *Palpus* with the tibia and tarsus enlarged in the form of an oval palette.

*Legs* 4, 1, 3, 2: Third and fourth pairs unarmed; tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs with two rows of inferior spines; tibia of the first much longer than the patella; patella and tibia of the third much shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth a little shorter than the patella and tibia.

## LEPTORCHESTES (THORELL) 1870. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1832. *Synemosyna* HENTZ, On North Amer. Spid., p. 108 (ad partem).  
 1837. *Salticus* C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn.—Syst., 1, p. 29 (ad partem.)  
 1869. “ SIM. Monogr. d. Attid., p. 6 (16), 241 (707) (ad partem).  
 1870. *Leptorchestes* THORELL, On Europ. Spid., I, p. 209 (ad partem).  
 1871. “ SIM., Révis. d. Attid. (ad partem).  
 1876. “ ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 10.  
 1878. “ LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 297.  
 1879. “ L. KOCH, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1057.

*Cephalothorax* plane, but little elevated, parallel, rounded or obtusely truncated behind; a slight transverse depression separating the cephalic part.

*Clypeus* very narrow.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, in a straight line, touching. Dorsal eyes of the same size or barely smaller than the lateral, forming with them a group much longer than wide.

*Sternum* at least as narrow as the intermediate coxæ, projecting between the anterior coxæ.

*Lip* almost twice as long as wide, parallel, terminating in an obtuse point.

*Falces* robust, short, vertical in both sexes.

*Palpus* (♂) not robust; tibia short with an external apophysis; bulb simple.

*Legs* 4, 1, 3, 2; third and fourth pairs unarmed: (♂) metatarsi of the first and second with some inferior spines; (♀) tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second presenting two rows of inferior spines; patella and tibia of the third much shorter than patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth shorter than the patella and tibia.

## SYNAGELES SIMON. 1876.

- Syn.*: 1837. *Salticus* C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn.—Syst., I, p. 29 (ad partem).  
 1869. “ SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 241 (707) (ad partem).  
 1870. *Leptorchestes* THORELL, On Europ. Spid. I, p. 209 (ad partem)  
 1871. “ SIM.  
 1876. *Synageles* ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 14.  
 1883. “ ID., Arachn. de L'Océan Atlantique, Ann. Soc. Ent. de France 1862, p. 261.

*Cephalothorax* flat, but little elevated, very much elongated, parallel, obtusely truncated behind; a slight horizontal depression separating the cephalic part.

*Eyes:* The dorsal eyes situated a little beyond the middle of the cephalothorax, scarcely projecting above, of the same size as the lateral, and forming with them a group much longer than wide. Eyes of the face very unequal, touching, forming a straight line, surrounded by fine circles of hairs.

*Clypeus* very narrow; hairs forming the beard sparse.

*Sternum* oval, more slender at the two extremities, wider in the middle than the intermediate coxæ, projecting between the anterior coxæ.

*Lip* at least as wide as long, semi-circular, or in a very obtuse triangle.

*Maxillæ* extending much beyond the lips but nevertheless rather short and very wide. Square at the extremity.

*Legs:* Fourth legs the longest; the three anterior pairs equal or almost equal; the two posterior pairs unarmed; ( $\delta$ ) metatarsi of the first and second alone provided with some inferior spines; ( $\varphi$ ) tibiae and metatarsi of the first and second presenting two rows of inferior spines; tibia of the first robust, of the same length or scarcely shorter than the patella; patella and tibia of the third much shorter than patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth shorter than patella and tibia.

*Falces* ( $\delta$   $\varphi$ ) robust, short, vertical.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) not very robust; tibia very short, provided with an external apophysis; tarsus obtuse oval; bulb simple, reaching at least the superior third of the tarsus; ( $\varphi$ ) rather slender; tarsus slightly enlarged and cylindrical.

#### AGORIUS THORELL. 1877.

Agorius THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani, I, p. 216.

*Cephalothorax* about twice as long as wide, the posterior part plainly narrowing a little, almost vertical towards the sides, rather low, the cephalic part scarcely higher than the thoracic.

*Clypeus* very low, less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  the diameter of the anterior middle eyes, without thick hairs.

*Sternum* much wider than the coxæ, not projecting between the coxæ of the first pair.

*Eyes:* Are a large, occupying almost half the length of the cephalothorax. Quadrangle only a little wider than long, at least as wide in front as behind. Anterior row of eyes rather strongly curved upward, middle eyes plainly visible when the cephalothorax is looked at from above, touching, the lateral well separated from the middle, eyes of the second row small, and a little further from the posterior eyes,

which are but little smaller than the anterior lateral eyes, than from these; posterior eyes further from each other than from the margin of the cephalothorax.

*Falces* small, vertical (at least in ♀).

*Maxillae* diverging a little, sub-ovate, the extremities appearing rounded, almost twice as long as the lip, which is a little wider than long, narrowing toward the apex.

*Legs* exceedingly slender, long: 4, 1, 3, 2; trochanters, at least of the fourth pair, much longer than thick; space between the coxæ of the first pair nearly as wide as the sternum; posterior tibiæ and metatarsi without spines. First pair with patellæ very long, almost as long as the femora, and the tibiæ and metatarsi, on the contrary, very short. Two claws, small, slender, bent, strongly curved at the apex, armed with teeth, especially small and short in the tarsi of the first pair; claw tufts distinct.

*Abdomen* slender, sub-cylindrical; pedicel short, not articulated.

*Maxillae* longer, sub-cylindrical.

*Pubescence* fine and sparse.

*Type.* *A. gracilipes*.

This genus is related to *Synemosyna* Hentz, *Salticus* Latr., *Leptorchestes* Thor., and especially to *Synagels* Sim., differing from this genus in not having the sternum produced between the coxæ of the first pair, in the quadrangle of the eyes being shorter, and in the structure of the first pair of legs, which resemble those of *Diolenius* Thor. However, in *Diolenius*, it is the trochanters which are elongated, not, as in *Agorius*, the patellæ.

### <sup>1</sup> DAMCETAS N.

*Syn.*: 1879. *Scirtetes* L. KOCH, *Arachn. Australiens*, p. 1070.

*Cephalothorax* almost twice as long as wide, slightly rounded on the sides contracted equally toward the anterior and posterior, convex above. Clypeus low, equaling in height the radius of the lateral eye of the first row.

*Quadrangle of eyes* longer than wide, wider behind than in front; third series of eyes as wide as cephalothorax. First row of eyes slightly recurved, placed close together. Eyes of the third row more widely separated from each other than they are separated from the margin of the cephalothorax. The middle eyes are much further from the posterior eyes than they are from the lateral eyes of the first row.

*Maxillae* convex, margin in front a little rounded. *Lip* scarcely equals half the length of the maxilla, convex, contracted toward the anterior, the tip rounded and swollen.

*Sternum* long and contracted, convex, projecting between the first pair of thighs.

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<sup>1</sup> *Damcetas* is substituted for *Scirtetes*, the latter name being preoccupied.

*Abdomen* twice as long as wide; anterior part limited by a transverse impression, covered by a thin skin; posterior part convex, clothed with a hard dorsal integument.

*Legs* spined, 1, 4, 2, 3; 1 and 4 equal, and 3 and 4 differ slightly in length; first pair stouter than the others. Patella with the tibia of the third pair shorter than the same articulations of the fourth pair; the metatarsus and the tarsus of the fourth pair are shorter than the patella with the tibia.

#### JANIGENA KARSCH. 1880.

*Syn.*: 1846. **JANUS C. KOCH**, *Die Arachn.*, XIII, p. 21. (ad partem).

1880. **JANIGENA KARSCH**, *Arachnol. Blätter VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Attiden*, in *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamt. Naturwissensch.*, LIII p. 393.

The cephalic part sharply marked off, but not higher than the thoracic part, very flat and wide. The quadrangle of the eyes is wider behind than in front, the palpus over-reaches the very short mandible, also in the male in length in wide contrast to *Toxeus* and *Synemosyna*. The two single barren typical specimens do not admit of a more exact definition. Type, *Janus melanoc-phalus* (K). As the generic name *Janus* was preoccupied, (Verany, 1844, *Gastropoda*) Karsch proposed the name *Janigena*.

Thorell in his review of the genera of European spiders, p. 36, had called attention to the fact that the name *Janus* was preoccupied, even before Verany, 1844. (*Janus Steph.* [Hymenopt] 1835). See remarks on the genus *Synemosyna* under that genus.

#### SYNEMOSYNA HENTZ. 1832.

*Syn.*: 1832. **SYNEMOSYNA HENTZ**, on *North Amer. Spid.*, p. 108.

1846. **JANUS KOCH**, *Die Arachn.*, XII I, p. 21 (ad partem).

1870. **LEPTORCHISTES THORELL**, on *Europ. Spid.*, I, p. 209 (ad partem).

1876. " **SIM.**, *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 10 (ad partem.)

1877. **SYNEMOSYNA THORELL**, *Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, I, p. 198.

1878. **JANUS TACZ.**, *Arané des du Pérou*, *Bull. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou*. L. III, 4, p. 372.

1879. **SYNEMOSYNA L. KOCH**, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1052.

1880. **SYNEMOSYNA KARSCH**, *Arachnol. Blätter VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Attiden*, in *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamt. Naturwissensch.*, L. III, p. 395.

1881. " **THORELL**, *Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, III, p. 406.

*Eyes* eight, unequal, in three rows, the first composed of four eyes, the two middle ones largest, the second composed of two small ones placed nearer the first than the third, which is composed of two larger eyes.



*Falces* short in the females.

*Maxillae* slightly inclined toward the lip, truncated at the tip.

*Lip* short, rounded.

*Legs* slender, fourth pair longest, the other three variable.

*Abdomen* contracted near the middle: body nodose, elongated.

Type, *S. formica* Hentz.

*S. formica*, upon which species Hentz founded this genus, is undoubtedly identical with *Janus gibberosus* Koch, which was used to form the genus *Janus*. Both Hentz and Koch had the spider from Pennsylvania. The other species of *Janus* described by Koch, *J. melanocephalus*, has been made the type of the genus *Janigena* by Karsch.

Hentz, when defining his genus *Synemosyna*, wrote "cheliceres short in emale," and in contrasting it with *Myrmecia* notes that in the genus (*Myrmecia*) "the cheliceres are large in this, (*Synemosyna*) they are small at least in the female." When describing his typical species — *S. formica* — he states that "the cheliceres are large *only in the male*." All the other species placed by him in this genus, both in the male and female have the cheliceres *short*. Now as a matter of fact both sexes in *S. formica* have short cheliceres. Mr. Emerton first called attention to the error in his notes to Burgess' edition of Hentz's arachnological writings. We have seen a good many males of this spider and all had the short falces. If *S. formica* represents Hentz's genus, then nearly, if not all, the species placed here by Messrs. L. Koch, Thorell and Karsch, belong in another genus.

#### RHOMBONOTUS L. KOCH. 1879.

*Rhombonotus* L. KOCH. *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1067.

*Cephalothorax* almost twice as long as wide, contracted equally in front as behind, slightly convex.

*Clypeus* about the radius of the middle eyes of the first row.

*Quadrangle* of eyes longer than wide, narrower in front than behind; the third row of eyes placed behind the middle of the cephalothorax and above the lateral declivity of the same, more widely separated from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax. The first row of eyes slightly recurved and close together. The middle eyes are nearer the lateral eyes of the first row than the eyes of the third row.

*Maxillae* moderately convex, anterior margin round.

*Labium* half as long as the maxilla, a little contracted toward the anterior, the tip rounded.

*Sternum* convex, long, contracted, projecting between the anterior thighs

*Legs* 4, 1, 2, 3.: the second and third pairs of equal length, the first pair more robust than the others. Patella with the tibia of the third shorter than the patella with the tibia of the fourth. The fourth leg has the metatarsus with the tarsus longer than the patella with the tibia.

*Abdomen* cylindrical, constricted in front of the middle by a transverse impression.

OMOEDUS THORELL. 1881.

*Omoedus* THORELL, *Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, III, p. 668.

*Cephalothorax* high behind, anteriorly a little dilated above, the back therefore wide, slanting in front of the posterior eyes, behind them nearly level, strongly rounded behind, when looked at from above, only slightly convex transversely; the posterior slope almost vertical, and transversely concave.

*Clypeus* rather high.

*Eyes* quadrangle much wider than long, not occupying half the length of the cephalothorax; almost rectangular; anterior row usually curved; eyes of the second row half-way between the posterior eyes and the anterior lateral eyes; posterior eyes at least their own diameter higher than the anterior lateral eyes, and further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* wider than the coxae, not projecting between the widely separated coxae of the first pair.

*Falces* short, sub-vertical.

*Maxillae* long, narrow at the base, sub-ovate. Lip scarcely or not wider than long, apex somewhat rounded.

*Palpi* those of the female not dilated nor flattened toward the apex.

*Legs* rather short, (♀) 4, 3, 1, 2 (or 2, 1?); tibia with patella of the fourth pair longer than tibia with patella of the third.

*Abdomen* short, a little flattened, the anterior margin truncated, covered with delicate skin.

*Spinnerets* six, the superior much more slender than the inferior.

*Type* *O. niger*.

This genus resembles *Coccorchestes* Thor., differing from it especially in having the body sub-flattened, not strongly convex. It differs from ordinary *Attidae* much less than *Coccorchestes*.

COCCORCHESTES THORELL. 1881.

*Coccorchestes* THORELL, *Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, III., p. 671.

*Cephalothorax* slanting in front of the posterior eyes, very high behind them and nearly level or ascending, the posterior margin of the back widely truncated.

*Clypeus* high, inclined backward.

*Eyes* quadrangle wider than long, scarcely or not occupying half the greatest length of the cephalothorax; anterior row with the eyes sub-touching, only slightly curved upward, eyes of the second row further from the posterior eyes than from the anterior lateral eyes; posterior eyes more than their own diameter higher than anterior lateral eyes.

*Sternum* wider than the coxae, not projecting between the separated coxae of the first pair.

*Falces* short, sub-vertical.

*Maxillae* short, narrow at the base, wide at the apex, almost ovate triangular. Lip a little longer than wide, rounded at apex.

*Palpi* of the female a little dilated and usually convex toward the apex.

*Legs* moderately short, 4, 1, 2, 3 (3, 2), femora robust and compressed.

*Abdomen* short, almost ovate triangular, high and widely truncated in front, anterior slope convex, and received into the excavation of the cephalothorax, covered with hard shining scales forming a shield.

*Spinnerets* six, the superior longer and more slender than the inferior.

The whole spider is very convex, both longitudinally and transversely when looked at from above strongly resembling a beetle.

#### HOMALATTUS WHITE. 1841.

- Syn.*: 1841. **Homalattus** WHITE. Description of new or little known Arachn., in Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., VII, p. 476.  
 1848. **Rhans** C. KOCH, Die Arachn., XIV, p. 86.  
 1870. **Rhene** THORELL, on Europ. Spid. I, p. 37.  
 1877. **Homalattus** ID., Studi sui Ragni Mal. e Pap., I, p. 289.  
 1878. **Rhene** TACZ., Aranéides du Pérou, Bull. de la Soc. Imp. de Moscow, LIII, 4, p. 289.  
 1879. **Homalattus** L. KOCH, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1083.  
 1880. " **KARSCH**, Arachnol. Blätter VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Attiden, in Zeitsch. f. d. gesamt. Naturw. wissensch., LIII, p. 396.

*Cephalothorax* flat, transverse, not so wide as the body, covered like it with papillae.

*Eyes* eight, on short elevations of thorax; may be considered as placed in three lines, two of which are approximate, the third being distant; the first line, which is somewhat bent, contains four eyes, placed on the front margin of the cephalothorax at nearly equal distances from each other, the two intermediate eyes are much the largest. The second line contains two very minute eyes, somewhat removed from the edge of the thorax; they are placed rather nearer the outer eye of the first line than the outer is to the intermediate; the third line contains two eyes, one on each side of the margin of the thorax, the space between the outer eye and the first line being equal to the distance between the outer eyes of the first line.

*Abdomen* as broad as long; in front straightish; behind somewhat pointed; the sides rounded; it is flat and compressed, and somewhat convex above.

NEON SIMON. 1876.

*Syn.*: 1869. Attus SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 14 (24) (ad partem).

1871. " ID., Revis d. Attid.

1872. Euophrys THORELL, on European Spiders, II, p. 404.

1876. Neon SIM., Aracha. de France, III, p. 208.

1880. " KARSCH, Arachnol, Blätter VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Attiden, in Zeitsch. f. d. Naturwissensch., LIII, p. 397.

*Cephalothorax* not high; cephalic part a little longer than the thoracic; the latter very slightly contracted and widely truncated.

*Eyes* of the face touching, forming a straight line. Dorsal eyes at least as large (often larger) than the lateral, very convex, not prominent; as far apart as the lateral eyes, since the sides of the quadrangle are parallel.

*Clypeus* less than half as wide as the middle eyes, almost glabrous.

*Sternum* triangular, much wider than the intermediate thighs.

*Legs* short; those of the fourth pair the longest; those of the first and third pairs nearly equal; those of the second pair the shortest; first pair a little thicker than the others; third and fourth pairs without spines; first and second pairs presenting below two rows of tibial and metatarsal spines usually long and bristle-like. Tibia and patella of the third shorter than tibia and patella of the fourth; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth very slightly shorter than the patella and tibia.

*Falces* obliquely inclined, short, slender, taken together narrower than the two middle eyes.

*Integument* ornamented.

*Spinnerets* the superior ones longer than the inferior, and more slender; very far apart, leaving visible the inferior ones to the base, formed of two articulations, the second very short.

\* IONA N.

*Syn.*: 1882. Erasmia KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1350.

*Cephalothorax* one third longer than wide, a little contracted toward the front, behind rounded, not wider at the dorsal eyes, above plain.

*Clypeus* half the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long; wider in front than behind; dorsal eyes placed a little behind the middle of the cephalothorax, almost further from each other than from the margin of the cephalothorax. First row of eyes slightly recurved and very close together. Small median eyes half way between the anterior lateral and the dorsal eyes.

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\**Iona* is substituted for *Erasmia*, the latter name being preoccupied.

*Falces* short, not diverging.

*Labium* half as long as the maxilla; slightly contracted anteriorly.

*Sternum* oval; one third longer than wide.

*Legs* 1, 4, 3, 2. Third and fourth equally long. First pair as stout or a little stouter than than the others. Patella and tibia of the third longer than the patella and tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth longer than the patella and the tibia. Metatarsus of the fourth without spines.

*Abdomen* long, ovate.

### MAGO CAMBBIDGE. 1882.

**Mago** O. P. CAMBRIDGE. Proc. Zool. Soc., London, May 16, 1882, p. 432.

*Cephalothorax* as high behind as it is long; the posterior slope curved inwards, but almost perpendicular; profile of upper side of caput slightly convex, and sloping a little forward. The caput is exceedingly large, absorbing, in fact, almost the whole cephalothorax. Looked at from above, its upper surface forms nearly a square; the sides are perpendicular.

*Height of clypeus* less than the diameter of the fore central eyes.

*Ocular area* slightly broader than long, and equal in breadth before and behind; fore central pair of eyes very large, and of a dull, pearl-grey hue; fore laterals in a line with base of fore centrals, and of same color; posterior pair a little smaller than fore laterals, and as nearly as possible equally divided from them by the minute, intermediate eye, which is placed a little inside of their straight line.

*Legs* moderately long, tolerably strong, 1, 3, 2, 4; first pair much the strongest. Armed with spines, and with a small claw-tuft beneath the terminal tarsal claws.

*Falces* long, straight, divergent, and directed forward; denticulations small; fang of moderate length and strength.

*Maxillae* long, strong, straight; widened on both sides at the extremities, which are rounded.

*Labium* long, about two thirds the length of the maxillae, and narrower at the apex than base; apex rounded. The direction of the maxillae and labium is very nearly perpendicular (or at right angles) to the *sternum*, which is small, nearly round, slightly pointed behind and truncated in front; the truncation is very gently curved, the convexity of the curve directed backwards.

*Abdomen* small, short, oval, very convex before, and fitting up pretty closely to the incurved thorax.

ERIS (C. KOCH). 1846. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1846. ERIS C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, XIII, p. 189.  
 1850. " ID., *Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst.*, 5, p. 59.  
 1869. ATTUS SIM., *Monogr. d. Attid.*, p. 6 (16) 14 (24) (ad partem).  
 1871. " ID., *Révis, d. Attid.* (ad partem).  
 1876. ERIS ID., *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 197.  
 1880. " KARSCH, *Arachnol. Blätter VIII*, Zur Kenntniss der  
 Attiden, in *Zeitsch. f. d. gesammt. Naturwissensch.*,  
 LIII, p. 397.  
 1883. " SIM., *Arachn. de l'Océan Atlantique*. *Ann. Soc. Ent. de*  
*France*, 1882, p. 303.

*Cephalothorax* moderately high, wide, and short; cephalic and thoracic parts of the same length; the latter very much inclined, contracted, truncated or slightly hollowed.

*Clypeus* moderately high, with hairs.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, in a curved line; the lateral widely separated. Dorsal eyes scarcely smaller than the lateral, situated at the widest point of the cephalothorax, and not prominent.

*Sternum* short, as narrow or narrower than the intermediate coxae. Interval between the anterior coxae often less wide than the lip at the base.

*Falces* vertical, short, thick.

*Legs* 1, 4, 3, 2, or 4, 1, 3, 2: first pair more robust than the others, often, in the males, its femur and tibia dilated. Tibia and patella of the third plainly shorter than tibia and patella of the fourth. Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth of the same length as or scarcely shorter than patella and tibia. Tibial and metatarsal spines on the four pairs; less numerous, and only appearing at the extremities of the articulations on the posterior pairs.

\*BIANOR N.

*Syn.*: 1883. *Scythropa* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1446.

*Cephalothorax* a little longer than wide, sides rounded, before and behind equally contracted, high and convex, not wider than the dorsal row of eyes.

*Clypeus* low.

*Quadrangle of eyes* behind wider than long, in front contracted, reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. Anterior row substraight; the lateral a little separated from the middle eyes. Dorsal eyes further from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax. The small median eyes are nearer the anterior lateral than the dorsal eyes.

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\* *Bianor* is substituted for *Scythropa*, the latter name being preoccupied.

*Falces* vertical, not diverging.

*Maxillae* twice as long as the labium, dilated and rounded in front.

*Labium* not longer than wide.

*Sternum* twice as long as wide.

*Legs* 1, 4, 3, 2. First pair stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth a little shorter than the patella and tibia. Metatarsi of the fourth spined only at the apex.

*Abdomen* oviform; one fourth longer than wide.

*Spinnerets* as usual; superior and inferior equally long.

PIRITHOUS KEYSERLING. 1883.

*Syn.*: 1882. *Eulabes* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1387.

1883. *Pirithous* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1477.

*Cephalothorax* a little longer than wide, sides rounded, behind slanting and contracted, above moderately high and plane, wider at the dorsal row of eyes.

*Clypeus* low.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, behind wider than in front, almost reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. First row of eyes strongly recurved, lateral eyes from the large middle eyes widely separated. Small medium eyes further from the dorsal eyes than from the anterior lateral. Dorsal eyes further from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax.

*Falces* diverging.

*Maxillae* long, a little dilated in front.

*Labium* longer than wide, not longer than half the length of the maxilla.

*Sternum* small and a little longer than wide.

*Abdomen* oval.

*Legs* spined, 1, 2, 4, 3, or 1, 4, 2, 3; first pair stouter than the others; patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth shorter than the patella and the tibia. Metatarsi of the fourth spined.

The generic name *Eulabes* was preoccupied.

<sup>1</sup> NEAETHA SIMON. 1885.

*Syn.*: 1869. *Attus* SIM., *Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides*, p. 14 (24) (ad partem).

1871. " ID., *Revis. d. Attid.*

1876. *Neera* ID., *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 199.

1885. *Neaetha* ID., *Etude sur Arachn. recueillis en Tunisie*, Paris, Imp. Nat. 1885.

<sup>1</sup> *Neatha* = *Neera*, preoccupied.

*Cephalothorax* high; cephalic and thoracic parts of the same length; the latter very much inclined, contracted, truncated, or slightly hollowed.

*Eyes*: those of the face but little separated, forming a straight line. Dorsal eyes a little smaller than the lateral, not prominent, situated at the widest point of the cephalothorax, further apart than the lateral since the sides of the quadrangle diverge behind.

*Clypeus* almost half as wide as the middle eyes, with thick hairs.

*Sternum* oval, of the same width as the intermediate thighs.

*Legs* 3, 1, 4, 2, or 1, 3, 4, 2; first pair much more robust, with the femur compressed, dilated above, and claviform; patella and tibia of the first thick and cylindrical. Tibia and patella of the third much longer than tibia and patella of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth as long or scarcely shorter than the tibia and patella. Tibial and metatarsal spines on the four pairs; the metatarsus of the fourth having only a circle of terminal spines.

*Falces* vertical, not long.

#### CIRIS C. KOCH. 1848.

*Syn.*: 1848. **Ciris** C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, 14, p. 85.

1850. " **Id.**, *Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst.*, 5, p. 69.

1877. " **THORELL**, *Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, I, p. 283

*Cephalothorax* short, flat above, scarcely longer than it is wide.

*Eyes* of the face in a straight row.

*Falces* strong, thick, not long, wrinkled, shining, vertical.

*Palpus* of the f-male of not unusual form, the tarsus tapering oval.

*Legs* short, nearly equally long,

*Abdomen* very short, almost circular.

*Spinnerets* drawn in and scarcely visible.

Thorell remarks that *Ciris* is near to *Ballus* (C. Koch) and more especially to *Neera* Simon, in that the eye area is large, occupying one half the cephalothorax; while it differs from *Neera* in having the quadrangle of the eyes not wider, but a little narrower behind than in front, and the third pair of legs only a little longer than the fourth. *Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, I, p. 285.

#### BALLUS (C. KOCH). 1850. SIMON.

*Syn.*: 1837. **Euophrys** C. KOCH, *Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst.*, I, p. 33 (*ad partem*).

1846. **Marpissa** **Id.**, *Die Arachn.* XIII, p. 53 (*ad partem*).

1850. **Attus**: sub-gen. **Ballus** **Id.**, *Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst.*, 5 p. 68.

1869. " **SIM.**, *Monogr. d. Attid.*, p. 3 (16) 14 (24) (*ad partem*).

1870. **Ballus** **THORELL**, *On Europ. Spid.*, I, p. 212.



1871. **Attus** SIM., Révis d. Attid.  
 1876. **Ballus** ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 201.  
 1876. **Oedipus** MENGE, Preussische Spinnen, IX, p. 482.  
 1877. **Ballus** THORELL, Ragni Malesi e Papuani, p. I, 286.  
 1878. " LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 301.  
 1881. " THORELL, Ragni Malesi e Papuani, III. 665.  
 1882. " L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, Arachn. Australiens, p. 1335.

*Cephalothorax* flattened: cephalic and thoracic parts of the same length; the latter contracted, inclined, truncated or slightly hollowed behind.

*Clypeus* less than half as wide as the large middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face sub-touching, forming a straight or barely curved line. Dorsal eyes of the same size as the lateral, not prominent, situated at the widest point of the cephalothorax, much further apart than the lateral.

*Sternum* attenuated at both extremities, a little wider than the intermediate coxae.

*Falces* short, plane, or a little flattened in front.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) not very long, and not robust; tibia shorter than patella, with an external terminal apophysis, slender, tarsus oval, relatively narrow.

*Legs* short; the fourth pair longest, the first pair much the most robust, with femur and tibia much dilated, often flattened and claviform. Tibia and patella of the third much shorter than tibia and patella of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth usually shorter than tibia and patella. Legs of the two posterior pairs entirely without spines (except aenesiensis); legs of the two first pairs having below two rows of tibial and metatarsal spines.

*Integument* covered with moderately long pubescence, simple, rarely scaly.

#### CHIROTHECIA TACZANOWSKI. 1878.

*Chirothecia* TACZANOWSKI, Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou, Tome LIII, 1878, No. 4, p. 362.

*Cephalothorax* low, flattened on the back; head much longer than wide, perfectly plane above; thoracic part shorter than the cephalic, a little lower behind.

*Eyes* of the third row placed very far back; those of the second row nearer the anterior than to the posterior eyes, and nearer each other than are the anterior and posterior lateral eyes. The tops of the anterior eyes are in a perfectly straight line; the middle eyes are very large, occupying the entire width of the face; the external eyes of this row are considerably larger than the eyes of the other rows.

*Falces* large, short and almost vertical in the female; long, horizontal, and armed with a long recurved hook in the male.

*Legs* ordinary and slender excepting those of the first pair which are thicker than the others, with the tibia enlarged and hollowed on its internal border to form a moderately deep groove; each of the borders of this groove has three long spines each articulated on an elevation which is low but much larger than the spine, and some irregularly distributed bristles; at the bottom of the groove is found a comb composed of wide, flattened hairs, which are crowded closely together, and disposed in a simple row.

*Figure* small.

This curious genus, in which the first legs are much thicker than the others, with the tibia greatly enlarged, resembling at the first glance the claws of crayfish and yet more those of chelifers, is characterized also by the extreme flatness of the cephalothorax, by the length of the cephalic part, and by the eyes of the last row being placed very far back.

#### COCALUS C. KOCH. 1846.

- Syn.*: 1846. Cocalus C. KOCH, Die Arachn., 13, p. 180.  
 1850. " ID., Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst., 5, p. 48.  
 1877. " THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, I, p. 254.  
 1878. " ID., ibid., II, p. 283.  
 1881. " ID., ibid., III, p. 492.

*Eyes* of the first row all close together in a straight line. The two middle eyes are large, the outer, in diameter, scarcely half as large as the middle eyes; the eyes of the third row looking sideways, standing in a quadrangle with the first row, and as large as the lateral eyes of that row; the eyes of the second row only a little smaller than these, and placed half way between them.

*Falces* long, slender, vertical, cylindrical, with a rather short fang.

*Palpus* rather long, the first three joints slender, the fourth wide and short, the tarsus large, swollen, the bulb entirely covered; the bulb simple, with protuberances (einfach knotig), projecting a little forward.

The cephalothorax of this spider departs from all known species. The headplate forms an ascending slope from the first row of eyes, and ends in a roof-shaped ridge from which the thorax falls in a steep slope, to the hinder edge; the sides of the cephalothorax, however, are almost vertical, and therefore when looked at from above, it appears narrow. The abdomen is much narrower than the cephalothorax and cylindrical. The spinnerets are, in comparison with other genera, long and slender, the two upper and the two lower however, have but half the length of the two middle ones. The legs are rather long, the first and fourth pairs almost equally long, the second pair somewhat shorter than the first, and the third somewhat shorter than the second. All are rather slender.

## ' LINUS N.

*Syn.*: 1878. *Sinis* THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani, II p 269.

*Cephalothorax* not much longer than wide, and very high, sloping steeply in front.

*Clypeus* at least half as high as the middle anterior eyes.

*Sternum* sub-ovate, wider than the coxae.

*Eyes*: quadrangle rather large, occupying about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the length of the cephalothorax, not much wider than long, a little narrower behind than in front, and but little narrower behind than the cephalothorax at that place. The anterior row of eyes, which is plainly visible when looked at from above, is a little curved upward. Middle anterior eyes very large, at least three times larger than the lateral eyes, and separated from them by only a small interval; eyes of the second row rather large, more than a third as large as the posterior eyes, and placed half-way between these, and the anterior lateral eyes; the posterior eyes, which are placed more than their own diameter higher than the anterior lateral eyes, are further from the lateral borders than from each other.

*Falces* short, not.

*Maxillae* sub-ovate, diverging, narrow at the base, almost twice as long as the lip; lip a little longer than wide.

*Legs* long, 1, 4 (in ♀ 4. 1), 2, 3, metatarsi and tarsi very narrow; first pair only a little more robust than the others, tibiae much longer than patallae; tibiae also spined above; posterior metatarsi with spines throughout their length.

*Abdomen* sub-ovate.

*Spinnerets* ordinary, two articulations, the superior the longer.

*Type*: *S. fimbriatus* (Dol.).

This genus is nearly related to *Cocalus* (C. L. KOCH).

## HYCTIA SIMON. 1876.

*Syn.*: 1869. *Marpissus* SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 7 (17) (ad part.).

1871. " *Id.*, Révis. d. Attid.

1876. *Hyetia* *Id.*, Arachn. de France, III, p. 18.

*Cephalothorax* elongated, almost parallel; thoracic part scarcely at all enlarged, at least a third longer than the cephalic part. Cephalic part flat, not inclined, limited by a wide depression, not deep, bent behind.

<sup>1</sup> *Linus* is substituted for *Sinis*, the latter name being preoccupied.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, touching, at least the middle eyes, forming a straight line; dorsal eyes almost as large as the lateral, not further apart, the sides of the head thus being parallel; the square almost as long as wide; the dorsal eyes much further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Clypeus* scarcely a third as wide as the middle eyes.

*Sternum* small, narrow, twice as long as wide, thighs longer than wide, those of the first pair much thicker and longer than the others, touching.

*Legs* 1, 4, 2, 3; first pair very long and robust; femur dilated and compressed; patella and tibia cylindrical, the latter always a third the longer; these two articulations longer ( $\delta$ ) or almost as long ( $\varphi$ ) as the cephalothorax; tarsus and metatarsus slender, shorter than the patella and tibia; tarsus a third shorter than the metatarsus.<sup>1</sup> Second, third, and fourth legs short and slender. Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth shorter, or almost as long as the patella and tibia. On the anterior pairs two inferior rows of tibiae and metatarsal spines; on the posterior pairs two inferior tibial spines, and one or two metatarsal spines.

*Falces* robust, longer than the face, ( $\varphi$ ) vertical, ( $\delta$ ) lightly inclined forward.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) slender; femur narrow and a little curved; tarsus oval, not large; bulb simply rounded above, prolonged into a point behind.

*Abdomen* narrow, elongated.

#### MITHION SIMON. 1884.

Mithion E. SIMON, Arachnides recueillis a Khartoum; Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, T. IX.

*Cephalothorax* much elongated, almost parallel; thoracic part at least a third the longer; cephalic part almost plane, little elevated, not inclined, with posterior depression lacking, or very slight.

*Eyes* of the face touching, with their tops in a straight line, extremely unequal, the median at least five times the larger, very convex and prominent. Dorsal eyes as large as the lateral, not, or scarcely further apart. Quadrangle as long as wide, parallel. Dorsal eyes much further from one another than from the lateral borders.

*Clypeus* having scarcely a quarter the diameter of the middle eyes.

*Falces* ( $\varphi$ ) very short, almost square and vertical.

*Sternum* oblong oval, narrowing in front and behind, of the same width in the middle as the intermediate thighs. Thighs I separated by the width of the labium at the base, much thicker than the others; thighs II thicker than III; III and IV almost equal.

<sup>1</sup> Simon's description reads "first, third and fourth;" doubtless an error.

Patella and tibia I shorter than the cephalothorax, tibia scarcely longer than patella and as thick; tibia and patella IV a little longer than tibia and patella III; tarsus and metatarsus IV almost as long as patella and tibia; tibia IV at least a third longer than patella, cylindrical, neither attenuated or enlarged at the extremity. Spines short and serial on the tibiae and metatarsi I and II; slender on pairs III and IV; metatarsi III and IV with a whorl of terminal spines; and with two or three small spines toward the middle; spinnerets very long, particularly the superior ones, cylindrical.

This new genus resembles *Marpissa*, and still more *Hystia*, differing from them in having the anterior thighs separated at the base by the width of the labium. It is closely related to the genus *Icius* E. S., but is distinguished from it by the quadrangle of the eyes being as long as wide and parallel, while in *Icius* it is plainly wider than long, and a little wider behind than in front, by the anterior median eyes being yet more large and prominent, and finally by the presence of several spines (one underneath and two internal lateral) on the posterior metatarsi, besides the terminal circle. It presents also a certain resemblance to the genus *Thya*, having the same kind of coloring, the scaly hairs, and the tufts of hairs in the form of horns on the cephalothorax, but it is far removed from it by the form of the cephalothorax and the proportions of the articulations of the two pairs of posterior legs.

MARPTUSA (THORELL), 1877. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1837. *Dendryphantes* C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst., 1, p. 31 (ad partem).  
 1846. *Marpissa* ID., Die Arachn., XIII, p. 56 (ad partem).  
 1869. *Marpissus* SIM., Monogr. d. Attid., p. 6 (16), 7 (17) (ad partem).  
 1870. *Marpessa* THORELL, on Europ. Spid., I, p. 213 (ad partem).  
 1876. *Marpissa* SIM., Arachn. de France, III, p. 23.  
 1877. *Marptusa* THORELL, Ragni Malesi e Papuani, I, p. 221 (ad partem).  
 1878. " ID., ibid., II, p. 24 (ad partem).  
 1878. *Marpessa* LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 201 (ad partem).  
 1878. *Marpissa* TACZ., Aranéides du Pérou, Bull. Soc. Imp. d. Nat. de Moscou, LIII, 4, p. 217.  
 1879. *Marptusa* L. KOCH, Arachnidea Australiens, p. 1092 (ad partem).  
 1881. " THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, III, p. 432 (ad partem).

*Cephalothorax* long; thoracic part a little dilated, at least a third the longer; cephalic part entirely plane, limited behind by a transverse depression.

*Clypeus* about half as wide as the middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, forming a straight or scarcely curved line, a little separated; interval of the lateral wider than that of the middle, and yet not more than half their diameter. Dorsal eyes as large or almost as large as the lateral, a little further apart, since the sides of the head diverge a little behind; quadrangle at least a quarter wider than long; dorsal eyes much further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* narrow, twice as long as wide. Anterior coxae almost touching, their interval much less wide than the lip; all the coxae longer than wide, those of the first pair thicker and a little longer than the others.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) with the tarsus much enlarged in the form of a palette, and projecting beyond the bulb on all sides.

*Legs* of the first and second pairs equal or almost equal; those of the third and fourth a little shorter, equal or almost equal. First pair very robust; femur dilated and compressed; patella and tibia cylindrical, equal, or tibia barely longer (*M. radiata*  $\delta$ ); these two articulations always shorter than the cephalothorax; tarsus and metatarsus more slender and shorter than patella and tibia; tarsus a little shorter than the metatarsus. Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth shorter than the patella and tibia. Continuous inferior rows of tibial and metatarsal spines; tibial spines less numerous and less regular on the posterior pairs; usually the metatarsi of the fourth with only a terminal circle of spines.

In the *Arachniden Australiens* (p. 1033) Koch has used this genus in a different sense from both Simon and Thorell. The two latter define the clypeus as *about* half the middle eyes of the first row. Dr. Koch on the contrary extends the definition to include species where the middle eyes are equal to the clypeus or even overhanging the falces. Judging from the excellent figures which Koch gives, the spiders included in this genus form a very heterogenous group.

### MENEMERUS SIMON, 1869.

- Syn.*: 1848. *Euophrys* C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, XIII, p. 200 (ad partem).  
 1869. *Menemerus* SIM., *Monogr. d. Attid.*, p. 6 (16), 196 (662).  
 1870. " THORELL, *On Europ. Spid.*, I, p.214 (ad partem).  
 1870. *Marpessa* ID. *ibid.*, p. 213 (ad partem).  
 1876. *Menemerus* SIM., *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 30.  
 1877. " THORELL, *Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, I, p. 228 (ad partem).  
 1878. " ID., *ibid.*, II, p. 237 (ad partem).  
 1879. " L. KOCH, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1133.

1881. *Menemerus* THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, III, p. 500 (ad partem).  
 1883. " L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1461.  
 1883. " SIM, Arachn., de l'Océan Atlantique. Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1882, pp. 261, 284, 303.

*Cephalothorax* elongated; thoracic part a little dilated, at least a third the longer; cephalic part flat, or very slightly convex, limited by a wide and shallow transverse depression.

*Clypeus* scarcely half the anterior middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, forming a line slightly curved (rarely straight), a little separated, particularly the lateral eyes. Dorsal eyes a little smaller (sometimes as large; *M. falsificus*) than the lateral, not further apart, since the sides of the head are straight; quadrangle a quarter or a fifth only (*M. semilimbatus*) wider than long; dorsal eyes as far from one another as from the lateral borders (*M. semilimbatus*) or further from one another.

*Sternum* almost twice as long as wide; attenuated in front. Anterior thighs separated by the width of the lip at the base; all the thighs longer than wide; those of the first pair the longest.

*Legs* (♂) 1, 4, 2, 3, or 4, 1, 2, 3; (♀) 4, 1, 2, 3. Legs of the first pair thickest; femur compressed; patella and tibia cylindrical, the latter longer (except *M. falsificus*); tarsus and metatarsus more slender and much shorter than the patella and tibia; tarsus shorter than the metatarsus. Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth shorter than patella and tibia; patella and tibia of the fourth much longer than patella and tibia of the third: tibia of the fourth cylindrical and parallel. Tibial and metatarsal rows of inferior spines on the four pairs.

*Palpus* short; femur very much dilated, almost as wide as long; convex above; patella and tibia short and almost equal; tarsus rather small, very convex.

*Abdomen* oval, a little flattened.

This seems to differ from *Attus* only in the slightly lesser width in proportion to the length of the quadrangle of the eyes.

## DENDRYPHANTES (C. KOCH), 1837. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1837. *Dendryphantes* C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst., I, p. 31 (ad partem).  
 1850. " ID., *ibid.*, 5 p. 60 (saltem ad partem).  
 1869. *Attus* SIM., Monogr. d. Attid., p. 6 (16), 14 (24) (ad partem).  
 1870. *Dendryphantes* THORELL On Europ. Spid., I, p. 214.  
 1870. *Marpessa* ID., *ibid.*, p. 213 (ad partem).  
 1871. *Attus* SIM., Révis. d. Attid. (ad partem).

1876. *Dendryphantès* SIM., *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 35.  
 1878. " LEBERT, *Die Spinnen der Schweiz*, p. 303 (ad partem).  
 1878. " TACZ., *Aranéides du Pérou* in *Bull. Soc. Imp. d. Nat. de Moscou* LIII, 4, p. 309.  
 1880. " KARSCH, *Arachnol Blättter* VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Attiden, in *Zeitsch. f. d. gesamt. Naturwissensch.*, LIII, p. 397.  
 1883. " SIM., *Arachnides de l' Ocean Atlantique*, *Ann. Soc. Ent. de France*, 1882, p. 260

*Cephalothorax* moderately high; thoracic part plainly dilated, at least a third the larger; cephalic part level, often a little limited by a transverse depression.

*Clypeus* less than half as wide as the large middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, in a line considerably curved; the middle eyes not touching; the lateral separated by an interval often equal to half their diameter. The dorsal eyes almost as large as the lateral, a little further apart, since the sides of the head diverge behind. Quadrangle a third wider than long. Dorsal eyes further from one another than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* elongated, rather narrow. Anterior coxae separated by the width of the lip, and much thicker than the others; coxae of the fourth pair a little longer than the intermediate pairs.

*Falces* robust and vertical in both sexes.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) rather slender; patella longer than tibia; tarsus narrow, oval, truncated at the extremity.

*Legs* ( $\delta$ ) 1, 2, 4, 3, or 4, 1, 2, 3; ( $\varphi$ ) 4, 1, 2, 3, or rarely 4, 1, 3, 2; the first and (som times) second pairs more robust with compressed femora. Tibia and patella of the first shorter than the cephalothorax; ( $\delta$ ) tibia longer; ( $\varphi$ ) tibia and patella equal. Tibia and patella of the third much shorter than tibia and patella of fourth. Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth plainly shorter than tibia and patella. Tibia of the fourth cylindrical and parallel; metatarsus of the fourth with only a circle of spines at the extremity.

#### PSECAS C. KOCH, 1850.

*Psecas* C. KOCH, *Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst.*, 5, p. 49.

*Eyes* like the genus *Marpissa*.

*Falces* rather long, cylindrical, vertical.

*Palpus* in the male rather short, the tarsus glossy, the bulb pointed at the extremity.

Head and thorax nearest in form to the genus *Marpissa*. The face in front is as low, and is scarcely higher than the middle eyes of the first



row. The falces are somewhat longer and in the only example that I have seen somewhat hidden under the palpus, so that the form is only imperfectly to be seen. The legs differ essentially from all the genera of the Salticidae, in that the tarsal joint is very short in proportion to the metatarsal. The legs are somewhat robust, the first and fourth pairs the longest and about equal in length, the second and third pairs growing somewhat shorter by degrees. The middle spinnerets are long, decidedly longer than usual, the others only half as long; in this the genus unites with *Cocalus*, to which altogether, it bears some likeness.

### BCETHUS THORELL, 1878.

*Syn.*: 1878. *Bæthus* THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani, II, p. 220.  
1881. " ID., *ibid.*, III., p. 431.

*Cephalothorax* short, high, sloping steeply in front, the cephalic part not narrower anteriorly.

*Clypeus* about  $\frac{1}{4}$  as high as the middle eyes.

*Sternum* much wider than the coxae.

*Eyes*: quadrangle large, occupying more than  $\frac{3}{8}$  (not indeed half) of the length of the cephalothorax, a little wider than long, wider in front than behind, where it is only a little narrower than the cephalothorax at that place. The anterior row of eyes, which is plainly visible when the cephalothorax is looked at from above, is only slightly curved upward; the middle anterior eyes are large, very prominent and sub-touching, the lateral much smaller, and a little larger than the posterior eyes, which are placed more than their own diameter higher than the lateral eyes, and are a little further from the lateral borders than from each other. Eyes of the second row rather large, placed almost in the middle between the posterior and the lateral eyes, and as high as the latter.

*Falces* as usual, sub-vertical.

*Maxillae* long and narrow, more than twice as long as the lip. Lip almost equally long and wide, widely truncated at extremity.

*Legs* moderately long, rather slender, 4, 1, 2, 3. First pair a little more robust than the others, tibiae and metatarsi with a few spines underneath, which are long and adpressed; tibia but little longer than metatarsus. Tibia with patella of fourth, longer than tibia with patella of third. Posterior metatarsi with spines throughout their length. The two tarsal claws moderate, not curved, slightly convex on the back, pectinated with many short teeth. Scopula dilated a little at the apex.

*Abdomen* long, a little flattened.

*Spinnerets* the superior, rather long, with two joints, which are conical, and at least as long as wide, the inferior ones sub-conical thicker and shorter than the superior.

*Type*: *B. spinimanus*.

In the general form of the body this genus stands about half-way between *Attus* (Walck) Thorell and *Euophrys* (C. Koch) Thorell, being distinguished from the former by its low clypeus, and from the latter by the posterior eyes being a little further from the margin of the cephalothorax than from each other; and agreeing in the form of the abdomen more with *Marptusa* Thorell; the form and armature of the first pair of legs, however, separates it widely from these genera; in this respect it is more like *Synemosyna* and *Diolenius*.

PLEXIPPUS (C. KOCH), 1843. KEYSERLING.

- Syn.*: 1846. *Plexippus* C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, XIII, p. 93.  
 1877. " THORELL, *Sudi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, I, p. 262.  
 1878. " ID., *ibid.*, II, p. 240.  
 1880. " KARSCH, *Arachnol. Blätter*, VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Atiden, *in Zeitsch. f. d. Naturwissensch.* LIII, p. 398.  
 1881. " THORELL, *Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, III, p. 526.  
 1883. " L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1425.

*Cephalothorax* moderately high, descending steeply to the posterior border, slightly convex over the back, a fourth or a fifth longer than wide, gently rounded on the sides, and only a little wider at the third row of eyes.

*Eyes* of the face in a moderately bent row, the lateral half as large as the middle eyes and only slightly separated from them. The eyes of the third row smaller than the lateral eyes of the first row. The small median eyes nearer the anterior than the posterior lateral eyes. The quadrangle longer than wide, and a little wider behind than in front, not reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. The eyes of the third row further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* somewhat wider than the coxae of the second pair.

*Falces* rather long, stout, vertical, locked together, almost cylindrical, rough with transverse wrinkles, and having a dull lustre; the fang rather short and bent.

*Lip* not longer than wide.

*Palpus* rather long, somewhat slender; ( $\delta$ ) the tarsus scarcely longer than the metatarsus, but little swollen, with the extremity directed downward, and with a moderately large bulb.

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<sup>1</sup>In all the species described by Keyserling under this genus the quadrangle is wider than long.

*Legs*: patella and tibia of the third shorter than those joints in the fourth pair; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth somewhat shorter, or more often as long as patella and tibia of the fourth. Spines on all the legs, those on the metatarsi of the fourth throughout their length.

In this genus the relative length of the legs is very variable. In the species described by Thorell (Studi Ragui, III, pp. 526-642) we find the following formulæ: ♂ 1, 3, 4, 2; 3, 4, 1, 2; 3, 1, 4, 2; 1, 3, 2, 4,  $\overline{34}$  1 2; 1, 2, 3, 4; ♀ 3, 4, 1, 2; 1, 4, 3, 2;  $\overline{1, 4, 3, 2}$ . The same is true of the height of the clypeus. In these species the height varies from less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ , to  $\frac{1}{2}$  and in one spider almost equals the diameter of the large middle eyes.

### <sup>1</sup>ZENODORUS N.

*Syn.*: 1881. **Ephippus** THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Male-i e Papuani, III, p. 643.

1883. " KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1422.

*Cephalothorax* high, on both sides in front, especially in the male, dilated and inflated.

*Clypeus* at least half as high as diameter of middle eyes. Quadrangle of eyes usually occupying  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the length of the cephalothorax, nearly equally wide in front and behind, about a quarter wider than long, and narrower than the cephalothorax at that place by three or four times the diameter of the posterior eyes. The line bordering on the upper edges of the anterior eyes is more or less strongly curved upward; the lateral anterior eyes separated by less than their diameter from the large middle eyes, eyes of the second row almost in the middle between the anterior lateral and the posterior eyes; posterior eyes further from the lateral borders than from each other.

*Sternum* rather short, wider than the coxæ, not projecting between the coxæ of the first pair.

*Falces* vertical, ordinary.

*Maxilla* parallel, sub-ovate, at least half longer than the lip.

*Legs*: third pair longer than the others (except in some males which have the first leg longer than the others), much longer than the fourth pair; patella with the tibia of the third longer than patella with the tibia of the fourth. (In the males the first pair of legs is enlarged, and densely haired, at least underneath.)

*Abdomen* sub-ovate.

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<sup>1</sup> *Zenodorus* is substituted for *Ephippus*, the latter name being preoccupied.

*Spinnerets* ordinary: the second joint of the superior, wider than long, and obtuse.

*Type:* *Z. d'Urvillei* (Walck.).

EURYATTUS THORELL. 1881.

*Euryattus* THORELL. *Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani* III, p. 660.

*Cephalothorax* short, dilated anteriorly, not high.

*Clypeus* very low, not  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diameter of the middle eyes.

*Eyes* small; quadrangle very short, about twice as wide as long, and a little wider behind than in front. The anterior row usually curved upward, the middle eyes widely separated, the lateral eyes separated from the middle eyes by their own diameter; eyes of the second row a little further from the posterior eyes than from the anterior lateral eyes; the posterior eyes are placed much higher than the lateral anterior eyes, and are as far or farther from each other as from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* not much wider than the coxae, not projecting between the coxae of the first pair.

*Falces* ordinary, sub-vertical.

*Maxillae* parallel, sub-ovate; lip longer than wide, rather widely truncated at the apex.

*Legs* those of the first pair longer than the others; the third pair not much longer than the fourth; tibia with the patella of the third longer than tibia with patella of the fourth. The tibiae have spines above; the posterior metatarsi have spines throughout their length.

*Abdomen* sub-ovate.

*Spinnerets:* ordinary, the second joint of the superior one being the shortest.

*Type:* *E. porcellus* (Thor.).

By the greater space, says Thorell, between the anterior middle and lateral eyes and by the line which touches the upper borders of the first row of eyes being straight and by the lowness of the clypeus this genus is easily distinguished from *Ephippus* Thorell.

PHIDIPPUS C. KOCH. 1846.

*Syn.:* 1846. *Phidippus* C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, 13, p. 125.

1850. " *Id.*, *Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst.*, 5, p. 53.

1864. *Crytonota* (sub-gen. *Phidippus*) SIM., *H. N. d. Araignées*, p. 324 (*ad partem*).

1877. *Phidippus* THORELL, *On Araneae of Colorado*, *Bull. U. S.*

1878. " *TACZ.*, *Les Aranèides de Pérou*, *Bull. de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*, LIII, 4, p. 333.

*Eyes:* The first row rather strongly bent, the two middle eyes moderately large, somewhat smaller than is usual, near together, the outer ones in diameter scarcely half as large, placed somewhat away from the middle eyes. The eyes of the third row nearly as large as the outer eyes of the first row, on little hills; the eyes of the second row very small, near to the outer eyes of the first row.

*Mandibles* stout, standing away from each other toward the extremity, wrinkled transversely, somewhat shining; the fang nearly as long as the upper part of the mandible, strong and bent.

*Palpus:* That of the female rather long, not stout, entirely of the customary shape, well covered with long hairs; the male palpus moderately stout, shorter jointed, the tarsus oval, thick, bent, the bulb projecting strongly in front.

The species belonging to this genus are all handsome, the mandibles of all having more or less metallic reflections. The head is high, the sides dilated with a short angular plate. The thorax is short and steeply sloping, in most examples, when not rubbed one notices upright brushes or fringes of hair between the upper eyes. The abdomen is rather large in the female, but in the male narrower than the cephalothorax. The spinnerets do not stand far forward. The legs are rather stout, the two first legs the longest, particularly long in the male; the second and fourth pairs are about equally long, the fourth being a little the longer; the third pair is the shortest.

PHILÆUS THORELL 1870. SIMON.

- Syn.:* 1837. *Dendryphantes* C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachu, Syst., 1, p. 31 (ad partem).
1837. *Calliothera* ID., *ibid.*, p. 30 (ad partem).
1846. *Philia* ID., *Die Arachn.*, XIII, p. 54, 56.
1846. *Phidippus* ID., *ibid.*, p. 125 (ad partem).
1846. *Plexippus* ID., *ibid.*, p. 93 (ad partem).
1869. *Attus* SIM., *Monogr. d. Attid.*, p. 6 (16), 14 (24) (ad partem).
1869. *Dendryphantes* ID., *ibid.*, p. 168 (634), (ad partem).
1870. *Philæus* THORELL, on *Europ. Spid.*, I, p. 217 (♂).
- ? 1870. *Attus* ID., *ibid.*, p. 218 (♀).
1876. *Philæus* SIM., *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 45.
1877. " KEYSERLING, *Spinnen aus Uruguay*. Vienna, 1877  
78. p. 617.
1878. " LEBERT, *Die Spinnen der Schweiz*, p. 305.
1879. " L. KOCH, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1080.
1880. " KARSCH, *Arachnol. Blätter VIII, Zur Kenntniss der  
attiden, in Zeitsch. f. d. Naturwissenschaft*, LIII,  
p. 397.

*Cephalothorax* very high; thoracic part dilated, at least a third the longer; cephalic part plane or slightly convex, inclined, limited by a very weak transverse stria.

*Clypeus* less than half as wide as the middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, in a moderately curved line; the middle not touching; the lateral separated by an interval equal to half their diameter. Dorsal eyes almost as large as the lateral, scarcely further apart. Quadrangle at least a third wider than long. Dorsal eyes equally distant from each other and from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* long, rather narrow. Anterior coxae separated by the width of the lip, thicker than the others.

*Falces* robust, longer and often a little oblique in the males.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) very slender; patella and tibia equal or the latter the longer, tarsus oval, narrow, obtusely truncated at the extremity.

*Legs.* ( $\delta$ ) 1, 2, 4, 3, ( $\varphi$ ) 4, 1, 3, 2. Anterior pairs more robust. Tibia and patella of the first male almost as long, female shorter than the cephalothorax; male tibia longer, female tibia and patella equal; tarsus and metatarsus more slender and shorter than the tibia and patella. Tibia and patella of the third much shorter than tibia and patella of the fourth; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth plainly shorter than patella and tibia (sometimes of the same length in the males). Metatarsus of the fourth armed with spines to the base. Tibia of the fourth cylindrical and parallel.

#### SIMAETHA THORELL. 1881.

*Simaetha* THORELL, *Studi Sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani* III, p. 520.

*Cephalothorax* short, high, the dorsum strongly convex longitudinally, above, toward the middle dilated and very wide, in front moderately wide, posteriorly very perceptibly narrower.

*Clypeus* low.

*Eyes*: area occupying about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of the cephalothorax; the quadrangle very wide, much wider than long, wider behind than in front; anterior row of eyes curved upward; middle eyes not touching, separated from the lateral eyes by an interval at least equal to their diameter; eyes of the second row further from the posterior eyes than from the anterior lateral eyes; posterior eyes not further from the lateral borders than from each other.

*Sternum* scarcely or not wider than the coxae of the first pair; these coxae separated by less than the width of the lip.

*Legs* ( $\delta$ ) 1, 4, 2, 3; rather robust, without many spines; legs of the first pair more robust than the others, femora compressed anteriorly and strongly bent above; tibia with patella of the fourth leg longer than tibia with patella of the third.

*Abdomen* short.

*Spinnerets* as usual, superior longer and more slender than the inferior; with two joints, which are sub-cylindrical, about as long as wide.

*Type*: *S. thoracica*.

This genus, says Thorell, agrees with *Philaeus* in the distance between the middle and lateral eyes of the first row, but differs from it especially in the form of the cephalothorax; in the latter respect it approaches *Bellus* (C. L. Koch) and *Homalattus* (White), but differs from them since the quadrangle of the eyes only occupies  $\frac{2}{3}$ , not  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the length of the cephalothorax.

### <sup>1</sup> THYENE SIMON, 1885.

*Syn.*: 1850. *Plexippus* C. KOCH, Uebers d Arachn.-Syst. 5, p. 51 (ad partem.)

1869. *Attus* SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 14, (24) (ad partem).

1871. " ID., Révis d. Attid.

1876. *Thya* ID., Arachn. d. France, III, p. 51.

*Cephalothorax* but slightly elevated; thoracic proterve y strongly dilated and rounded, at least a third the longer; cephalic part plane and inclined, not limited behind; a very short and fine longitudinal stria between the dorsal eyes.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, forming a line slightly curved; the median eyes not touching; the lateral eyes separated by an interval almost as wide as their diameter. Dorsal eyes scarcely smaller than the lateral, much further apart, since the sides of the head diverge behind; these eyes projecting widely above; quadrangle at least a third wider than long; dorsal eyes further from one another than from the lateral borders. *Clypeus* about half the diameter of the middle eyes.

*Sternum* elongate, contracted in front; anterior thighs separated by the width of the lip; the two anterior pairs (particularly the first), the thickest; the fourth a little longer than the third.

*Legs* ( $\delta$ ) 1, 3, 4, 2; ( $\varphi$ ) 4, 3, 1, 2; first pair the most robust; femur compressed and claviform; tibia and patella very thick and cylindrical, male as long, female shorter than the cephalothorax, male tibia a little longer, female tibia and patella equal. Tibia and patella of the third at least as long as patella and tibia of the fourth (only by the greater length of the patella). Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth a little shorter than the tibia and patella. Tibia of the fourth cylindrical and parallel. Short, robust, conical tibial and metatarsal spines on the two first pairs, forming inferior rows; spines equally short, more slender, and not serial on the posterior parts; metatarsus of the fourth provided with spines throughout the length.

<sup>1</sup> *Thyene* is substituted for *Thya*, the latter name being preoccupied.

*Falces* robust, short, conical and vertical in both sexes.

*Palpus* rather slender; tibia and patella almost equal; tarsus oval; narrow.

AMYCUS C. KOCH. 1846.

*Syn.*: 1846. *Amycus* C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, 13, p. 182.

1878. " TACZ, *Araneides du Pérou*, Bull. de la Soc. Imp. des  
Nat. de Moscow LIII, 4, p. 345.

1880. " L. KOCH *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1170.

*Eyes*: the first row is high over the mouth and strongly bent, the two middle eyes large, the side eyes in diameter not half as large. The eyes of the third row just as large as the side eyes of the first; those of the second row very small, half way between these two.

*Mandibles* very long, nearly equally thick, somewhat curved on the inner corner of the extremity, toothed, the fang rather large.

*Palpus*: that of the male slender, the second joint bent, the third cylindrical, plainly longer than the fourth, the tarsus long in front, swollen, the bulb covered from above.

*Cephalothorax* short and very high, falling steeply from the cephalic plate, rather flat, with distinct elevations at the eyes; also the face is very high, but not equally high in the different species, and the first row of eyes high above the mouth. The abdomen is somewhat longer than the cephalothorax, narrow, oblong oval, and equally with the cephalothorax, (the latter, however, only partially) covered thickly with scaly hairs. The spinnerets are slender and rather long, the legs also are long; of these the third pair is the longest, then follows the first, then the second and after this the fourth.

One of the species described by C. Koch and all the Australian species described by L. Koch under this genus have the eyes of the second row nearer the anterior than the posterior side eyes and the legs 1, 3, 2, 4, not 3, 1, 2, 4. See note by Dr. Koch, p. 1170 of the *Arachniden Australiens*. The species placed in this genus by Dr. L. Koch seem to us (judging by his plates) to belong to at least two if not three different genera.

ASARACUS C. KOCH. 1846.

*Asaracus* C. KOCH, *Die Arachn.*, XIII, p. 188.

*Eyes* form and position as in *Phidippus*.

*Palpus* of the male slender, rather long, the second joint long, gently, slightly bent, the third and fourth short, not longer than thick, the tarsus moderately long, humped at the proximal end, somewhat raised in knots, in the middle on the back somewhat contracted, the bulb covered from above.



*Falces* very stout, very iridescent, large, strong, convex in front, the sides somewhat widened into a corner, standing away from each other at the extremities, with a long, strong fang.

This genus has a likeness to the genus *Amycus*; but the palpus, and particularly the falces are differently shaped; also the third pair of legs is not so long as the last pair. The first pair was broken, in the only example that up to this time has come under my observation. Head, thorax, and abdomen agree with those of the above mentioned genus.

## LIGONIPES KARSCH. 1878

*Ligonipes* KARSCH, Diagn. Attoid. aliquot nov. Novae Holl., *cet.*, in Mittheil. d. Münchener Entom. Ver., 1878, p. 26.

*Cephalothorax* more than twice as long as wide, not high, level.

*Eyes* of the third row not far in front of the middle of the cephalothorax.

*Legs* of the first pair remarkable: femora, patellae, and tibiae very much dilated, compressed, the tibiae having stiff short hairs on the inner side, their form being that of a hoe. Second, third and fourth pairs more slender.

*Abdomen* narrow.

## LIGURINUS KARSCH. 1878.

*Ligurinus* KARSCH, Diagn. Attoid. aliquot nov. Novae Holl., *cet.*, in Mittheil. d. Münchener Entom. Ver., 1878, p. 27.

The genus *Ligurinus* is much like genus *Hyllus* C. Koch, and yet is easily distinguished from it; the forehead is a little higher than the anterior eyes, and is so widely ornamented with dense oblique hairs that if the cephalothorax is looked at from above the eyes are entirely hidden.<sup>1</sup>

## LYCIDAS KARSCH. 1878.

*Lycidas* KARSCH, Diagn. Attoid. aliquot nov. Novae Holl., *cet.*, in Mittheil. d. Münchener Entom. Ver., 1878, p. 25.

*Cephalothorax* high, gradually descending in three parts, cephalic part level. Posterior part sloping obliquely, rounded on the sides.

*Eyes*: quadrangle wider than long; eyes of the first row touching, the lateral being about a quarter smaller than the middle eyes, but a little larger than the eyes of the third row; eyes of the second row the smallest of all.

*Clypeus*: middle eyes of the first row distant from the margin of the clypeus by a space which nearly equals their diameter.

*Legs*: anterior legs short, robust; posterior legs more slender, those of the third pair longest.

*Abdomen* looked at from above, almost triangular, pointed behind.

<sup>1</sup>The presence of dense hairs ornamenting the forehead, would seem to be so completely *adaptive* a characteristic as scarcely to be a sufficient basis upon which to found a genus.

## MARATUS KARSCH. 1878.

*Maratus* KARSCH, Diag. Attoid. aliquot nov. Novae Holl., *cet.*, in Mittheil. d. Münchener Entom. Ver., 1878, p. 27.

*Cephalothorax* not long, high.

*Eyes*: those of the third row, a little in front of the middle of the cephalothorax. Eyes of the second row half way between the posterior and the anterior lateral eyes. Quadrangle of the eyes a little wider in front than behind.

*Legs* slender.

*Abdomen* flat, with parallel sides, quadrangular, longer than wide. Body hairy.

## MOPSUS KARSCH, 1878.

*Syn.*: 1878. *Mopsus* KARSCH, Diagn. Attoid. aliquot nov. Novae Holl., *cet.* in Mittheil. d. Münchener Entom. Ver., 1878. p. 31.

1881. " THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Mal. e Pap., III, p. 462.

*Mop-us* is very like the genus *Ascyltus* in appearance, but the clypeus is not dilated on the sides, is higher and not so wide, grows a little narrower above, and is covered above on the anterior cephalic margin and on the sides, with long, slender hairs.

*Cephalothorax*: Cephalic part higher and shorter than in *Ascyltus*. Thorax sloping obliquely behind the dorsal eyes.

*Eyes*: Those of the first row curved backward, touching, placed below the frons. Those of the second row placed further from the lateral eyes and a little within the quadrangle.

*Falces* nearly perpendicular to the face.

The species placed by Koch & Keyserling (*Archinden Australiens*, p. 330) in this genus were subsequently made the basis of the genus *Sandalodes*, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1476.

## ASCYLTUS KARSCH. 1878.

*Syn.*: 1878. *Ascyltus* KARSCH, Diagn. Attoid. aliquot nov. Holl., *cet.* in Mittheil. d. Münchener Entom. Ver., 1878, p. 29.

1881. " L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1319.

*Cephalothorax* not high, rounded, wider in front, narrow behind, cephalic part not inclined.

*Clypeus* transversely vertical on the sides, somewhat extended, forming an acute angle, dilated, the extreme edge of the dilatation ornamented with some long hairs.

*Eyes* of the first row placed in front of the forehead. Quadrangle wider than long.

*Falces* nearly straight; (♀) rounded, smaller. (♂) longer, a little flattened above, sharp on the edges, diverging.

*Legs*:<sup>1</sup> first and second pairs more robust and longer than the others; third and fourth pairs more slender, shorter, having spines.

*Abdomen* narrower than the cephalothorax; elongated.

*Spinnerets* long.

### HYLLUS (C. KOCH). 1846. KEYSERLING.

*Syn*: 1846. Hyllus C. KOCH, Die Arachn., xiii, p. 161.

1846. Deineres White, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., 18, p. 179.

1877. Hyllus THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, I, p. 258.

1878. " ID., ibid II, p. 264.

1878. " TACZ., Aranéides du Pérou Bull. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou, LIII, 4, p. 336.

1882. " L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1339.

*Cephalothorax* low and flat, a fifth longer than wide, much wider at the third row of eyes, rounded behind, convex on the back.

*Clypeus* one fourth as wide as the large middle eyes

*Eyes* of the face in a line a little curved backward, lateral half as large as the middle eyes and separated from them. Eyes of the second row further from the dorsal than from the lateral eyes. Quadrangle wider than long, equally wide in front and behind, placed before the middle of the cephalothorax. Eyes of the third row further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* moderately convex, a third longer than wide.

*Falces* large, long, somewhat curved, diverging; the fang very long, somewhat fine, very pointed; on the inner side, before the bent point, a little corner.

*Maxillae* rounded at the extremity.

*Lip* more than half as long as the maxillae, growing narrower toward the extremity.

*Palpus* (♂) slender, almost filiform, the second joint the longest and somewhat bent; the third and fourth equally long, both conical; the last joint bent; the bulb covered from above.

*Legs* (♂) 1, 2, 4, 3, (♀) 1, 4, 2, 3; the first legs much longer and thicker than the others, which are nearly equal. Patella with tibia of the third not longer than patella with tibia of the fourth; metatarsus with the tarsus of the fourth shorter than patella with tibia. Metatarsus of the fourth with spines throughout its length.

<sup>1</sup> *Ascyrtus pencillatus* Karsch, has the legs (♂) 1, 4, 3, 2, (♀) 4, 1, 3, 2. L. Koch and Keyserling, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1319.

## ICIUS SIMON. 1873.

- Syn.*: 1850. Marpissa C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst., 5, p. 47 (ad partem).  
 1850. Icelus ID., *ibid.*, p. 55.  
 1860. Attus SIM., *Monogr.* d. Attid., p. 14 (24) (ad partem).  
 1870. Marpessa THORELL, on Europ. Spid., I, p. 213 (ad partem).  
 1871. Attus SIM., Révis. d. Attid.  
 1873. Icius ID.  
 1876. " ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 54.  
 1877. " KEYSERLING, Spinnen aus Uruguay. Vienna, 1877-78, p. 621.  
 1878. " THORELL, Studi Ragni Mal si e Papuani, II, p. 232 (ad partem).  
 1879. " L. KOCH, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1127.  
 1881. " THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, III, p. 461 (ad partem.)

*Cephalothorax* rather elongated; thoracic part parallel, or very slightly enlarged, at least a third the longer; cephalic part plane, slightly elevated, often inclined, limited by a transverse depression which is straight or slightly bent forward.

*Clypeus* scarcely a quarter as wide as the large middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, touching, or the lateral ones a little separated, forming a straight line. Dorsal eyes as large, or a most as large as the lateral, a little further apart since the sides of the quadrangle diverge very slightly behind; quadrangle only a quarter wider than long; dorsal eyes much further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* contracted in front, scarcely wider than the intermediate thighs. Anterior thighs separated by the width of the lip, much thicker than the others; thighs of the second and third pairs equal, those of the fourth a little longer.

*Falces* (♀) short, rather thick, almost square, vertical; (♂) longer, a little inclined forward, their external border presenting an elevated, longitudinal ridge.

*Palpus* (♂) slender; tibia shorter than the patella, provided with a small superior external apophysis; tarsus narrow and long.

*Legs* (♂) 1, 4, 3, 2; (♂) 4, 1, 3, 2; those of the first pair more robust; tibia and patella at least a quarter shorter than the cephalothorax; tibia the longer, and slender. Tibia and patella of the fourth much longer than the tibia and patella of the third; tarsus and metatarsus, male, almost as long, female, sensibly shorter tibia and patella. Tibia of the fourth scarcely a quarter longer than the patella, cylindrical, and a little more slender at the extremity. Spines short, rather robust,

and serial on the tibia of the first; slender and very far apart on the second, third and fourth legs; metatarsi of the third and fourth having only terminal spines.

## SANDALODES KEYSERLING. 1883.

*Syn.*: 1883. *Mopsus* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1333 (ad partem).

1882. *Acompse* ID., *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1326 (ad partem).

1883. *Sandalodes* ID., " " p. 1476.

*Cephalothorax* scarcely a fifth longer than wide, moderately high, rounded on the sides, considerably wider than the third row of eyes, becoming gradually smaller behind and in front, ascending steeply from the posterior margin to the third row of eyes, the cephalic part sloping forward. The middle line is just behind the third row of eyes; the *clypeus* is one fourth as wide as the anterior middle eyes.

*Quadrangle of the eyes* wider than long, as wide in front as behind, reaching only to the first third of the cephalothorax. The first row moderately bent, and the eyes rather near together. The eyes of the second row half-way between the posterior and the anterior lateral eyes. The posterior eyes further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Falces* vertical, not diverging, and short.

*Maxillae* widely separated at their extremities, only a third longer than the lip.

*Lip* longer than wide.

*Sternum* long and narrow, narrower than the coxae of the second pair.

*Legs*, 1, 4, 3, 2; all set with spines, the first pair thicker than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth also shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus of the fourth with spines throughout its length.

*Abdomen* fully twice as long as wide.

This genus has great similarity to *Icius*, and is distinguished from that genus principally by its narrow sternum.

## BAVIA SIMON. 1877.

*Syn.*: 1877. *Bavia* SIMON. *Amm. Soc. Entomol. de France*, (5), vii. pp. 60-62.

1879. *Acompse* L. KOCH. *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1352.

*Cephalothorax* not very long; thoracic part a little longer, not dilated, rounded; cephalic part plane, but slightly elevated, almost a regular quadrangle; the swellings above the eyes strong.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, almost touching, in a straight line. Dorsal eyes as large as the lateral, not further apart since the sides of the head are straight.

*Clypeus* scarcely a third as wide as the middle eyes.

*Sternum* scarcely wider than the intermediate thighs. Anterior coxae separated by the width of the lip, much longer and more robust than the others.

*Falces* rather short, a little projecting, not ridged.

*Lip* twice as long as wide.

*Legs* (♂) 4, 1, 2, 3, those of the first pair much more robust; patella and tibia of the first as long as the cephalothorax, tibia much longer than patella; patella and tibia of the fourth much longer than patella and tibia of the third, much more slender; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth a little shorter than patella and tibia; patella and tibia of the third equal; tibia of the fourth much longer than the patella: trochanters of the fourth long and diverging. On the first pair two inferior rows of short and robust tibial and metatarsal spines; on the second pair a single row of two internal tibial spines coming near together at the top; on the third pair two rows of lateral spines; the anterior having a single one, the posterior two; all the patellae, the metatarsi of the third and fourth, and the tibia of the fourth completely unarmed.

This genus is near *Maevia* and *Icius*; it is distinguished from them by the form of the cephalothorax, of which the cephalic part is relatively much longer, and by the posterior legs, which lack spines on the tibiae and metatarsi.

### MAEVIA (C. KOCH) 1848. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1848. *Maevia* C. KOCH, Die Archn., XIV, p. 69 (ad partem).  
 1876. " SIM., Archn. de France, III, p. 60.  
 1877. " THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, I, p. 241 (ad partem).  
 1878. " TACZ., Aranéides du Pérou, Bull. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou, LIII, 4, p. 227.  
 1880. " KARSCH, Arachnol. Blätter VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Attiden, in Zeitsch. f. d. Naturwissensch., LIII, p. 398.  
 1881. " THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, III, p. 467 (ad partem).

*Cephalothorax* elongated, very high; thoracic part enlarged, at least a third the longer; cephalic part slightly convex, and a little hollowed between the dorsal eyes.

*Clypeus* narrow, rarely  $\frac{1}{3}$  as wide as the large middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, forming a straight or almost straight line; the middle touching, the lateral well separated. Dorsal eyes as large as the lateral, equally far apart, quadrangle scarcely a quarter wider than long. Dorsal eyes nearer one another than the lateral borders.

*Sternum* almost rounded, wider than the intermediate coxae. Anterior coxae separated by at least the width of the lip.

*Falces* ( $\delta$ ) much longer than the face, vertical, parallel, a little diverging only at the extremity, cylindrical, not ridged.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) short, resembling that of *Heliophanus* except the femur which is unarmed.

*Legs* 1, 4, 3, 2; the first and second pairs a little more robust; tibia of the first longer than patella, these two articulations at least as long as the cephalothorax. Tibia and patella of the fourth much longer than tibia and patella of the third; tarsus and metatarsus, male, as long as patella and tibia. Posterior legs having only very few spines a terminal circle only on the metatarsus (sometimes however a pair of median spines on that articulation).

In the species placed by Thorell in this genus (*Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, III, pp. 467-492) the legs vary as follows: ( $\delta$ ) 2, 1, 4, 3; 1, 4, 3, 2; 4, 3, 1, 2; 4, 1, 3, 2; ( $\varphi$ ) 4, 3, 1, 2. The first formula, 2, 1, 4, 3, makes the second leg the longest. Simon in his *Arachnides de France*, III, p. 1, gives as one of the characteristics of the family Attidae, "2d pair of legs never the longest." We find this variation in the clypeus of Thorell's species to run from scarcely  $\frac{1}{4}$  to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the height of the large middle eyes.

### OPISTHONCUS L. KOCH. 1880.

*Opisthonus* L. KOCH, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1184.

*Cephalothorax* longer than wide, high, declining toward the posterior, sides moderately rounded, cephalic part lightly contracted in front, having a smooth, low protuberance, between the third row of eyes, more or less prominently adorned.

*Clypeus* very low.

*Quadrangle* of eyes wider than long, behind and in front equally wide, or behind a little wider. First row of eyes almost straight or slightly curved, middle eyes close to the lower margin of the clypeus, close to each other, and moderately distant from the lateral. Second row of eyes smallest, and from the lateral eyes of the first row less distant than from the eyes of the third row, and placed either not higher, or only a little higher than these; eyes of the third row, more widely separated from each other than from the margin of the cephalothorax.

*Sternum* long, contracted.

*Maxillae* long, contracted at the base, dilated toward the anterior; anterior margin rounded.

*Labium* more than one half the length of the maxillae, contracted toward the anterior, apex truncated.

*Legs* 1, 2, 4, 3 or 1, 4, 2, 3: 2, 3, 4 of almost equal length. First pair of legs more robust than the others, and in the male much longer than in the female. Patella and tibia of the third pair shorter than these joints in the fourth pair; the patella with the tibia is longer than the metatarsus with the tarsus in the fourth pair.

### VICIRIA THORELL. 1877.

*Viciria* THORELL, *Studi Sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani*, I, p. 233.

*Cephalothorax* about a third longer than wide, moderately high.

*Clypeus* at least half as wide as the anterior middle eyes.

*Sternum* rather short, not twice as long as wide, wider than the coxae, not projecting between coxae of the first pair of legs, which are separated by at least the width of the lip.

*Eyes*: those of the first row plainly visible when the cephalothorax is looked at from above; this row slightly curved upward. Middle anterior eyes large, very prominent; the lateral eyes are rather small, and are separated by an interval greater than their own diameter from the middle eyes. Quadrangle of the eyes a little wider in front than behind, not occupying half the length of the cephalothorax, much narrower behind than is the cephalothorax at that place. Eyes of the second row minute, about in the middle, or a little in front of the middle, between the anterior lateral and the posterior eyes. Posterior eyes placed about their own diameter higher than the anterior lateral eyes, and further from the lateral borders than from each other.

*Falces* directed downward and more or less forward.

*Maxillae* long, diverging a little, and slightly curved outward, about half longer than the lip; lip nearly half longer than wide, plainly narrowing toward the rounded or sub-truncated extremity.

*Palpus* slender, in the female neither dilated nor flattened at the extremity.

*Legs* rather long, slender or moderately stout, first pair, at least in some cases, more robust than the others; third pair (sometimes excepting the first), longer than the others; tibia with the patella of the third longer, or at least not shorter than tibia with patella of the fourth. Tibiae much longer than patellae. Metatarsi of the fourth spined throughout their length.

*Abdomen* long and slender.

*Spinnerets* six, long and cylindrical.

*Type*: V. Pavesii.



*Viciria* differs from *Maevia* (Koch) Sim. in the tibia and patella of the third being longer or at least not shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth, and in the greater prominence of the large middle eyes, and the greater space between them and the lateral eyes.

## EPIBLEMUM (HENTZ) 1832. THORELL.

- Syn.*: 1832. *Epiblemum* HENTZ, On North America Spiders, p. 108 (ad partem).  
 1837. *Calliethera* C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst. I, p. 30 (ad partem).  
 1850. " ID., *ibid*, 5, p. 45 (ad max. part.).  
 1864. *Cyrtonota* sub-gen. *Calliethera* Sim., H. N. d. Araignees, p. 324, 327 (ad part.).  
 1868. *Calliethera* [*Calletheras*] ID., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d Attides, p. 6 (16) 180 (646 (ad max. part.).  
 1870. *Epiblemum* THORELL, on Europ. Spid. I, page 210.  
 1876. " LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 297.  
 1876. *Calliethera* SIM., Arach. de France, III, p. 62.  
 1883. " " " de l' ocean Atlantique, Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1882, p. 261.

*Eyes* eight, unequal, in three rows, the first composed of four, the two middle ones somewhat larger, the second composed of two very small ones placed nearer the third row, which is composed of two larger ones.

*Falces* very long, slender, horizontal, in both sexes, fang nearly as long.

*Maxillae* parallel, wide at base, narrow above the insertion of the palpi, cut obliquely on both sides toward the point.

*Lip* conical.

*Legs* 1, 4, 2, 3 or 1, 4, 3, 2.

*Type*: *E. Scenicum* (*faustum*) Cl.

When Hentz, in 1832, formed the genus *Epiblemum*, he founded it on *Epiblemum faustum*; while Koch in 1837 founded the genus *Calliethera* on *Aranea scenica*. *E. faustum* and *A. scenica* are undoubtedly identical. This species is probably a comparatively recent importation from Europe. Hentz is wrong in saying that the falces are horizontal in both sexes. They are vertical in the female of *E. faustum*.

## THIANIA C. KOCH. 1846.

- Syn.*: 1846. *Thiania* C. KOCH, Die Arachn., XIII, p. 171.  
 1877. " THORELL, Studi Ragni Malesi e Papuani, I, p. 251.

*Eyes* of the first row close over the front edge of the head. The two middle eyes of this row very large, occupying nearly the whole height of the head. The eyes of the third row smaller than the lateral eyes of the first row; the small median eyes placed a little beyond the middle, nearer the hind eyes.

*Falces* of the male somewhat short, rather flat above.

*Palpus* moderately long and somewhat stout, the two first joints as usual, the third and fourth very short, oval, the small bulb covered from above.

The species belonging to this genus resemble those of the genus *Calliethera*. *Eyes*, *falces*, and *palpus*, however, make a plain and constant division. The scaly covering of the abdomen is highly colored, taking the form of transverse bands.

#### HASARIUS SIMON. 1871.

- Syn.*: 1846. *Plexippus* C. KOCH, Die Arachn., XIII p. 93 (ad partem).  
 1850. *Euophrys* ID, Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst., 5, p. 60.  
 1850. " sub-gen, *Maturna* *ibid.*, p. 65.  
 1869. *Attus* SIM., Monogr. d. Attid., p. 14 (24).  
 1869. *Plexippus* ID., *ibid.*, p. 177 (643).  
 1870. *Attus* THORELL, on Europ. Spid., I, p. 218 (ad partem).  
 1871. " SIM., Révis. d. Attid.,  
 1871. *Hasarius* ID., *ibid.*  
 1876. " ID., Arachn. de France III, p. 77.  
 1880. " KARSCH, Arachnol. Blätter VIII, zur Kenntniss der Attiden, in Zeitsch. f. d. Naturwissensch., LIII, p. 398.  
 1881. " L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1272.  
 1883. " SIM., Arachn. de l' Ocean Atlantique, Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1882, p. 284.

*Cephalothorax* rather long, high. Thoracic part sensibly dilated, at least a third the longer. Cephalic part slightly convex and inclined, limited by a very faint depression, which is straight or bent forward.

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, forming a line very slightly curved; the middle eyes scarcely separated, the interval of the lateral, wider. Dorsal eyes a little smaller or as large as the lateral, a very little further apart, since the sides of the quadrangle diverge a little behind; quadrangle at least a third wider than long; dorsal eyes a little further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Clypeus* usually wider than half the middle eyes, with thick hairs.

*Sternum* elongated, rather narrow. Anterior thighs separated by the width of the lip; all the thighs longer than wide, those of the first pair thicker and sometimes longer than the others, which are almost equal.

*Legs* usually ( $\delta$ ) 1, 3-4, 2; ( $\varphi$ ) 3-4, 1, 2; the first and second pairs more robust, with femoral joints compressed. Tibia and patella of the first a little shorter than the cephalothorax, these two articulations equal, or the tibia a little the longer; tarsus and metatarsus shorter, more slender, almost of the same length. Femora of the third and fourth equal; tibia and patella of the third a little longer than tibia and patella of the fourth or often of the same length. Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth of the same length as the tibia and patella. Tibia of the fourth parallel, or slightly enlarged at the extremity. Femoral, tibial, and metatarsal spines on the four pairs; metatarsus of the fourth with spines throughout its length.

*Falces* as long or longer than the face, vertical, often deep set<sup>1</sup> in both sexes, never ridged.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) robust and short (except *H. Adausoni*); tibia shorter than patella and provided with external apophyses; tarsus longer than the preceding articulations and wide (except *H. Adausoni*); bulb simple, reaching almost the extremity of the tarsus; hook rarely apparent.

The species described by Messrs. Koch and Keyserling under this genus have the following variations in the leg formula: female, 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 4, 3, 2; 1, 3, 4, 2; 1, 2, 3, 4; 4, 3, 1, 2; 4, 3, 1, 2; male, 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 3, 2, 4; 1, 3, 4, 2; 1, 4, 3, 2; 1, 4, 3, 2; 1, 4, 3, 2; 4, 3, 1, 2; 4, 3, 1, 2; 3, 4, 1, 2; 4, 1, 3, 2. In the same species the clypeus varies in height from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the large middle eyes. It is interesting to note that while in the species described by Keyserling there seems to be a very constant relation between the length of the whole body and the longest pair of legs, the length of the longest legs being only very little greater or less than the total length, *H. chrysostomus*, male, has its total length 7 mm., and its longest leg 11.6 mm. *H. vittatus*, male, a fair representative of the other species, has its total length 4.2 mm., and its longest leg 3.8 mm. The greater proportional length of the longest legs in *H. chrysostomus* is correlated with other structural modifications which seem to separate it from the other species of this genus. The same remarks are applicable also to *H. lautus*.

<sup>1</sup> The French word is "renfoncée."

## PELLENES SIMON. 1876.

- Syn* : 1850. *Euophrys*: sub. gen. Pales C. Koch, Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst.,  
5, p. 64.  
1869 *Attus* SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides  
p. 14 (24) (ad partem.)  
1870 “ THORELL, On Europ. Spid. I., p. 218 (ad partem).  
1871 “ SIM., Revis d. Attid.  
1876. *Pellenes* SIM., Arcahn. de France, III, p. 90

*Cephalothorax* rather long, high; thoracic part distinctly dilated, at least a third the longer; cephalic part slightly convex; inclined, limited by a depression which is bent forward.

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, forming a line which is straight or slightly curved forward; the middle eyes but little separated; the interval of the lateral eyes wider. Dorsal eyes a little smaller than the lateral and further apart, since the sides of the quadrangle diverge behind. Quadrangle about a third wider than long. Dorsal eyes further from one another than from the lateral borders.

*Clypeus* at least half as wide as the middle eyes.

*Sternum* long; anterior thighs separated by the width of the lip and thicker than the others; the lateral almost equal, longer than wide.

*Legs* ( $\delta$ ) 1, 3, 4, 2; ( $\varphi$ ) 3, 1, 4, 2; first legs much the most robust, with compressed femora; tibia and patella of the first shorter than the cephalothorax; male, these two articulations equal; female, tibia a little the longer, tarsus and metarsus more slender and shorter than the two preceding articulations. almost equal. Femur, patella, and tibia of the third much longer and a little thicker than the femur, patella and tibia of the fourth; tarsus and metarsus of the fourth generally a little shorter than the patella and tibia of the third strongly enlarged, from the base of the extremity tibia; tibia of the fourth almost parallel or a little enlarged. Femoral, tibial and metatarsal spines on the four pairs, very short, and serial on the tibiae and metatarsi of the first and second; metatarsus of the fourth, with spines to the base.

*Falces* as long, or a little shorter than the face. Vertical or inclined backward in both sexes.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) robust and short; tarsus oval, wider and at least as long as the two preceding; bulb generally simple, reaching almost the end of the tarsus; tibia shorter than the patella, provided with a superior external apophysis, directed forward, usually received into a little depression of the tarsal border and hidden from above.

## ERGANE KEYSERLING. 1881.

Ergane KEYSERLING, Arachniden Austrolians, p. 1260.

*Cephalothorax* longer than wide, a little wider in the middle than in front, behind rounded, above high and convex, sloping in front.

*Clypens* less than half the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle* of eyes wider than long, placed before the middle of the cephalothorax, as wide in front as behind. Dorsal eyes from one another and from the margin of the cephalothorax almost equally distant. Small median eyes half way between the dorsal eyes and the lateral eyes of the first row. First row of eyes curved.

*Sternum* oblong.

*Falces* short and touching.

*Maxillae* dilated in front, not twice longer than the lip.

*Legs* spined. 1-3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 4, 3, 2, or 4, 3, 1, 2. Legs of the first pair a little stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third longer than the patella and tibia of the fourth. The fourth pair has the metatarsus and the tarsus longer than the patella with the tibia.

*Abdomen* ovate, longer than wide.

*Spinnerets*, inferior and superior equally long.

## PHYALE C. KOCH. 1846.

*Syn.*: 1846. Phyale C. KOCH, Die Arachn., XIII, p. 193.

1878. " TACZ., Aranéides du Pérou, Bull. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou, LIII, 4, p. 315.

*Eyes* of the first row bent, the two middle eyes nearly touching, very large, close over the front edge of the head, the side eyes of this row in their diameter not half so large as the middle eyes; the eyes of the third row somewhat smaller than the outer eyes of the first row and almost forming a square with them; the eyes of the second row unusually small, half way between the eyes of the third row and the outer eyes of the first row.

*Falces* short, stout, swollen, shining, scarcely longer than thick, fang not long.

*Palpus* of the female of the customary form, somewhat covered with short hair; that of the male unknown.

All high colored beautiful little spiders. The head is flat above and rather long, the cephalothorax usually nearly as long as wide; the sides of the cephalothorax are gently rounded, and steeply falling; the head is not much higher than the middle eyes in front, the clypens being narrow and somewhat retreating. The abdomen is usually oval, almost always rather

short, not thicker than cephalothorax. Cephalothorax and abdomen are closely covered with scaly hairs above, these giving the color. The spinnerets are very short. The legs are moderately long, the first and second pairs being the shortest, but the stoutest, usually having the femur thickened; they are about one and a half times as long as the thorax; the third pair somewhat exceeds the second in length, and the fourth is plainly longer than the second; above, the first joints, and in part the tibiae are covered with brightly colored scaly hairs; the hair of the other joints is fine and light, and the spines very fine.

### JOTUS KEYSERLING. 1881.

*Jotus* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1243.

*Cephalothorax*: about one-fifth part longer than wide, in front a little more contracted than in the middle, rounded behind, above high and convex.

*Clypeus* less than half the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle* of eyes wider than long, equally wide in front and behind and not occupying half the length of the cephalothorax. Anterior eyes near together, forming a row slightly curved upward. Small median eyes half way between the dorsal eyes and the lateral eyes of the first row. Dorsal eyes almost as far from each other as from the margin of the cephalothorax.

*Sternum* slightly convex, ovate, much longer than wide.

*Falces* short and diverging, in front commonly plane.

*Maxillae* rather long, in front dilated and rounded.

*Labium* more than half the length of the maxilla.

*Legs* moderately long, spined, 4, 3, 1, 2, or 4, 1, 3, 2, or 1, 4, 3, 2. First pair a little stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth. The fourth pair has the metatarsus and tarsus not longer than the patella and tibia.

*Abdomen* longer than wide, rounded in front, behind pointed.

*Spinnerets* rather long, inferior and superior equally large and long.

### HABROCESTUM SIMON. 1876.

*Syn.*: 1869. *Attus* SIM., *Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam d. Attides*, p. 14 (24) (ad partem).

1871. " *Id.*, *Revis. d. Attid.*

1876. *Habrocestum* ID., *Arachn. de France*, III, p. 131.

1882. " KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1401.

*Cephalothorax* rather short, very high; thoracic part often convex, but slightly dilated on the side, only a third the longer. Cephalic part slightly convex, very much inclined, limited by a faint depression which is straight or bent forward.

*Eyes*: these of the face, rather unequal, but little separated, forming a line straight or slightly curved forward. Dorsal eyes a little smaller than the lateral, not further apart, little or not at all prominent above; quadrangle scarcely a third wider than long; dorsal eyes almost equally distant from each other and from the lateral borders. *Clypeus* about half as wide as the middle eyes.

*Sternum* small, long, narrower than the intermediate thighs. Interval between the anterior thighs less than the width of the lip at the base.

*Legs* 3, 4, 1, 2; the first legs like those of *Ælurops*. Femur, patella and tibia of the third much longer than the same articulations in the fourth pair. Tibiae of the third and fourth much enlarged from the base to the extremity and a little compressed. Tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth as long as patella and tibia.

*Falces* weak, scarcely as long as the face, vertical or obliquely directed backward in both sexes.

*Palpus* short and robust as in *Ælurops*.

### HELIOPHANUS (C. KOCH.) 1833. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1833. *Heliophanus* C. KOCH, in Herr.-Schaeff, Deutschl. Ins., 119, 1, 2.  
 1837. " Id., Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst., p. 29.  
 1864. " [Heliophana] SIM., H. N. d. Araignees, p. 332.  
 1868. " SIM., Monogr., d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 6 (16), 201 (667).  
 1868. *Callothera* [Callietherus] Id., *ibid.*, p. 6 (16), 180 (646) (ad partem).  
 1870. " THORELL, Europ. Spid. I, p. 211.  
 1876. " SIM., Arach. de France, III, p. 140.  
 1878. " LEBERT Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 298.

*Cephalothorax* high; thoracic part dilated, at least a third the longer. Cephalic part slightly convex, a little inclined, limited by a depression which is usually wide, straight, or bent backward; thoracic part presenting indistinct diverging striae.

*Clypeus* scarcely one fourth as wide as the large middle eyes, without hairs.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal in a straight or slightly curved line; dorsal eyes a little smaller than the lateral and not further apart.

Quadrangle a third or a quarter wider than long.

*Sternum* wider than the intermediate coxae, often unequal. Anterior coxae separated by the width of the lip at the base.

*Falces* rather robust, vertical, never ridged.

(♂) *Maxillae* wide at the extremity; their superior external angle presenting one or two conical projections.

(♂) *Palpus* short; femur, robust, armed below with a simple or bifid apophysis; patella long and a little convex; tibia shorter armed with external apophyses, slender and slightly developed; tarsus narrow and elongated, terminating in a point, projecting beyond the bulb.

*Legs* 4, 1, 2, 3, or 4, 1, 3, 2, slightly unequal. Tibia and patella of the first shorter than the cephalothorax; metatarsus more slender than tibia and patella of the fourth. Patella (a)one of the third as long and often a little more robust than patella of the fourth; tibia of the fourth almost parallel and cylindrical. Femoral, tibial, and metatarsal spines on the four pairs; no patellary spines.

#### CYRBA SIMON. 1876.

*Syn.*: 1869. Attus SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, 14 (24) (ad part)

1871. " ID., Révis d. Attid.

1876. Cyrba ID., Arachn. d. France, III, p. 165.

1883. " KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1436.

*Cephalothorax* but slightly elevated; thoracic part not dilated, a little contracted, about a third the longer; cephalic part plane, inclined, limited by a very faint transverse depression, cut by a longitudinal stria.

*Eyes*: those of the face very unequal, almost touching, forming a straight line. Dorsal eyes scarcely smaller than the lateral, not prominent, and not further apart. Quadrangle almost a third wider than long; dorsal eyes further from each other than from the lateral borders. *clypeus* very narrow, with hair.

*Sternum* oval, wider than the intermediate thighs. Anterior thighs separated by at least the width of the lip; thighs of the fourth longer.

*Legs* 4, 1, 3, 2; first pair much more robust, particularly the femur and the tibia. Tibia of the first a little longer than the patella; the two articulations shorter than the cephalothorax; tarsus and metatarsus more slender and almost as long as the two preceding articulations. Tibia and patella of the third much shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth. Tibia of the fourth almost parallel; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth as long or almost as long as tibia and patella. Femoral, tibial and metatarsal spines on the four pairs; two patellary spines on the two posterior pairs.



*Falces* rather weak, vertical, of the same length as the face.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) femur slender; tibia with apophyses; tarsus oval. ( $\varphi$ ) Tibia and patella a little dilated; tarsus pointed.

The species placed by Keyserling in this genus have the legs 4, 3, 1, 2, or 4, 3, 12.

<sup>1</sup>ÆLURILLUS SIMON. 1885.

*Syn.*: 1850. *Enophrys* (Sub-gen. *Dia*) C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst., 5, p. 64.

1869. *Attus* (6th gr.) SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 54 (44).

1870. *Ælurops* THORELL, on European Spiders, I, p. 219.

1871. *Attus* (6th gr.) SIM., Révis d. Attid.

1876. *Ælurops* ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 134.

1876. " LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 309 (ad partem).

<sup>2</sup>*Cephalothorax* very high; thoracic part strongly dilated, twice as long as the cephalic. Cephalic part slightly convex, inclined, limited by a slight transverse depression, generally straight.

*Clypeus* as wide or almost as wide as the middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, well separated, particularly the lateral, in a line so much curved that a straight line from the top of the middle eyes cuts the lateral eyes below the center. Dorsal eyes smaller than the lateral, further apart. Quadrangle at least a third (often more) wider than long. Dorsal eyes as near or nearer to one another as to the lateral borders.

*Sternum* long, very narrow, particularly in the males. Anterior coxae separated by about the width of the lip. Coxae of the first, second, and third pairs equal in length and thickness, and a little longer than wide; coxae of the fourth a little longer than the others.

*Falces* not very robust, shorter than the face, inclined backward in both sexes.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) short and thick; femur compressed; patella and tibia short and almost equal; tibia always with two small superior external apophyses; tarsus wider, oval and a little compressed, passing beyond the bulb.

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<sup>1</sup> *Ælurillus* is substituted for *Ælurops*, the latter name being pre-occupied.

<sup>2</sup> This is Simon's definition of the genus *Ælurops* Thorell.

*Legs* 3, 4, 1, 2, or  $\overline{3,4}$ , 1, 2, rarely 4, 3, 1, 2. The two anterior pairs shorter and more robust; tibia and patella of the first equal and much shorter than the cephalothorax; tarsus and metatarsus almost equal, a little (scarcely in the males) shorter than the patella and tibia. Femur patella and tibia of the third, of the same length or scarcely longer than the same articulations in the fourth pair. Tibia of the third (and of the fourth, though less) enlarged from base to extremity; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth as long as patella and tibia. Femoral, tibial and metatarsal spines on the four pairs; patellary spines on the third and fourth. Metatarsus of the fourth with spines to the base.

YLLENUS SIMON. 1869.

- Syn.*: 1869. Yllenus SIM., Monogr. d. Attid., 166 (632).  
 1870. " THORELL, On Europ. Spid., I, p. 219 (ad partem).  
 1876. " SIM., Arachn. de France, III, p. 127.  
 1878. " LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 313 (ad partem).

*Cephalothorax* rather long; very high; thoracic part strongly dilated, twice as long as the cephalic. Cephalic part slightly convex, inclined, limited by a very slight depression.

*Clypeus* almost as wide as the middle eyes, with thick hairs.

*Eyes* of the face quite unequal, well separated, particularly the lateral forming a line strongly curved, the summit of the middle eyes being on a level with the center of the lateral eyes, or very slightly higher. Dorsal eyes smaller than the lateral, and further apart, not prominent. Quadrangle at least a third wider than long; dorsal eyes further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* short, narrower than the intermediate coxae. Interval between the anterior coxae not quite so wide as the lip. Anterior coxae thicker than the others; second, third and fourth coxae equal in thickness; fourth coxae longest.

*Falces* weak, shorter than the face, vertical in both sexes.

*Palpus* short, very robust and massive; patella and tibia well developed tarsus relatively small, often compressed and raised into a ridge.

*Legs* 4, 3, 1, 2; first and second pairs shorter and much more robust, particularly the first; tibia and patella of the first equal, and much shorter than the cephalothorax; tarsus and metatarsus equal and much shorter than patella and tibia; femur, patella and tibia of the third much shorter than the same articulations of the fourth pair. Tibia of the fourth a good deal enlarged from base to extremity, and compressed; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth much shorter

than patella and tibia; trochanters of the fourth leg very long, visible from above. Femoral, tibial and metatarsal spines on the four pairs; patellary spines on the third and fourth; metatarsus of the fourth with spines to base.

*Integument* entirely covered with thick pubescence.

Nearest *Ælurops* Thorell, agreeing with that genus in having the upper part of the frons so prominent that the anterior eyes are hidden from above; and differing from it in that the tibia of the fourth leg is at least as long as the metatarsus with the tarsus.

## SAITIS SIMON. 1876.

*Syn.*: 1869. *Attus* (gr. 10) SIM., Monogr. d. espèces europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 96 (562).

1876. *Saitis* SIM., Arachn. de France, III, p. 168.

1877. " THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Mal. e Pap. I, p. 225.

1882. *Thorellia* L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1352.

1883. *Saitis* ID., *ibid.*, p. 1434.

*Cephalothorax* moderately long, almost parallel; thoracic part a third the longer, not dilated; cephalic part plane and a little inclined, limited by a very slight depression.

*Clypeus* very obliquely inclined, scarcely half as wide as the middle eyes.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, scarcely separated, in a straight line. Dorsal eyes very convex, scarcely smaller than the lateral, and a little nearer together. Quadrangle a third wider than long; dorsal eyes further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* moderately wide, contracted in front. Anterior coxae separated by the width of the lip; fourth coxae a little the longest.

*Falces* a little shorter than the face, and narrower, not robust, and inclined.

*Legs* ( $\delta$ ) 3, 4, 1, 2; the first and second pairs almost equal and much shorter than the others; ( $\varphi$ ) 4-3, 1, 2. Tibia and patella of the first a third shorter than the cephalothorax and almost equal, of the same length as the tarsus and metatarsus which are equal. ( $\delta$ ) Femur, patella, tibia and metatarsus of the third longer and much more robust than those of the fourth pair, ornamented with long hairs, which are very thick and disposed in longitudinal lines; ( $\varphi$ ) third and fourth legs a little more alike. Tibia and patella of the fourth a little longer than the metatarsus, tibia of the fourth longer than the patella, parallel and cylindrical. Very long femoral, patellary ( $\varphi$  on the posterior pairs), tibial and metatarsal spines; on the fourth pair metatarsal spines throughout the length of the articulation.

## ATTUS (WALCK.) 1805. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1805. Attus WALCK., Tabl. d. Aran. p. 22 (ad partem).  
 1850. Europhrys C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn. Syst., 5, p. 60 (ad partem).  
 1869. Attus SIM., Monogr. d. espèces europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 6 (16), 14 (24), (ad partem).  
 1870. " THORELL, On Europ. Spid., I, p. 218 (ad partem).  
 1870. Elurops ID., ibid. p. 219 (ad partem).  
 1871. Attus SIM., Révis. d. Attidae (ad partem).  
 1876. " ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 101.  
 1877. " THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani, I, p. 280 (ad partem),  
 1878. " ID., ibid. II, p. 290 (ad partem).  
 1878. " LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 306 (ad partem).  
 1881. " THORELL, Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani, III, p. 509 (ad partem).

*Cephalothorax* high; thoracic part a little dilated, a third, or only a quarter (*A. saltator*) the longer. Cephalic part plane or a little convex, inclined forward, limited by a slight depression which is straight or slightly bent.

*Clypeus* equal to half the large middle eyes, or a little narrower, rarely wider (*A. floricola* ♂).

*Eyes* of the face rather unequal, a little separated, at least the lateral, and usually in a slightly curved line; dorsal eyes usually a little smaller than the lateral, as far or a little further apart; quadrangle scarcely a third wider than long; dorsal eyes equally far or a little further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* elongated, as narrow as the intermediate coxae (except *A. attelanus* ♂).

*Falces* weak, vertical, as long or shorter than the face.

*Palpus* normal.

*Legs* 4, 1, 2, 3, rarely 1, 4, 2, 3; remarkable for the pre-eminence of the second pair over the third. Tibia and patella of the first as long (*A. Wagæ, frigidus*) or most often shorter than the cephalothorax; (♀) these two articulations equal; (♂) tibia longer; tarsus and metatarsus more slender (except *A. cingulatus*) and shorter (often barely) than the two preceding articulations. Fourth legs much longer than the third in all their articulations, principally the femur and the tibia; tibia at least a third longer than the patella, slightly enlarged from the base to the extremity and a little compressed; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth much shorter than the patella and tibia (except some males: *A. floricola*, etc.). Femoral, tibial and metatarsal spines on the four pairs and throughout the length of the articulations.

## PHLEGRA SIMON. 1876.

- Syn.*: 1859. *Euphrys* (sub-gen. *Parthenia*) C. KOCH, Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst. 5, p. 65.  
 1869. *Attus* (9th gr.) SIM., Monogr. d. espèces Europ. de la fam. d. Attides, p. 55 (551).  
 1870. *Elurops* THOR., On European Spiders, I, p. 219 (ad partem).  
 1871. *Attus* (10th gr.) SIM.; Révis d. Attid.  
 1876. *Phlegra* ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 120.

*Cephalothorax* very long, parallel in the cephalic part, a little dilated beyond; thoracic part at least twice the longer. Cephalic part plane and inclined not, or barely limited behind.

*Eyes*: those of the face very unequal; the middle eyes almost touching; the lateral a little separated, forming a line almost straight, or perceptibly curved. Dorsal eyes a little smaller than the lateral eyes, not, or very slightly further apart. Quadrangle a quarter wider than long; dorsal eyes a little further from one another than from the lateral borders.

*Clypeus* always more than half as wide as the middle eyes, often fully as wide ( $\delta$ ), with hairs.

*Sternum* contracted in front, at least twice as long as wide, as wide or slightly wider than the intermediate thighs. Anterior thighs separated by the width of the lip; thighs of the first, second and third legs almost equal; those of the fourth longer.

*Legs* 4, 1, 3, 2, or 4, 3, 1, 2. Tibia and patella of the first at least a quarter shorter than the cephalothorax, these two articulations being equal in length and thickness, and a little longer than the tarsus and metatarsus, the latter being equal and more slender. Femur, tibia and patella of the fourth much longer than those of the third pair, exactly of the same length as the tarsus and metatarsus; tibia of the fourth much longer than the patella, slightly enlarged and compressed at the extremity. Posterior metatarsi armed to the base with very long spines.

*Falces* vertical or obliquely inclined backwards, shorter than the face in both sexes.

## OEDIPUS MENGE. 1877.

- Syn.*: 1869. *Attus* SIM., Monogr. d. Attid., p. 6 (16) 14 (24) (ad partem).  
 1876. *Ballus* ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 201 (ad partem).  
 1877. *Oedipus* MENGE, Preussische Spinnen, IX, p. 482.

*Cephalothorax* oblong; higher than wide between the dorsal eyes; the convex cephalic part inclined forward, the hind part descending abruptly. The forehead and large middle eyes are so oblique that from directly above only the upper margin of the eyes is visible.

The *clypeus* is still more oblique.

*Eyes* like those of *Dendryphantas*.

*Legs* also like *Dendryphantas* except that the femur and tibia of the first pair are more robust. Number of claw-teeth small.

*Palpus* ( $\delta$ ) with a sharp apophysis on the inner side of the fourth joint. The palpal tube makes a single turn and then passes into the sack-like bulb. The point of the hook lies on a small tongue-shaped leaf.

*Epigynum* ( $\varnothing$ ) closely resembling *D. rudis*; the openings of the spermathecal tubes lie on the inner half of the chitinous arched enclosure and end, after many turnings, close to the outer half of the orifice.

*Spinnerets* like those of *Dendryphantas*.

The species live in moss under fallen leaves and bushes.

### SCARTES MENGE. 1877.

*Scartes* MENGE, Preussische Spinnen, IX, p. 494.

*Cephalothorax* oblong; the cephalic part with the forehead widely projecting; higher than wide, rounded on the sides, sloping steeply behind, the margin marked with a slight furrow.

*Clypeus* strongly retreating.

The large middle anterior *eyes* stand forward, the lateral anterior in a curve, somewhat removed from them. The small median eyes and the hind side-eyes stand rather on the side than on the top of the head.

The *palpus* ( $\delta$ ) has on the lower edge of the inner side of the second joint a deep-lying hook shaped apophysis with one small and one large tooth at the end. The fourth joint has on the inner side a short leaf-like apophysis; the fifth joint is long and has a small oval depression for the palpal organ, and the forepart long and curved over, the end of the palpal organ has four rounded corners, and is extended at one corner into a long awl-shaped projection, which consists of the palpal tube (*Eindringer*) and the covering which accompanies it to the very point. The awl-shaped projection is at one place narrowed; the palpal-tube passes, after a short winding course into the sack-like bulb.

I have found the female only in the immature stage, where the epigynum shows only two openings for the future spermathecal tubes.

*Abdomen* oval. The whole body finely haired.

*Legs* 4, 3, 1, 2, with long slender claws and two pairs of spines on the metatarsi of both first legs.

*Spinnerets* with small tubes.

They live under heath plants.

## EUOPHRYS (C. KOCH) 1834. SIMON.

- Syn.*: 1834. **Euophrys** C. KOCH, in Herr.-Schaeff., Deutschl. Ins., 123, (ad part.:) 7, 8.
1837. " ID., Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst., 1, p. 33 (ad partem).
1848. **Attus** ID., Die Arachn., XIV, (ad part.:) p. 44-49.
1850. " ID., Uebers. d. Arachn.-Syst., 5, p. 63 (ad partem).
1869. " SIM., Monogr. d. Attid., p. 6 (16), 14 (24) (ad partem).
1870. **Euophrys** THORELL, on Europ. Spid., I, p. 216, (ad partem).
1871. **Attus** SIM., Revis. d. Attid. gr. 15 (ad partem).
1876. **Euophrys** ID., Arachn. de France, III, p. 170.
1878. " LEBERT, Die Spinnen der Schweiz, p. 302.
1878. " TACZ, Araneides du Perou. Bull. Soc. Imp. des Nat. de Moscou, LIII, 4, p. 280.
1883. " L. KOCH and KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1430.
1883. " SIM., Arachnides de l'Océan Atlantique, Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1882, p. 261.

*Cephalothorax* rather high; thoracic part dilated, a third or a quarter longer than the cephalic which is usually plane, little inclined, limited by a badly defined impression, cut by a small, very short longitudinal stria; thoracic part often having some diverging striae faintly indicated.

*Clypeus* half the middle eyes, or wider, with, usually, sub-ocular, and longer buccal hairs; the latter are often rooted in a membranous part which separates the border of the clypeus from the falces.

*Eyes* of the face very unequal, forming a straight, or rarely, a slightly curved line; dorsal eyes of the same size, or a little smaller than the lateral, not or scarcely projecting, and not further apart, since the sides of the square are straight; square a quarter wider than long; dorsal eyes further from one another than from the lateral borders.

*Sternum* oval, usually wider than the intermediate coxae. Anterior coxae separated by at least the width of the lip; coxae of the fourth pair longest.

*Falces* weak, vertical or inclined backward (renfoncées), shorter than the face.

*Legs* 4, 3, 1, 2 or 4, 1, 3, 2, rarely 1, 4, 3, 2. First and sometimes second pairs more robust than the others, particularly in the males, the femora being compressed and claviform. Patella and tibia of the first almost always shorter than the cephalothorax and slightly unequal; tarsus and metatarsus shorter and more slender than the two preceding articulations. Tibia and patella of the third (together) a little, (often scarcely) shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth; tibia of the

third much shorter, and a little thicker, than tibia of the fourth; patella (alone) longer than patella of the fourth; tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth as long or scarcely shorter than patella and tibia; tibia of the fourth, slightly enlarged at the extremity and a little compressed. Femoral, tibial, and metatarsal, but no patellary spines.

#### ALCMENA C. KOCH. 1846.

*Syn.*: 1846. Alcmena C. KOCH, De Arachn., XIII, p. 176.

1880. " KARSCH, Arachnol. Blätter VIII, Zur Kenntniss der Attiden, in Zeitsch. f. d. Natur Wissensch., LIII, p. 397.

*Eyes* of the first row as in Euophrys. The eyes of the third row plainly smaller than the outer eyes of the first row, and further removed from them, the eyes of the second row very small, nearer to the outer eyes of the first row than to the eyes of the third row.

*Falces* in the male large, convex, smooth, twice as long as the face; in the female smaller.

*Palpus* without distinctive characteristic.

This genus stands very near to the genus Euophrys, but the position of the eyes and the large falces separate it essentially. Moreover the cephalothorax and abdomen are thinner, that is to say narrower and longer, and also are covered closely with shining scales, which give the color and marking. The female palpus has nothing unusual; that of the male I know only from young animals with immature bulbs; these are not different from those of Euophrys.

#### <sup>1</sup> HYPOBLEMUM. N.

*Syn.*: 1883. Acmaea KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1420.

1883. Drepanephora ID., Arachniden Australiens, p. 1477.

*Cephalothorax* one-third or one-fourth longer than wide, sensibly contracted toward the front, behind rounded, wider at the dorsal eyes, rather low, slightly convex above.

*Clypeus* low.

*Quadrangle of Eyes*, wider than long, in front moderately contracted, not reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. First row of eyes curved upward; the lateral are separated by half their own diameter from the large eyes. Dorsal eyes are further from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax, small median eyes are half way between the lateral anterior and the dorsal eyes.

*Falces* short.

*Maxillae* dilated and rounded in front.

<sup>1</sup> *Hypoblemum* is substituted for *Drepanephora*, the latter name being preoccupied



*Labium* contracted toward the front, a little longer than wide, scarcely longer than half the length of the maxilla.

*Sternum* convex, one third longer than wide, toward the posterior dilated.

*Legs* spined, 3, 4, 2, 1. Fourth pair more slender than the others. Patella and tibia of the third longer than the patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not longer than the patella and the tibia, metatarsi spined throughout their length.

*Abdomen* sub-ovate, twice as long as wide.

*Spinnerets* moderately long, superior and inferior of equal length.

### SELAOPHORA KEYSERLING. 1882.

*Selaophora* KEYSERLING, *Archniden Australiens*, p. 1374.

*Cephalothorax* not high, about one-third longer than wide, contracted in front, behind wide and rounded, scarcely wider than the dorsal row of eyes, convex above.

*Clypeus* scarcely as high as half the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, as wide before as behind, situated in front of the middle of the cephalothorax. Anterior row of eyes nearly straight, not touching. Small median eyes a little nearer the dorsal eyes than the lateral anterior. Dorsal eyes further from each other than from the margin of the cephalothorax.

*Falces* short and not diverging.

*Maxillae* twice as long as the labium.

*Labium* contracted in front and not longer than wide.

*Abdomen* long.

*Legs* spined 4, 3, 1, 2. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than patella and tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not longer than the patella and tibia.

### SOBARA KEYSERLING. 1882.

*Sobara* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1365.

*Cephalothorax* longer than wide, contracted toward the front, rounded behind, moderately high, cephalic part plane,

*Clypeus* as high as the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, wider behind than in front not so long as the half of the cephalothorax, anterior row of eyes a little curved upward, middle eyes not touching, lateral eyes separated from these; small median eyes half way between the anterior lateral and dorsal eyes; dorsal eyes from each not wider than from the margin of the cephalothorax.

*Falces* rather long and slender, not diverging.

*Maxillae* wide at apex, contracted at the base.

*Labium* contracted in front, longer than half the length of the maxilla margin in front straight.

*Sternum* plane, rounded.

*Abdomen* long and contracted.

*Legs* spined, 1, 4, 2, 3 or 4, 3, 1, 2. First pair of legs scarcely stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not longer than the patella and tibia.

#### THEROSA KEYSERLING. 1882.

*Therosa* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1413.

*Cephalothorax* one quarter longer than wide, not contracted in front rounded behind, a little wider at the dorsal eyes, above convex.

*Clypeus* very low.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, wider in front than behind, and placed far in front of the middle of the cephalothorax. Dorsal eyes a little further from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax. First row of eyes curved, close together; small median eyes half way between the anterior lateral and the dorsal eyes.

*Falces* short and not diverging.

*Maxillae* dilated and rounded in front.

*Labium* rounded in front and half as long as the maxilla.

*Sternum* twice as long as wide, contracted more in front than behind.

*Abdomen* long and contracted.

*Legs* spined 4, 3, 1, 2. First pair not shorter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third as long as the patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not shorter than the patella and tibia.

#### MARGAROMMA KEYSERLING. 1882.

*Margaromma* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, pp. 1347, 1466.

*Cephalothorax* one fifth part longer than wide, contracted in front, behind wide and rounded, high above, wider at the dorsal eyes.

*Clypeus* half the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, forming a trapezium, contracted behind. Dorsal eyes almost as far from each other as from the margin of the cephalothorax. First row of eyes recurved and near to each other. Small median eyes further from the anterior lateral than from the dorsal eyes.

*Falces* short and not diverging.

*Maxillae* rather long in front, dilated and rounded.

*Labium* contracted in front, not more than half the length of the maxilla.

*Sternum* slightly convex, a little longer than wide.

*Abdomen* short and ovate.

*Legs* spined, 3, 4, 1, 2. First pair not stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third a little longer than the patella with the tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not longer than the patella and tibia.

### PROSTHECLINA KEYSERLING. 1882.

*Prostheclina* KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens* p. 1368.

*Cephalothorax* one fifth longer than wide, contracted in front, a little wider and rounded behind, equally wide at the dorsal eyes.

*Clypeus* half the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle of eyes* scarcely wider than long, behind a little contracted and almost reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. Anterior row of eyes almost straight, eyes close together. Dorsal eyes from each other scarcely further than from the margin of the cephalothorax; small median eyes half way between the anterior lateral and the dorsal eyes.

*Falces* short, not diverging.

*Maxillae* dilated and rounded in front.

*Labium* contracted in front, half as long as the maxilla.

*Sternum* oval and moderately convex.

*Abdomen* ovate.

*Legs* 4, 3, 1, 2 or 1, 4, 3, 2. Patella and tibia of the third as long as the patella and tibia of the fourth.<sup>1</sup> Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth longer than the patella and tibia.

### LAGNUS L. KOCH. 1879.

*Lagnus* L. KOCH, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1073.

*Cephalothorax* a little longer than wide, high; lateral and posterior, margins rounded. Cephalic part convex.

*Clypeus* low.

*Quadrangle of eyes* in front a little wider than long and wider than behind; first row of eyes recurved, close together, the median very large. Middle eyes equally distant from the lateral anterior and the posterior eyes. Eyes of the third row placed in front of the middle of the cephalothorax and less distant from each other than from the margin of the cephalothorax.

*Maxillae* dilated toward the front, lateral margin with the anterior margin being lengthened to form an angle.

*Lip* convex, contracted in front, longer than half the length of the maxilla, lip rounded.

<sup>1</sup> Written "third" but evidently a misprint for fourth.

*Sternum* hardly longer than wide, plane.

*Abdomen* long, sensibly narrowed toward the posterior.

*Palpi* ( $\delta$ ) elongated, equal in length to the first pair of legs.

*Legs* spined 1, 4, 3, 2, first pair stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth evidently longer than the patella and the tibia.

#### SCAEA L. KOCH. 1879.

*Scaea* L. KOCH. *Arachniden Australiens*, p 1142.

*Cephalothorax* longer than wide, slightly contracted behind, high and convex, toward the anterior declining, third row of eyes high above the sides.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, equally wide in front and behind, and placed in front of the middle of the cephalothorax. Middle row of eyes as far from the lateral eyes of the first row as from the eyes of the third row and placed not higher than these; eyes of the third row further from the margin of the cephalothorax than from each other.

*Sternum* ovate cordate.

*Abdomen* broadly ovate.

*Legs* patella with the tibia of the third pair shorter than the same joints of the fourth pair. The metatarsus with the tarsus of the fourth pair are shorter than the patella with the tibia.

#### <sup>1</sup> BOOTES N.

*Syn.* 1882. *Hadrosoma* KEYSERLING. *Arachniden Australiens*, p 1418.

*Cephalothorax* short, one-sixth longer than wide, in front not contracted, behind rounded and a little contracted, scarcely wider at the dorsal eyes, above convex.

*Clypeus* more than half the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, as wide before as behind, almost reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. Dorsal eyes further from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax. Small median eyes half way between the anterior lateral and the dorsal eyes. First row of eyes slightly recurved and the lateral eyes separated from the middle eyes.

*Falces* short and not diverging.

*Maxillae* dilated and rounded in front.

*Labium* rounded in front, not longer than wide, half as long as the maxilla.

*Sternum* oval and a little convex.

*Abdomen* level, a little longer than wide.

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<sup>1</sup> *Bootes* is substituted for *Hadrosoma*, the latter name being preoccupied.

*Legs* spined 4, 1, 3, 2. First pair not stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not larger than the patella and tibia.

## CYTÆA KEYSERLING. 1882.

*Cytæa* KEYSERLING, Arachniden Austra'iens, p. 1880.

*Cephalothorax* one-third or fourth part longer than wide, slightly contracted toward the front, behind rounded, a little wider at the third row of eyes; above slightly convex, not high.

*Clypeus* a third of the diameter of the large eyes.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, behind and in front equally wide or a little narrower behind, placed far in front of the middle of the cephalothorax. Dorsal eyes further from each other than from the margin of the cephalothorax. Anterior row of eyes recurved and more or less close together. Small median eyes half way between the anterior lateral and dorsal eyes.

*Falces* short and not diverging.

*Maxillae* dilated and rounded in front.

*Labium* rounded in front, not more than half as long as the maxilla.

*Sternum* oval, longer than wide.

*Legs* spined. 1, 3, 4, 2, or 4, 3, 1, 2; first pair stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third longer than the patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not shorter than the patella with the tibia. Metatarsus of the fourth spined to the apex.

## SINNAMORA KEYSERLING. 1883.

*Syn.*: 1882. *Tanypus* KEYSERLING, Arachniden Australiens, p. 1415.

1883. *Sinnamora* ID., Arachniden Australiens, p. 1477.

*Cephalothorax* about one-fifth longer than wide, toward the posterior moderately dilated, contracted in front, a little wider at the dorsal row of eyes, above high, slanting before and behind.

*Clypeus* as high as one-fourth the diameter of the large eye.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, wider in front than behind, almost reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. First row of eyes recurved, close together. Dorsal eyes less distant from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax. Small median eyes half way between the anterior lateral and the dorsal eyes.

*Falces* short, not diverging.

*Maxillae* dilated and rounded in front.

*Labium* longer than wide, more than half as long as the maxilla.

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<sup>1</sup> The generic name "Tanypus" was pre-occupied.

*Sternum* rounded, plane and a little longer than wide.

*Abdomen* long and contracted.

*Legs* spined, 4, 1, 3, 2. First pair hardly stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth; metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth a little longer than the patella and the tibia. Metatarsus of the fourth commonly spined throughout its length.

*Lauhar*  
LANUARULLA KEYSERLING. 1883.

**Lauharulla** KEYSERLING, *Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1431.

*Cephalothorax* one-fourth longer than wide, not wider in the middle than in front, scarcely wider at the third row of eyes, high and convex.

*Clypeus* very low.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, a little contracted behind, almost reaching the middle of the cephalothorax. Eyes of the first row close together, slightly curved or almost straight. Dorsal eyes a little smaller than the anterior lateral and further from one another than from the margin of the cephalothorax. Small median eyes are nearer the anterior lateral than the dorsal eyes.

*Sternum* heart-shaped, scarcely longer than wide.

*Falces* vertical, short, and not diverging.

*Maxillae* more than twice as long as the labium.

*Labium* wider than long, rounded in front.

*Legs* 4, 1, 3, 2. First pair not stouter than the others. Patella and tibia of the third shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth not longer than the patella and tibia. Matatarsi of the fourth pair spined only at the apex.

*Abdomen* short, as long as wide.

*Spinnerets* as usual, superior not longer than the inferior.

ASTIA KOCH. 1879.

**Astia** L. Koch. *Arachn. Australiens*, p. 1152.

*Cephalothorax* contracted in front, wider and rounded toward the posterior, opposite the third row of eyes wider, one quarter longer than wide.

*Quadrangle of eyes* wider than long, forming a trapezium contracted behind. Third row of eyes as far from one another as from the margin of the cephalothorax. Middle row of eyes nearer the front lateral than the posterior eyes, and placed perceptibly higher than these.

*Sternum* ovate-cordate.

*Abdomen* ovate, truncated in front, sensibly contracted toward the apex.

*Patella* and tibia of third pair shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth pair. Metatarsus with the tarsus of the fourth pair shorter than the patella with the tibia.

## SUB-FAMILY LYSSOMANAE.

## LYSSOMANES HENTZ. 1832.

- Syn.*: 1832. Lyssomanes HENTZ. Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts  
XXI pp. 99-152.  
1844. " " Journal Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., IV pp.  
386-396.  
1875. " " Occasional Papers Boston Soc. Nat.  
Hist. II. The Spiders of the United  
States, Edited E. Burgess, p. 48.

*Cheliceres* moderately strong; maxillae parallel, short, rounded.

*Lip* conical, slightly truncated at tip.

*Eyes* eight, unequal in four rows, the first composed of two very large eyes the second of two smaller ones, placed farther apart, on a common elevation with the two forming the third, which is narrower, the fourth about as wide, composed of two eyes placed on separate elevations

*Feet*, first pair largest, then the second, then the third, the fourth being the shortest.

## JELSKIA TACZANOWSKI. 1872.

- Syn.*: 1872. Jelskia TACZ., Aran. de la Guyane française, Horae. Soc. Ent.  
Rossicae, VIII. 1871, pp. 128-132.  
1878 " ID., Aranéides du Pérou, Bull. de la Soc. Imp. des  
Nat. de Moscou, LIII. 4, p. 373.

*Cephalothorax* long, with the cephalic part distinct from the thoracic, and higher.

*Eyes* eight, in four rows; the first pair very large, occupying the entire height of the face, very near together but not touching, directed forward; eyes of the second row half as large, situated above those of the anterior row, a little further back, and separated from each other so as to form an almost regular quadrangle with the anterior eyes; like them directed forward and a little upward; the eyes of the third row small, situated on the horizontal face of the back, rearer to one another than the others, and directed upward; those of the fourth row as large as those of the second, placed behind on the middle of the back, not quite so far apart as these last, directed obliquely backward.

*Eyes* very unequal in size, disposed in four transverse lines of two each, and almost of same length.

*Maxillae* rather short, slightly divergent, and much the broadest at their extremities, which are rounded.

*Lip* short, small, and of a somewhat curviangular form.

*Legs* rather slender and moderately long; those of the first pair longest; and of the second pair shortest.

*Abdomen* small, short, oval, and sloping from its most convex part, near the margin to the spinners.

This genus is closely allied to *Lyssomanes* Hentz, as well as to *Jelskia* Tacz. It differs, however, from both in the shortness of the cephalothorax and also of the abdomen. From *Lyssomanes* Hentz it differs in the superior and inferior spinners being of equal length, whereas, in that genus, those of the superior pair are much longer, slender and three-jointed.

Dr. L. Koch's suggestion that Athamas is probably identical with *Evenus* of Simon (*Arachniden Australiens*, p. 1076), seems to us an error, since the genera differ in several characteristics. In Cambridge's genus the cephalothorax in front is very *convex*; the sides of the head are *parallel*, the clypeus as *wide* as the middle eyes of the first row; the first leg longest. In the genus of Simon, the cephalic part is *plane*, the sides of the head *converge* behind, the clypeus is only *one half* the diameter of the large middle eye; the third leg longest.



## APPENDIX.

We give below definitions of those genera which have been formed since the completion of the preceding paper. Those of Mr. Simon and Count Keyserling we have translated with their notes. We wish, also, to refer to a genus which had heretofore escaped our notice, and of which we have not yet the definition. This is *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, formed for *Calliethera infima* E. Sim., cf. Ver. d. Nat. Ver., XXX, 1883, p. 207.

## PSEUDICIUS SIMON. 1885.

*Syn.*: Attus AUCT (ad part.). *Dendryphantes* E. Sinn., Ar. Fr., III (ad part. *encarpatus*, etc.) + *Calliethera* E. Sim., Ar., Karth., 1884 (ad p. *icioides*). *Pseudicius* E. Sim, Faune Arach. de l'asie Mérid., Bulletin de la Soc. Zool. de France, t. x. 1885.

Related to the genus *Icius* E. Sim., differing in having the eye area parallel above, and the falces in ♂ and ♀ not grooved in the outer sides; tibiae I and II unarmed, or with one spine (*P. badius*), or provided with two minute spines on the inner side; tibiae and metatarsi III and IV unarmed, (excepting with the ordinary terminal spines); ♂ with femur and tibiae I very stout.

I believe it necessary to create this genus for a certain number of species whose characteristics are intermediate between those of *Icius*, and those of *Dendryphantes* and *Calliethera*, but which does not agree entirely with any one of these. The cephalothorax is long and low as in *Calliethera* and *Icius*, the first row of eyes is equally straight, this being the point which separates these genera from *Dendryphantes*, the ocular quadrangle is parallel above, as in *Calliethera*; the armature of the anterior legs is very peculiar; the tibiae are unarmed with the exception of one or two small internal spines on the first pair, but the metatarsi have two pairs of small spines. The integument is covered with simple hairs, never with scales.

This genus has for its type *P. (Dendryphantes) encarpatus* Walck.; it includes beside. *P. badius* E. Sim., *P. picaceus* E. Sim, from the south of Europe, and *P. (Calliethera) icioides* E. Sim., from Khartoum.

TABLE I.  
ANALYSIS OF GENERA OF THE FAMILY ATTIDÆ.

HEIGHT, LENGTH, AND WIDTH OF CEPHALOTHORAX.				SIDES OF CEPHALOTHORAX.					POSTERIOR PART.	DORSUM.	CEPHALIC PART.	THORACIC PART.	CLYPEUS.
Height.	Length.	As wide as or wider than 3d row of eyes.	Parallel or not.	Contracted in front or behind.	Dilated in front or behind.	Dilated in or behind the middle.	Vertical or rounded.	Slanting, rounded or truncated.	Plane or convex.	Inclined or level.	Length compared with cephalic part.	Height compared with middle anterior eyes.	
Sandalodes.....	Moderately high.	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide	Wider			Middle.....	Rounded.....	Slanting.....		Inclined.....		$\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Teius.....	Not high.....	Rather long.....			Sometimes behind.	Behind.....			Plane.....	Often inclined.	At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Marptusa.....		Long.....							Plane.....		At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	About $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Epiblemum.....													
Philæus.....	Very high.....					Behind middle.....			Plane or convex.....	Inclined.....	At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....		
Ballus.....								Truncated.....	Plane.....		Equal to cephalic.....	Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Simætha.....	High.....	Short.....		Both.....		Middle.....			Convex longitudinally.....			Low.	
Dendryphantes.....	Moderately high.....										At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Attus.....	High.....				Behind.....				Plane or convex.....	Inclined.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ longer.....	About $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Pellenes.....	High.....	Rather long.....			Behind.....				Convex.....	Inclined.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	At least $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Menemerus.....		Long.....			Behind.....				Plane or convex.....		At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Hasarius.....	High.....	Rather long.....				In and behind middle.....			Convex.....	Inclined.....	At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Often more than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Boethus.....	High.....	Short.....		Not in front.....						Inclined.....		About $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Aelurillus.....	Very high.....		Little wider.....			Behind middle.....			Convex.....	Inclined.....	Twice as long.....	As wide or a'most.	
Yllenus.....	Very high.....	Rather long.....				Behind middle.....			Convex.....	Inclined.....	Twice as long.....	Almost as wide.	
Mævia.....	Very high.....	Long.....			Behind.....					Inclined.....	At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Victoria.....	Moderately high.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide.....	Much wider.....								Little longer.....	At least $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Bavia.....	Not high.....	Not very long.....					Rounded.....		Plane.....			Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Euophrys.....	Moderately high.....					Behind middle.....				Level or incl'd.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	At east $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Eris.....	Moderately high.....	Short.....			Behind.....			Slanting.....			Equal to cephalic.....	Moderately high.	
Neon.....	Not high.....				Behind.....						Shorter than cephalic.....	Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Homalattus.....	Low.....								Plane.....	Level.....	Much shorter than cephalic.....		
Habrocestum.....	Very high.....	Rather short.....				Behind middle.....			Convex.....	Inclined.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	About $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Heliophanus.....	High.....					Middle.....			Convex.....	Inclined.....	At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Hycia.....		Long.....	Almost.....							Level.....	At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Cyrba.....	Not high.....			Behind.....					Plane.....	Inclined.....	About $\frac{1}{2}$ longer.....	Very low.	
Phlegra.....		Very long.....				Middle.....			Plane.....	Inclined.....	At least twice as long.....	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Saitis.....		Moderately long.....	Almost.....						Plane.....	Inclined.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Neetha.....	High.....			Behind.....				Truncated.....			As long as cephalic.....	Almost $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Thyrate Augm.....	Not high.....					Middle.....	Rounded.....		Plane.....	Inclined.....	At least $\frac{1}{3}$ longer.....	About $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Plexippus.....	Moderately high.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than wide.....				Middle.....	Rounded.....	Slanting.....					
Zenodorus.....	High.....				In front.....							At least $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Euryattus.....	Not high.....	Short.....	Wider.....		In front.....							Not $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Phidippus.....	High.....	Short.....				Middle.....							
Cocalus.....							Vertical.....	Slanting.....		Inclined.....			
Lonus.....	Very high.....	Not much longer than wide.....	Little wider.....					Slanting.....		Inclined.....			
Hyllus.....	Low.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide.....	Much wider.....					Rounded.....	Convex.....	Inclined.....		At least $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Ciris.....		Short.....								Level.....		$\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Amycus.....	Very high.....							Slanting.....		Level.....			
Phyale.....		Nearly as long as wide.....					Rounded.....			Level.....		Very low.	
Thiania.....													
Chirothecia.....	Low.....								Plane.....	Level.....	Shorter than cephalic.....	Very low.	
Discocnemius.....	Moderately high.....	Long.....											
Diolenius.....													
Ascyllus.....	Not high.....			Behind.....	In front.....					Level.....			
Mopsus.....	Moderately high.....							Slanting.....					
Coccorchestes.....	High.....							Truncated.....		Inclined.....		High.	
Omoedus.....	High behind.....							Truncated.....	Thoracic part convex.....	Inclined.....		Rather high.	
Rhombonotus.....		Almost twice as long as wide.....		Both.....		Middle.....			Convex.....			About $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Damoetas.....		Almost twice as long as wide.....	As wide.....	Both.....		Middle.....	Rounded.....					Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Synemosyna.....													
Leptorchestes.....	Not high.....			Parallel.....				Rounded or truncated.....	Plane.....			Very low.	
Synagles.....	Not high.....	Very long.....		Parallel.....				Truncated.....				Very low.	
Agorius.....	Low.....	Twice as long as wide.....		Behind.....			Almost vertical.....					Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Salticus.....	Cephalic p't high.....	Long.....										Very low.	
Selaophora.....	Not high.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide.....	Little wider.....		In front.....	Behind.....			Convex.....			Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Hypblemum.....	Not high.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than wide.....	Little wider.....		In front.....				Convex.....			Low.	
Iona.....		longer than wide.....	Not wider.....		In front.....			Rounded.....	Plane.....				
Therosa.....		longer than wide.....			In front.....			Rounded.....	Convex.....			Very low.	
Cytæa.....	Not high.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide.....			In front.....			Rounded.....	Convex.....			$\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Tara.....	Low.....	longer than wide.....			In front.....			Rounded.....	Plane.....			Very low.	
Lauharulla.....	High.....	longer than wide.....		Almost.....					Convex.....			Very low.	
Pirithous.....	Moderately high.....	Little longer than wide.....			Behind.....	Middle.....	Rounded.....	Slanting.....	Plane.....			Low.	
Sinnamora.....	High.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide.....			In front.....	Behind.....	Rounded.....	Slanting.....		Inclined.....		$\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Bianor.....	High.....	Little longer than wide.....	Not wider.....		Both.....		Rounded.....		Convex.....		Not longer.....	Low.	
Astia.....		$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide.....			In front.....	Behind.....	Middle.....	Rounded.....					
Jotus.....	High.....	longer than wide.....			In front.....			Rounded.....	Convex.....			Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Margomma.....	High.....	longer than wide.....			In front.....	Behind.....	Middle.....	Rounded.....				$\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Prosthechno.....		longer than wide.....			In front.....	Behind.....		Rounded.....				$\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Sobara.....	Moderately high.....	Longer than wide.....			In front.....			Rounded.....	Plane.....			As wide.	
Ergane.....	High.....	Longer than wide.....			Both.....			Rounded.....	Convex.....	Inclined.....		Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Sæa.....	High.....	Longer than wide.....							Convex.....	Inclined.....			
Lagnus.....	High.....	Little longer than wide.....					Rounded.....	Rounded.....	Convex.....			Low.	
Opisthonocus.....	High.....	Longer than wide.....			In front.....				Convex.....			Very low.	
Bootes.....		$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide.....	Little wider.....		In front.....	Behind.....		Rounded.....	Convex.....	Inclined.....		More than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Mago.....	High behind.....						Vertical.....	Truncated.....	Convex.....	Inclined.....		Less than middle eyes.	
Oeipus.....								Slanting.....	Convex.....				
Scartes.....								Slanting.....					
Janigea.....													
Mithion.....		Very long.....				Almost parallel.....			Cephalic part almost plane.....	Not inclined.....	At least $\frac{1}{2}$ longer.....	Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Lystrocteis.....													
Cualcolecta.....													
Lyssomanes.....													
Jelskia.....	Long.....												
Epeus.....	Moderately long.....					Behind middle.....			Cephalic part plane.....	Inclined.....	Scarcely longer than cephalic.....	Almost $\frac{1}{2}$ .	
Athamas.....	Short quadrate.....						Almost vertical.....	Almost vertical.....	Very convex.....				

TABLE II.

ANALYSIS OF GENERA OF THE FAMILY ATTIDÆ—Continued.

Eyes in 3 or in 4 rows.	QUADRANGLE OF EYES.					FIRST ROW OF EYES.			SECOND ROW OF EYES.		THIRD ROW OF EYES.		
	As long or longer than wide.	How much wider than long.	Wider in front, or behind.	Width equal in front and be- hind.	Occupying what proportion of Cephalot'rax.	In a curved or in a straight line.	Middle eyes touching or separated.	Lateral eyes touching or separated.	Nearer to anterior or posterior eyes.	Halfway between anterior and pos- terior eyes.	Size compared with lateral eyes.	Further from each other or from lateral borders.	Equally distant from each other and lateral borders.
Sandalodes	3		Wider	Equal	$\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Separated	Separated		Halfway		Each other	
Icius	3		$\frac{1}{2}$ wider			Straight	Touching	Touching or separated			Smaller or equal	Each other	
Marptusa	3		At least $\frac{1}{2}$			Straight or curved	Separated	Separated			Smaller or equal	Each other	
Epiblemum	3								Posterior				
Philaeus	3		At least $\frac{1}{2}$			Curved	Separated	Separated			Smaller		Usually
Ballus	3					Straight or curved	Sub-touching	Sub-touching			Equal	Each other sometimes	Sometimes
Simætha	3		Much			Curved	Separated	Widely separated	Anterior			Each other	
Dendryphantes	3		$\frac{1}{2}$			Curved	Separated	Separated			Smaller	Each other	
Attus	3		Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$			Straight or curved	Near together	Separated			Usually smaller	Each other sometimes	Sometimes
Pellenes	3		$\frac{1}{2}$			Straight or curved	Little separated	Separated			Smaller	Each other	
Menemerus	3		$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$	Equal		Straight or curved	Little separated	Separated			Smaller or equal	Each other sometimes	Sometimes
Hasarius	3		At least $\frac{1}{2}$			Little curved	Little separated	Separated			Smaller or equal	Each other	
Boethus	3		A little			Little curved	Sub-touching			Almost	Smaller	Lateral borders	
Ælurillus	3		At least $\frac{1}{2}$		Between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$	Much curved	Separated	Separated			Smaller	Sometimes lat'l borders	Sometimes
Yllenus	3		At least $\frac{1}{2}$			Much curved	Separated	Separated			Smaller	Each other	
Mævia	3		Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$	Equal		Straight or curved	Touching	Separated			Equal	Lateral borders	
Viciria	3				Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Little curved		Widely separated		Sometimes		Lateral borders	
Bavia	3	As long as wide		Equal		Straight	Separated	Separated			Equal		
Euophrys	3		$\frac{1}{2}$	Equal		Straight or curved		Separated			Smaller or equal	Each other	
Eris	3					Curved		Widely separated			Scarcely smaller		
Neon	3			Equal		Straight	Touching	Touching			At least as large		
Homalattus	3	As long as wide				Curved	Separated	Separated	Anterior				
Habrocestum	3		Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$	Equal		Straight or curved	Separated	Separated			Smaller		Equally
Heliophanus	3		$\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	Equal		Straight or curved		Separated			Smaller		
Hycia	3	As long as wide		Equal		Straight	Touching				Smaller	Each other	
Cyrla	3		Almost $\frac{1}{2}$	Equal		Straight	Separated	Separated			Scarcely smaller	Each other	
Phlegra	3		$\frac{1}{2}$	Equal	Sometimes	Straight	Near together	Separated			Smaller	Each other	
Saitis	3		$\frac{1}{3}$	Equal		Straight	Separated	Separated			Smaller	Each other	
Neætha	3					Straight	Separated	Separated			Smaller		
Thyene	3		At least $\frac{1}{2}$			Curved	Separated	Widely separated			Smaller	Each other	
Plexippus	3	Longer than wide			Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Separated	Separated	Anterior		Smaller	Each other	
Zenodorus	3		About $\frac{1}{2}$	Nearly	Usually $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Separated	Separated	Anterior	Almost		Lateral borders	
Euryattus	3		About twice as wide			Usually curved	Much separated	Much separated	Anterior			Sometimes each other	Sometimes
Phidippus	3					Curved	Near together	Separated	Anterior		Smaller		
Cocalus	3					Straight	Near together	Near together			Equal		Equally
Linus	3					Curved	Separated	Separated				Lateral borders	
Hyllus	3		A little	Equal	About $\frac{2}{3}$	Curved	Separated	Separated	Anterior	Halfway		Each other	
Ciris	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved		Separated			Smaller		
Amycus	3					Straight			Sometimes anterior	Sometimes halfway	Equal		
Phyale	3		But little	Equal		Curved	Separated			Halfway	Smaller		
Thiania	3					Curved			Posterior		Smaller		
Chirothecia	3					Straight			Anterior		Smaller		
Discocnemius	3	As wide behind as long			About $\frac{1}{2}$					Halfway			
Diolenius	3												
Ascyllus	3		Wider										
Mopsus	3					Curved	Touching	Touching	Posterior				
Coccorchestes	3		Wider		$\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Sub-touching	Sub-touching					
Omoedus	3		Much	Almost	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Usually curved				Halfway		Each other	
Rhombonotus	3	Longer than wide				Curved	Close together	Close together	Anterior			Each other	
Damoetas	3	Longer than wide			More than $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together	Anterior			Each other	
Synemosyna	3					Curved	Close together	Close together	Anterior				
Leptorchestes	3	Longer than wide			More than $\frac{1}{2}$	Straight	Touching	Touching			Smaller or equal		
Synageles	3	Longer than wide			Almost $\frac{1}{2}$	Straight	Touching	Touching			Equal		
Agorius	3		A little	Sometimes		Curved	Touching	Separated	Anterior			Each other	
Salticus	3	About as long as wide			Almost $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Sub-touching	Sub-touching			Equal		
Selaophora	3		Wider	Equal	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Straight	Sub-touching	Sub-touching	Posterior			Each other	
Hypoblemmum	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Nearly straight	Separated	Separated		Halfway		Each other	
Iona	3		Wider		More than $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Separated	Separated		Halfway		Each other	Equally
Therosa	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together		Halfway		Each other	
Cytæa	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together		Halfway		Each other	
Tara	3		Wider	Sometimes	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together		Halfway		Each other	
Lauharulla	3		Wider	Equal	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together	Anterior			Each other	
Pirithous	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together	Anterior		Smaller	Each other	
Sinnamora	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Widely separated	Widely separated	Anterior			Each other	
Bianor	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together		Halfway		Lateral borders	
Astia	3		Wider behind		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together	Anterior			Each other	
Jotus	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Separated	Separated	Anterior			Sometimes each other	Sometimes
Margaromma	3		Wider	Equal	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together		Halfway		Lateral borders	
Prostheclina	3		Scarcely		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together	Posterior			Lateral borders	
Sobara	3		Wider		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Little curved	Close together	Close together		Halfway		Each other	
Ergane	3		Wider	Equal	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Separated	Separated		Halfway		Each other	Almost
Scæa	3		Wider	Equal	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved				Halfway		Lateral borders	
Lagnus	3		Wider in front		Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together		Halfway		Lateral borders	
Opisthonus	3		Wider	Sometimes	Not $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Close together	Close together	Anterior			Lateral borders	
Bootes	3		Wider	Equal	Almost $\frac{1}{2}$	Curved	Separated	Separated		Halfway		Each other	
Mago	3		Little wider	Equal		Curved	Separated	Separated		Halfway		Smaller	
Oedipus	3					Straight			Anterior				
Scartes	3					Curved							
Janigena	3					Curved	Separated	Separated					
Mithion	3	As long as wide		Sometimes		Straight	Touching				Equal	Each other	
Lystrocteisa	3	Much longer than wide											
Chalcolecta	3				More than $\frac{1}{2}$	Little curved			Anterior		Larger		
Lyssomanes	4			About equal	At least $\frac{1}{2}$								
Jelskia	4												
Epeus	4		In front				Separated	Separated			Equal		
Athamas	4		In front				Little separated	Separated			Equal		

TABLE III.  
ANALYSIS OF GENERA OF THE FAMILY ATTIDAE—Continued.

	STERNUM.			COXAE.			MAXILLAE.		LIP.		ABDOMEN.
	Length.	Width.	Shape.	1st pair separated by width of lip or by less.	Which pair thickest.	Which pair longest.	Length.	Shape.	Length.	Shape.	Shape.
Sandalodes.....	Long	Narrow					$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than lip		Longer than wide		Twice as long as wide
Icius.....			Contracted in front.								
Martusa.....	Twice as long as wide	Narrow		By much less.							
Epiblemum.....				By width		IV	Pointed, parallel, wide at base		Conical		
Philaeus.....	Long	Rather narrow									
Ballus.....		Wider than 2nd and 3d coxae.	Attenuated at both ends.	By less.							
Simætha.....		As wide as the 1st coxae.		By width		I					Short
Dendryphantès.....	Long	Rather narrow									
Attus.....	Long			By width		I					
Pellenes.....	Long			By width		I					Oval and flat
Menemerus.....	Almost twice as long as wide		Contracted in front.								
Hasarius.....	Long	Rather narrow		By width		I	More than twice as long as lip	Narrow	About as long as wide.	Widely truncated at tip.	Long and flattened
Boethus.....		Much wider than coxae		About the width		I					
Elurillus.....	Long	Very narrow		By less.		I					
Yllenus.....	Short	Narrower than 2d and 3d coxae				IV					
Mævia.....											
Vicia.....	Rather short	Wider than coxae		At least by width		I	Long		Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide	Narrower and rounded at tip	Long, slender
Bavia.....	Rather short	About width of 2d and 3d coxae		By width at least.		I			Twice as long as wide		
Euophrys.....		Often wider than 2d and 3d coxae	Oval	By width		IV					
Eris.....	Short	As narrow as 2d and 3d coxae		Often by less.		IV					
Neon.....		Wider than 2d and 3d coxae.	Triangular								Broad as long
Homalattus.....											
Habrocestum.....	Long	Narrower than 2d and 3d coxae.		By less.							
Heliophanus.....		Wider than 2d and 3d coxae.		By width		I	$\frac{3}{4}$ very wide with projections.				
Hycia.....	Twice as long as wide	Narrow	Small	1st coxae touching.		I					Narrow, long
Cyrtæ.....		Wider than 2d and 3d coxae.	Oval	At least by width		IV					
Phlegra.....	Twice as long as wide	As wide as 2d and 3d coxae.	Contracted in front.	By width		IV					
Saitis.....		Moderately wide	Contracted in front.	By width		IV					
Næthæ.....		As wide as 2d and 3d coxae.	Oval								
Thyene.....	Long		Contracted in front.	By width and II		I					
Priæippus.....		Wider than 2d coxae							Not longer than wide		
Zenodorus.....	Rather short	Wider than coxae					At least $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than lip.	Parallel, sub-ovate		Truncated	Sub-ovate
Euryatus.....		Wider than coxae						Parallel, sub-ovate	Longer than wide		
Philippus.....											Cylindrical
Cocalus.....											Sub-ovate
Linus.....							Almost twice as long as lip	Narrow at base, sub-ovate	A little longer than wide	Narrowing at tip.	
Hyllus.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ longer than wide		Moderately convex.					Rounded at tip	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae		
Cirs.....											Almost circular
Amycus.....											Narrow, oblong-oval
Phyale.....											
Thiana.....											
Chirothecia.....											
Disconemius.....		Not narrower than coxae					About twice as long as wide	About as wide as length of lip	Longer than wide.	Sub-truncated.	Long.
Diolenius.....											Long, narrow
Ascyllus.....											
Mopsus.....											
Coccorchestes.....		Wider than coxae					Short	Narrow at base, wide at tip	Longer than wide	Rounded at tip	Truncated in front, high, short.
Omoedus.....		Wider than coxae		Widely separated			Long	Narrow at base, sub-ovate	Scarcely or not wider than long	Rounded at tip	Short, truncated in front
Rhombonotus.....	Long	Narrow						Convex, tip rounded	Half as long as maxillae	Rounded at tip	Cylindrical, constricted.
Damoetas.....	Long	Narrow						Convex, tip rounded	Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae	Rounded at tip	Long, constricted
Synemosyna.....								Tip truncated	Short	Rounded at tip	Long, constricted
Laptorchestes.....		As narrow as 2d and 3d coxae							About twice as long as wide.	Parallel	
Synageles.....		Wider in middle than 2d and 3d coxae.	Oval				Rather short	Very wide, square at tip	As wide as long	Obtuse at tip.	
Agorus.....		Much wider than coxae.		Widely separated			Twice as long as lip	Sub-ovate rounded	A little wider than long	Semi-circular	Slender, sub-cylindrical.
Salticus.....		Very narrow					Long	Tip truncated	Much longer than wide	Truncated.	
Selaophora.....							Twice as long as lip		Not longer than wide.	Narrowing at tip.	Long.
Hypoblemum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide	Wider behind	Convex					Dilated, rounded at tip	A little longer than wide	Narrowing at tip.	Twice as long as wide
Iona.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide		Oval						$\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae	Narrowing at tip.	Long, ovate
Therosa.....	Twice as long as wide	Contracted in front.						Dilated, rounded at tip	$\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae	Rounded at tip.	Long, narrow
Cytea.....	Longer than wide		Oval					Dilated, rounded at tip	Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae.	Rounded at tip.	
Tara.....	Longer than wide		Plane				More than twice as long as lip	Dilated at tip	Wider than long	Rounded at tip.	Long.
Lauharulla.....	Longer than wide		Heart-shaped				Long	Dilated at tip	Longer than wide		Short
Pirithous.....	Longer than wide		Small					Dilated, rounded at tip	Longer than wide		Oval
Sinnamora.....	Longer than wide		Rounded plane					Dilated and rounded at tip	Not longer than wide		Long, narrow
Bianor.....	Twice as long as wide								Twice as long as lip.		$\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide
Astia.....			Ovate cordate								Ovate, truncated in front.
Jotus.....	Much longer than wide		Ovate convex				Rather long	Dilated and rounded at tip	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae.		Rounded in front, pointed behind.
Maromma.....	Longer than wide		Convex				Rather long	Dilated and rounded at tip	Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae	Narrowing at tip.	Short, ovate.
Prostheclina.....			Oval convex					Dilated and rounded at tip	$\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae	Narrowing at tip.	Ovate
Sobara.....			Plane rounded					Wide at tip.	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae.	Narrowing and truncated at tip.	Long, narrow
Ergane.....							Not twice as long as lip	Dilated in front			Ovate
Scæa.....			Ovate cordate								Broad, ovate
Lagnus.....	Short		Plane				Not twice as long as lip	Tip dilated ant. and lat. margins form an angle.	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae.	Convex, narrowing and rounded at tip	Long.
Opisthonus.....	Long	Narrow					Long	Dilated and rounded at tip	More than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae.	Contracted and truncated at tip	
Bootes.....			Oval convex					Dilated and rounded at tip	$\frac{1}{2}$ length of maxillae not longer than wide.	Rounded at tip.	Level
Mago.....			Nearly round				Long	Dilated and rounded at tip	About $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as maxillae.	Contracted and rounded at tip.	Small, convex in front
Oedipus.....											
Scartes.....											Oval
Janigena.....											
Mithion.....	Long	In middle equal to intermediate coxae	Oval	Narrowing at ends.		I					
Lystrocteisæ.....											
Chalcolecta.....											
Lyssomanes.....							Short	Parallel, rounded			Conical, truncated
Jelskia.....			Convex								Cylindrical, long, slender.
Epeus.....		Scarce wider than coxae 2d and 3d									
Athamas.....				At least by the width.			Rather short	Dilated and rounded at tip	Short	Small, somewhat curvilinear	Small, short, oval



## PSEUDAMYCUS SIMON. 1885.

*Amycus* V. HASSELT, (*albomaculatus*) (non C. Koch nec L. Koch).

*PseudamyCUS* E. SIM., Arachn. recueillis par M. Weyers à Sumatra, Ex. des Comptes-rendus de la Soc. Ent. de Belgique, 1885.

Very closely related to the genus *Ephippus* Thorell, the cephalothorax and eyes being almost the same, the falces being furnished with one strong tooth on the inferior margin of the groove, and with two, the second being the smaller, on the superior margin (in *Ephippus* the inferior has 1, and the superior 3 or 4 minute teeth), the metatarsi and tarsi III and IV being a little shorter than the patellae with the tibiae (they are a little longer in *Ephippus*), and the tibiae III and IV armed with a dorsal spine below the base.

The genus *Amycus* C. Koch (type *igneus*), found in South America, is easily distinguished by its clypeus being as wide as, or wider than the anterior eyes, and by the inferior margin of the falces being provided with from 3 to 5 teeth.

## PTOCASIVS SIMON. 1885.

*PtocasivS* SIM., Arach. recueillis par M. Weyers, à Sumatra, Ex. des Comptes-rendus de la Soc. Ent. de Belgique, 1885.

Related to the genus *Hasarius*, the cephalothorax being almost the same, but the ocular area being a little longer above, scarcely one fourth wider than long, parallel or barely wider behind, convex on both sides behind the eyes; eyes as in *Hasarius* excepting that those of the second row are more widely removed from the posterior than from the anterior eyes; labium more attenuated, falces with a pair of teeth (or a bifurcated tooth) on the inferior margin of the groove, which are very unequal, the first being much smaller than the second, the maxillae in the ♂ denticulated on the outer side behind the corner. Legs as in the genus *Hasarius* but with the tibiae and metatarsi I and II armed on both sides with lateral spines, tibiae I and II without dorsal spines, III and IV with a smaller dorsal spine placed behind the base, integuments covered with simple hairs, not with scales.

Equally near to the genus *Cytaea* Keyserl. (in L. Koch, Ar. Aus'r.) but differing from it in having the cephalothorax shorter and higher, by the superior margin of the falces being provided with two teeth, as in *Hasarius*, while in *Cytaea* there are four small ones, by the two teeth of the inferior margin being very unequal, and finally by the integument being covered with simple hairs, while the *Cytaea* of the hairs are scale-like.

*Salticus sinuatus* Doleschall (*Plexippus* Th.), *Plexippus laticeps* Thorell, and probably many other species described by Dr. Thorell under the generic name of *Plexippus* belong to the genus *Cytaca*.

It is probable that several of the species described by Keyserling under the name of *Hasarius*, belong in the genus *Ptocasius*, particularly *lineatus*, *albocinctus*, *insularis*, *chrysostomus*, and *mulciber*, which are unknown to us.

#### STAGETILLUS SIMON. 1885.

*Stagetillus* E. SIM., Arach. recueillis par M. Weyers à Sumatra, Ex. des Comptes-rendus de la Soc. Ent. de Belgique, 1885.

Near the genus *Bavia*, but having the cephalothorax much longer; the thoracic part almost  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than the cephalic, the ocular area longer above, a little narrower behind than in front, the sternum plainly wider than the intermediate coxae, and very much narrower in front, the space between the anterior coxae not narrower than the width of the labium, legs 1, 4, 2, 3, the first much stouter than the others, and compressed, tibiae and metatarsi I and II furnished with stout spines disposed in two inferior rows, the posterior legs unarmed, the metatarsi with the tarsi III and IV longer than the patellae with the tibiae, trochanter IV cylindrical and long, scarcely shorter than the coxae, falces short, parallel, almost plane in front, the inferior margin of the groove with 3 or 4 teeth.

#### AGOBARDUS KEYSERLING. 1885.

*Agobardus* KEYSERLING, Neue Spinnen aus Amerika, VI, p. 33.

*Cephalothorax* about  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than wide, nearly vertical on the sides, narrower in front and behind, and not wider than the third row of eyes, very convex above, falling steeply to the posterior border, and having the cephalic part strongly inclined forward.

*Quadrangle of the eyes* equally wide in front and behind, and much wider than long, reaching behind to the middle of the cephalothorax. Looked at from in front the first row of eyes seems to be strongly curved, and the side eyes to be separated from the middle eyes by more than their own radius. The small eyes of the second row are about halfway between the fore side eyes and the eyes of the third row, which are equally distant from each other and from the lateral borders.

*Falces* a little diverging, and as long and stout as the patellae of the first pair of legs.

*Labium* not longer than wide, and only half as long as the maxillae, which are rounded in front and moderately wide.

*Sternum* only a little longer than wide, and plainly wider than the coxae.

*Legs* ( $\delta$  1, 4, 3, 2, and  $\varphi$  4, 3, 1, 2), moderately long, the first pair scarcely stouter than the others, thinly haired and with spines on all the joints; the metatarsus of the fourth has several at the beginning and end. Metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth a little longer than patella and tibia of the fourth, and these joints as long as the patella and tibia of the third.

*Abdomen* not much longer than wide.

## WALA KEYSERLING. 1885.

Wala KEYSERLING, Neue Spinnen aus Amerika, VI, p. 30.

*Abdomen* long and slender.

*Cephalothorax* scarcely wider than long, strongly rounded on the sides, much wider than the third row of eyes, contracted behind, not high above, and rather flat. The cephalic part slightly inclined forward.

*Clypeus* very low.

*Quadrangle of the eyes* wider than long, somewhat narrower in front than behind, occupying only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the cephalothorax. Anterior row slightly bent, with the eyes rather near together. Eyes of the third row further from each other than from the lateral borders.

*Falces* ( $\delta$ ) rather slender, long, and diverging.

*Labium* longer than wide,  $\frac{2}{3}$  as long as the maxillae.

*Sternum* scarcely longer than wide and scarcely narrower than the coxae of the first pair of legs, much wider than those of the second.

*Legs* ( $\delta$ ) 1, 4, 3, 2, first pair in the male much longer and stouter than the others. Femur, tibia, and metatarsus of the first and second pairs with spines, which are found only on the femur and at the extremity of the metatarsus on the third and fourth pairs. Patella and tibia of the fourth longer than the patella and tibia of the third; also longer than the metatarsus and tarsus of the fourth.

This genus stands very near to *Hyllus* C. K., but is separated from it by the still shorter cephalothorax, by the absence of spines at the beginning of the metatarsus of the fourth leg, and chiefly in that the patella and tibia of the third are shorter than the patella and tibia of the fourth, and that the quadrangle of the eyes is a little wider behind than in front. It is also somewhat like *Sandalodes* Keys., but is separated from it by the short, wide sternum, and the absence of spines at the beginning of the metatarsus of the fourth. As to *Mospus Keruli* it offers, beside other differences, the height of the clypeus in relation to the eyes, which is the principal difference. (Bei *Mospus Keruli* bietet ausser anderen Verschiedenheiten die Höhe des Clypeus das am meisten in die Augen tretende Merkmal der Unterscheidung).



GANESA PECKHAM. 1885.

Ganesa PECKHAM, Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Wisconsin, March, 1885.

*Cephalothorax* very low and flat, slightly contracted in front and behind, twice as long as wide, and a little wider than the third row of eyes, with a depression limiting the cephalic part. Thoracic part twice as long as cephalic, truncated behind.

*Eyes* forming a quadrangle a little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  wider than long and equally wide in the front and behind. Anterior eyes all separated, forming a line slightly curved<sup>1</sup> downward, the middle nearly three times as large as the lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row halfway between the dorsal and lateral eyes. Dorsal eyes further from each other than the lateral borders.

*Clypeus* very low.

*Sternum* wide and oval, narrower behind than in front. Anterior coxae separated by the width of the labium.

*Maxillae* less than twice as long as labium, wider at the extremity, parallel.

*Labium* a little longer than wide, rounded at tip.

*Falces* nearly vertical, not diverging, robust, short, about as wide as long, narrower at the insertion of the fang.

*Legs* 1, 4, 2, 3, in both sexes. First leg much the stoutest, with the femur and tibia greatly enlarged, and patella slightly enlarged in both sexes. The patella with tibia of the third shorter than patella with tibia of the fourth; metatarsus with tarsus of fourth shorter than patella with tibia. The third and fourth pairs have no spines.

*Abdomen* long and slender, flattened above.

ASAMONEA (CAMBRIDGE). 1869. SIMON.

*Syn.*, 1869. Asamonea CAMBRIDGE, Ann. Mag. nat. hist., 1869, p. 14.

1885. " E. Sim., Faune Arachnologique de l'Asie Mérid.,  
Bull. de la Soc. Zool. de France, t. X., 1885.

We transcribe the following remarks on the genus Asamonea, from E. Simon, (Materiaux pour servir a la faune Arachnologique de l'Asie Méridionale Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, t. X, 1885.)

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<sup>1</sup>We speak of the anterior row of eyes as *straight* when a straight line from the top of the middle eyes touches also the top of the lateral eyes; *curved*, when a straight line from the top of the middle eyes cuts the lateral eyes; *curved downward*, when a straight line from the top of the middle eyes passes above the lateral eyes.

The typical species *A. tenuipes* has been described by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge under the generic name of *Asamonea*, but the characters of the genus have never been formulated, the author having been of the opinion, even at the time of its publication, that this new genus was simply synonymous with *Lyssomanes* Heutz. It seems to us that the genus *Asamonea* ought to be re-established, as it differs greatly in reality from the genus *Lyssomanes* by the proportion and the disposition of the eyes and the form of the labium; in *Asamonea* the region occupied by the six dorsal eyes is much wider than long, and the eyes are almost equal, the scarcely smaller ones of the third pair are placed much within and near those of the second, the labium is as wide as long, while in *Lyssomanes* the dorsal ocular area is as long as wide or scarcely wider, the eyes of the third row are much smaller than the others, placed equally far in, but much more behind the eyes of the second row, finally the labium is much longer than wide.

The characters of the genus *Asamonea* may be thus formulated:

Cephalothorax low almost plane above, dorsal eyes 2, 3, 4, occupy a trapeziform area much wider than long, eyes of the third row scarcely smaller than the other eyes, and placed within and behind the eyes of the second row. Maxillae short, almost quadrate. Labium not longer than wide, a little attenuated and truncated. Superior spinnerets much longer than the inferior, biarticulate, the first articulation scarcely shorter than the second. Legs slender, rather long, 1, 4, 2, 3, furnished with long spines; metatarsus IV much longer than the tibiae.

#### SIMONELLA PECKHAM. 1885.

*Simonella* PECKHAM, Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Wisconsin, March, 1885.

*Body* long, slender, nodose.

*Cephalothorax* more than twice as long as wide, convex above, constricted near the middle; thoracic part twice as long as cephalic.

*Eyes* very unequal in size, placed in four transverse rows of two each, those of the anterior row almost touching. The quadrangle formed by the second and fourth rows is wider behind than in front, and wider behind than long. Eyes of the third row very small, and nearer to the second than to the fourth row. Eyes of the fourth row on the upper margin of the cephalothorax.

*Clypeus* less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  as wide as the anterior eyes, retreating.

*Sternum* long, narrow behind. Anterior coxae separated by the width of the labium.

*Maxillae* twice as long as labium, widest in the middle, tapering toward apex.

*Labium* as wide as long, truncated at tip.

*Falces* stout and long, vertical, slightly diverging.

Legs 4, 3, 1, 2, slender, differing but little in thickness, the third and fourth pairs unarmed. Patella with tibia of the third shorter than patella with tibia of the fourth; metatarsus with tarsus of the fourth shorter than patella with tibia.

Abdomen long, slender, much narrower in the middle.

Including *Asamonea* Cambr., *Simonella* makes the sixth genus of the sub-family Lyssomanae, which includes those attidae which have the eyes in four transverse rows. *Janus myrmaciaeformis* Tacz. is nearest to *Simonella*, and Dr. Taczanowski, in describing that species, suggests that it ought to constitute a new genus. It differs, however, from *Simonella*, in that the first row of eyes occupies the whole of the face, and in the quadrangle of the eyes being longer than wide. *Simonella* is easily distinguished by its nodose form from the other genera of this sub-family. In general appearance it most resembles *Synemosyna* Hentz.

