

palpi are very short, the patella and tibia somewhat enlarged, the fifth joint longer than the third and fourth together. The cephalothorax and abdomen are smooth; the legs have many small spines, most prominent on the enlarged parts of legs I. and III.; tibia II. has three false articulations. The legs of the female are longer and more slender than those of the male. The abdomen of the female is larger and pointed behind, while that of the male is somewhat truncate.

Southern California.

*EURYBUNUS*, gen. nov.

Eye-tubercle very low and smooth, cephalothorax with an elevation on the anterior margin bearing a few small spines. The segments of the dorsal shield of the abdomen are so closely united that their sutures are hardly discernible. The femora, patellæ and tibiæ of legs I. and III. are enlarged; femur II. barely twice as long as femur I., and a little longer than the body; metatarsus I. without false articulations.

*Eurybunus brunneus*, n. sp.

Length, 9 mm.; femur I., 4 mm.

Colour—Dorsum uniform brown, the margins of the abdomen a little white; venter grayish-white; coxæ, trochanters and part of the femora yellowish, a band near tip of femur brown, the extreme tip whitish; base of patella brown, the tip white; middle of tibia brown, the base and tip white; same with the metatarsus, except that the brown is not as dark; tarsi brownish; palpi and mandibles yellowish. Body very smooth, femora I. and III. with a few short scattered spines, similar spines on the under side of tibiæ and metatarsi I. and III., tibia with three false articulations.

Southern California.

*LEPTOBUNUS*, gen. nov.

Legs short, joints but little thickened, femur I. much shorter than the body; femur II. frequently not as long as the body. Eye-tubercle narrow, usually smooth. *L. californicus* is the type. In this species the palpal claw is smooth, and metatarsus I. has but one false articulation; lateral pore is very large and looks outward. In the two other species the palpal claw is dentate, metatarsus I. has several false articulations, and the lateral pore is like that of *Liobunum*. For these reasons the last two species may form another genus,