

rastrate, the corium merely punctate. Margins of embolium and of clavus elevated. Lower surface and legs pale; posterior tibia fringed with brown hairs. Metaxyphus very short, acuminate. Strigil rounded, 5 striæ, diameter 0.1 mm.

Male palæ cultrate, somewhat produced at the base, the length three times the greatest height. Pegs blunt, elongate, 24-33 in number. The distal ones are somewhat longer and crowded, and may be displaced into two irregular rows; the main row begins midway the base and rises in a curve after the first half dozen pegs; then follows the upper margin, but at some distance from it. A second row of peg-like spines along the lower margin, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times the length of the pegs. Tibia subglobular, about as high as the pala. Femur oblong, a little less than twice as long as wide, the stridular area covering the proximal half and consisting of short spines set in transverse rows. Female palæ cultrate, not produced at base, slightly more than three times as long as wide, broadly joined to the tibia. Tibia rounded oblong, tapered proximally, twice as long as high. Femur oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide (the width at base in *P. gillettei* is two-thirds the length) with stridular (?) spines on the surface as in *P. gillettei*. Second leg: Femur $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the tibia, the latter equal to the claws,* and $1\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the tarsus. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.; width across pronotum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Types 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ from White Plains, New York, collected in August and September by J. R. de la T. Bueno. Other specimens have been examined from Washington, D.C. (coll. W. L. McAtee) Oglethorp, Georgia (coll. T. C. Bradley) Hadley, Mass. (coll. C. A. Frost) and Valhalla, N.Y. (coll. Bueno). The species, therefore, appears to be distributed pretty widely up and down the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

Variation.—Some twenty specimens have been examined in addition to the described types. These individuals show a wide range of variation, such that the extremes would seem to belong to different species were it not for the intergradation. The writer has been unable to find any constant character, however, which would serve as a basis for discrimination. The smallest (White

*Through a *lapsus calami* these are called "spines" in the description of *P. Gillettei* (l. c., p. 339).