

mottled than in the male, and there are some brown spots on the basal joint of the mandibles above.

Southern California. Not uncommon.

Protolophus singularis, n. sp.

Similar to *tuberculatus*, but the abdominal tubercles bear from two to four spines. The anterior margin of the cephalothorax is more spinose; and the second and fourth joints of the palpi are much more enlarged than in that species; the eye-tubercle is also more spinose. The legs are more slender, especially the second pair. The body and legs are more brownish, and the palpi are mottled, the second joint of the mandibles very dark.

Southern California. Collection of Dr. Geo. Marx. One male.

CADDINI.

This tribe embraces only *Caddo agilis*, remarkable for its large eyes. It shows its relation to certain genera of the next tribe in having spines on the second palpal joint. One young specimen has a white band above. I have it from N. Y. and D. C.

OLIGOLOPHINI.

The very spinose character of the members of this tribe distinguish them from all their allies.

Oligolophus pictus, Wood.

This occurs in the Eastern States.

Lacinius ohioensis, Weed.

Ohio, N. Y.

Lacinius texanus, Banks. Psyche, 1893.

Texas:

Mitopus biceps, Thorell.

Described by Thorell in 1876 from Colorado; I have received specimens from L. M. Cockerell.

Phalangium cinereum, Wood.

The northeastern parts of the United States and in Canada. [A. D. MacGillivray].

Phalangium longipalpis, Weed.

Arkansas. This would be called *Cerastoma* by some European authorities.