

hasty visits to its home, however, it does not appear to differ very markedly in habits from the latter. A full day spent in the Spruce Woods Reserve on October 13, where the species is numerous, discovered most of the burrows closed but here and there spiders would be found busily at work. The holes were always in pure sand, though occasionally they might be located in places where the grass was sparse or even near ground cedar, *Juniperus horizontalis*. It often happens, with this species, that the coverings of the holes are broken away by the drifting sand, thus giving them the appearance of having never been closed. In several instances of this sort the spiders had abandoned their burrows, while on other occasions a stoppage of the hole lower down had protected them from the falling sand. Abandoned holes of both this spider and of *L. missouriensis* are quite frequently met with, doubtless due to the death of their owners. There is reason to suspect that very late burrowing individuals are those which have been obliged to abandon a previously prepared home. The fact that *L. wrightii* does not construct a turret around its hole is doubtless due to the fact that a turret would catch the wind in such an exposed situation and so be blown away. The holes, unlike those of *L. missouriensis*, are closed entirely with a mixture of sand and web, no vegetation being used in the process. 22 adult burrows were measured, the average depth of which was 4 feet 7 inches, the deepest being 5 feet 7 inches, and the shallowest 4 feet 1 inch. These holes were all closed and had been so for some time.

The burrows of *L. wrightii* being in pure sand are more thoroughly lined with web than are those of *L. missouriensis*. This, of course, serves a double purpose, namely, to enable the spiders to climb up readily and to prevent the loose sand from dislodging. During the summer, holes have to be continually cleaned out owing to the drifting condition of the sand and in late autumn a majority of the closed holes are very soon hidden through the same agency. The opening of burrows in spring time is largely governed by meteorological conditions, and is doubtless induced by a thawing out of the ground around the hibernating spiders. Thus, during an early spring, the holes are opened by the end of April, while in other years they have remained closed until the middle of May.

Both these large spiders are much attacked by parasitic and predacious wasps which they greatly fear. The males are particularly subjected to these attacks while wandering in search of females during September, and fall ready victims to the determined onslaught of their dreaded foes. It is true that the spider will fight in desperation when overtaken but the result is, apparently, always the same. Some species of *Pompilus* boldly enter the spider's burrows and attack the occupants. On July 7, 1916, the writer observed an example of *Pompilus scelestus* Cr. enter a burrow of *L. wrightii* and shortly afterwards