

the front, and becoming shallower and narrower posteriorly in the region of the spermathecal openings. The narrowing of the furrows is produced principally by the bulging inward of the side ridges of the epigynum, the posterior face of the tubercle so produced usually being close to and parallel, or nearly parallel, with the corresponding transverse arm of the guide. Sometimes the lateral plates of the guide extend over the narrowed channels behind in such a way as nearly completely to roof them over. In most cases the tubercles are conspicuously more elevated than the depressed posterior ends of the lateral ridges which embrace the ends of the arms of the guide. The form of epigynum typical of the genus is well presented in *L. helluo* (*nidicola*, Em., etc.), *riparia* and related species. From this form the epigyna of other species depart in varying degrees.

The epigyna in the genus *Priata*, as also in the American species (*funerea*, *evagata*) of *Tricca* (*Anocosa*), present no distinct guide, although they are sometimes weakly furrowed. In no case is any transverse restraining ridge developed. The spermatheca practically always open free each upon the inferior or the inner face of one of two posteriorly-directed tubercles, between which is an open space or excavation. The tubercles may be separated by a rather narrow space, as in *insularis* and *agilis* (= *wacondana*, recently described by Mr. Scheffer), may be more widely divergent, as in *priatria*, Cl. (Em.), or may be scarcely evident, leaving the posterior margin of the epigynum nearly straight, as in *Montana*. The *Priata* type of epigynum is very similar to that of some *Agalenidae*. The species described by Mr. Tullgren, from Florida, as *Pardosa bilobata*, which has an epigynum of this kind, is, there seems scarcely room for doubt, a *Pirata* (probably *insularis*, Em.).*

The bulb of the male palpus consists of an upper lobe folded more or less transversely upon a larger and more protruding basal division, in which is contained all but the apical portion of the coiled semiferous tube. The slender terminal portion of the tube passes forward into and opens near the end of the intromittent organ, the *embolus* or *style*. The embolus arises toward the upper and inner side, near the base of the anterior lobe, and in rest lies more or less transversely across the bulb, either in a fold of the apical lobe itself (as usual in *Pardosa* and *Priata*) or upon a special fold developed along the front margin of the basal lobe (*Lycosa*). This special fold, which may be termed the *lectus*, in *Lycosa* is produced at the end into a lobe of varying size, which normally bends forward at the margin of the alveolus, and which supports during quiescence the terminal portion of the embolus. This apical lobe or auricle may be long, and may extend forward along the side of the *conductor emboli*, to be mentioned later, even to the front margin of the alveolus, as it does in *L. ocreata*, *bilineata*, etc.

*Vid. A. Tullgren, "Spiders collected in Florida by Dr. Einar Lönnberg," Vet. Ahad., Handl., B. 27, Afd., IV., No. 1 (1902), p. 22, fig. 12.

(To be continued.)

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