

White Mountains in New Hampshire, and on the Rocky Mountains as far south as Colorado, in all cases above the tree line. In Labrador the same species was found by Packard near Square Island, where the mountains are 400 to 1000 feet high, and bare at the top.

*Pardosa Groenlandica* has been found as far north as Disco Island, Greenland, and along the coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is common on the White Mountains, above the trees. In the Rocky Mountains it occurs at 5000 feet, at Laggan and in Colorado at 8000 feet. It is also among the spiders from the Lake of the Woods, and on the Pacific Coast it was found at Portland, Oregon."

"Among the rarer species in these collections," Prof. Emerton says: "there are two *Epeiras* of the *anguiata* group; one: *E. nigra*, resembling the *E. soletaria* described in "New England spiders"; and the other, a small variety of *E. Nordmanni*. Lattey's *pallida* belongs to a genus new to the northern part of North America." Prof. Emerton states that the *Attidæ* were determined for him by Mr. Peckham and include one new species: *Habrocestum montanum* from the Rocky Mountains and those from the Polaris Arctic Expedition were sent to Prof. Emerton by Prof. Packard.

The bibliography of spiders is also discussed and the reference given on pp. 401 and 402. Emerton, Peckham, Hentz, Keyserling, Thorell, Cambridge and Blackwell being the authors who wrote from 1846 to the present time.

Four excellent lithographic plates accompany this paper, drawn from nature by Prof. Emerton himself, and show clearly the crucial and distinguishing characters of the numerous species in question.

Spiders are best collected in small glass bottles and preserved in dilute alcohol. Systematic collecting in the Ottawa district would no doubt reveal a large and important addition to the species named in the list.