

Fig. 21. 1. Diplocephalus cryptodos, sp. n., right male palpus, ectal view. x73, 2. Dorsal view of tibia and proximal portion of tarsus of same palpus, x44, 3. Epigynum. x73, 4. Spirombolus addictoless, sp. n., male palpus, ventral view. x86, 5. Male palpus, distal view. x86, 6. Epigynum. x103.

apart, their diameter from the laterals. In the palpus the tibia at its distal end is expanded into a thin cup or calyx over the base of the tarsus as in dentipalpis (Emerton). On the inner surface of the dorsal part of this calyx, or hood, is borne a small tooth but this is well removed from the edge and is smaller and less chitinous than that of dentipalpis. In contrast with the conspicuously long and exposed embolus of dentipalpis, that of the present species is comparatively short though presenting a similar double curve, as shown in Fig.

Length of male 2.5 mm. Length of cephalothorax 1.2 mm.; width 1 mm. Locality.-Utah.

SPIREMBOLUS, gen. nov.

Cephalothorax normally narrowed anteriorly, the front obtuse. Clypeus higher than the length of median eye area, strongly convex in dorsal views. Anterior row of eyes from straight to procurved; medians much smaller than the laterals and nearer to each other than to the latter. Posterior row of eyes from straight or slightly recurved, as in the genotype, to slightly procurved; medians farther from each other than from the laterals, or the eyes nearly equidistant (male of vallicolens). Area of median eyes wider than long. Anterior tarsi shorter than the metatarsi. In the male palpus the tibia bears a slender apophysis which extends over the tarsus which ends in a slender pointed tip which is bent abruptly. Cymbium of tarsus conspicuously elevated in middle above; bulb characterized by having the embolus coiled in a spiral which widens from the base of the bulb distad, the coils being nearly at right angles to the long axis of the joint, and thus quite from the disposition in Spiropalpus.

Genotype.—Cornicularia monticolens Chamberlin.