

REVISION OF CAYUGA LAKE SPIDERS.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA for 1892, pp. 11-81, I gave a list of spiders collected in the vicinity of Ithaca, N. Y. It was the first important local list published in this country. Twenty-five years have passed since its preparation, and twenty-five years in any department of natural history produces many changes. A number of the new species have proved to be synonyms, a number have been redescribed by others since, and many species have had either their generic or specific name, or even both, changed since then.

It is the purpose of this paper to briefly review these changes and to give a few notes and figures of such forms as seem to have escaped collection in recent years.

The arrangement is the same as in the original work. Species not mentioned are unchanged.

DRASSIDÆ.

Micaria formicoides.

This is a dark specimen of *M. longipes*, with the femora darker than usual.

Prothesima rufula.

Goes in *Zelotes*.

Prothesima frigida.

Goes in genus *Zelotes*.

Prothesima immaculata = *Zelotes rufula* Bks.**Prothesima blanda.**

Belongs to genus *Zelotes*.

Prothesima atra.

Belongs in *Zelotes*.

Prothesima depressa.

Belongs in *Zelotes*.

Prothesima ecclesiastica.

Belongs in *Herpyllus*.

Prosthesima minima = *Zelotes blanda* Bks.

An immature specimen.

Pæcilochoea bilineata.

Belongs in *Cesonia*.

Gnaphosa brumalis.

This is immature and evidently *G. conspersa* Thor.

Gnaphosa humilis = *Gnaphosa brumalis* Thor.

Not quite mature.

Drassus saccatus.

Now known as *D. neglectus* Keys.

Drassus humilis = *D. neglectus* Keys.

CLUBIONIDÆ.

Thargalia agilis = *Castianeira cingulata* Koch.

Thargalia perplexa = *Castianeira longipalpis* Htz.

Thargalia fallax = *Castianeira descripta* Htz.

Thargalia bivittata.

Is known as *Castianeira cingulata* Koch.

Thargalia crocata.

Is *Castianeira descripta*; the true *T. crocata* is a southern form.

Clubiona obesa.

This is *C. crassipalpis* Keys., but I believe also Hentz's species.

Clubiona crassipalpis.

The female whose vulva is figured is *C. canadensis* Emer.

Clubiona canadensis.

These are young of *C. obesa* Htz.

Clubiona pygmæa.

Appears to be the female of *C. minuta* Emer., this name, however, is preoccupied by Nicolet for a Chilian species.

Clubiona rubra = *C. abbottii*.

Clubiona lenta.

Related to *C. pygmæa*, but I think distinct, the head and mandibles are not as dark as in that species; the eye region is broad as in *C. latifrons* Emer. I have seen another specimen from Washington, D. C., but do not yet know the male.

Clubiona americana = *C. riparia* Koch.

C. americana given to replace the preoccupied *C. ornata* Emer.

Clubiona excepta = *C. pallens* Htz.

Anyphæna incerta.

Now known as *Gayenna celer* Htz.

Anyphæna saltabunda.

Belongs to *Gayenna*.

Phrurolithus palustris = *P. alarius* Hentz (non Emer.).

Phrurolithus alarius (Bks. det.) = *P. borealis* Emer.

Agræca ornata.

A. repens Emer. is a synonym.

AGALENIDÆ.**Cœlotes medicinalis.**

Now placed in genus *Coras*.

Cœlotes fidelis.

This is related to *C. urbanus* Keys., but in male palpi the patella is not so prolonged at tip, and with two (instead of one) teeth; a figure is given (Pl. X, fig. 8).

Cœlotes longitarsus.

Is now called *C. calcaratus* Keys.

Cœlotes altilis.

These large females may be the females of *C. hybridus* Emer., otherwise they are new; a new figure of the epigynum is given (Pl. XI, fig. 24).

Cœlotes lineatus.

Based on an immature male, and doubtless belongs to one of the other forms, quite probably *C. calcaratus* Keys.

Cœlotes gnavus.

This may be the same as the female *C. longitarsus* Emer., but his male is another form (*C. calcaratus*); it, however, is much larger than *Cicurinia arcuata*, more heavily marked, more geniculate mandibles; the epigynum is figured (Pl. XI, fig. 22).

Cicurinia complicata.

Is *C. arcuata* Keys., a large female.

Cicurinia creber = *C. brevis* Emer.

The latter was described as a *Tegenaria*.

Cicurinia placida.

Related to *C. brevis*, but a size larger; the posterior middle portion of the vulva is more narrow than in *C. brevis*; a figure is given (Pl. XI, fig. 26).

Hahnia bimaculata = *H. agilis* Keys.

DICTYNIDÆ.

Dictyna frondea.

An immature female, probably of *D. foliacea*.

Dictyna cruciata?

One female, does not now show any differences in markings from *D. foliacea*, but the vulvar openings are very much farther apart.

Dictyna minuta.

Two males, scarcely two millimeters long, belong here.

Dictyna foxii.

Belongs in genus *Prodalina*.

Dictyna volupis = *D. foliacea* Hentz.*Dictyna maxima*.

Based on one female, whose large size and dorsal markings do not fit any other described form. Later I took males that appear to belong here; they are three millimeters long, and the tibia of palpus is long, curved, and with a very short projection at base as in figure (Pl. X, fig. 15).

Dictyna decorata.

Only females, which, although more strongly marked than usual, are probably *D. foliacea* (*D. volupis*); at least I have seen no males that might indicate another species.

Dictyna dubia = *D. frondea* Emer.*Amaurobius silvestris*.

I consider it is *A. bennetti* Blk.

THERIDIIDÆ.

Mimetus epeiroides = *M. interfector* Htz.*Steatoda marmorata*.

Belongs in *Enoplognatha*.

Steatoda guttata.

Belongs in *Crustulina*.

Steatoda triangulosa.

Belongs in *Teutana*.

Pholcomma hirsuta.

Belongs to *Ancylorrhaxis*.

Ceratinella similis = *C. emertoni* Cb.*Ceratinella atriceps*.

The only specimen I now have is the *Exechophysis plumalis* Crosby.

Ceratinella mæsta.

This belongs to the restricted genus *Lophocarenum*.

Ceratinella placida.

This is related to *C. emertoni*, but I believe distinct, the tibial process is much more slender, the style longer. I give figures of other views of the palpus (Pl. X, figs. 6, 11).

Ceratinella formosa.

This is peculiar in the position of the shield, and for it I later made the genus *Idionella*; it belongs to the true Theridiidæ.

Ceratinella annulipes.

I made a new genus, *Ceratinops*, for this, it belongs to the true Theridiidæ. I have seen it also from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ceratinopsis interpres.

Now placed in a separate genus, *Notionella*.

Ceratinopsis nigriceps.

Not *nigriceps*, but the species Emerton later described as *C. auriculatus*.

Ceratinopsis frontatus.

Belongs to the genus *Maso*, and a description and figures are given by Emerton under name of *Caseola herbicola*.

Grammonota ornata.

Probably correct, but the abdomen is shrunken now, and does not show the markings.

Grammonota venusta.

Probably the female of *Tmeticus tridentatus*, but the epigynum (Pl. XI, fig. 18) shows the ridges more divaricate than usual; possibly the female of some allied species.

Spiropalpus spiralis.

Now considered to belong to genus *Cornicularia*.

Cornicularia communis.

Probably correct, but the epigynum does not project quite as far as in other specimens.

Cornicularia pallida.

An immature female, which agrees in markings and structure with adults from other localities.

Cornicularia formosa = *Gonatium rubens* Blk.*Cornicularia placida.*

A female *Cornicularia*, and probably the female of some described species; the figure I gave of the epigynum is not broad enough,

I give a new one (Pl. XI, fig. 19). The posterior median eyes are scarcely their diameter apart, and as close to the plainly larger posterior side eyes.

Lophomma cristata.

A female, may belong to this species or to a *Lophocarenum*; the vulva (Pl. XI, fig. 29) is a broad opening, some distance in front of the rima. Sternum triangular, the hind coxæ separated by less than their diameter; tarsi I a little shorter than metatarsi; P. M. E. scarcely diameter apart, much further from the subequal P. S. E.

Lophocarenum castaneum.

Is a *Diplocephalus*, I think; the head shows no trace of elevation in these females; the sternum is broad, and the hind coxæ separated by more than width, tarsi I much shorter than metatarsi I; eyes of posterior row subequal, and less than diameter apart (Pl. XI, fig. 28).

Lophocarenum tristis.

Female of some species probably known in male, and may be *L. castaneum*; the eyes of posterior row are subequal, the P. M. E. about diameter apart, and a little further from the S. E.; sternum as broad as long, hind coxæ separated by less than their diameter.

Lophocarenum florens.

Belongs to *Hypselistes*.

Lophocarenum unimaculatum.

Evidently related to *L. florens*, which is now placed in *Hypselistes*; I have seen no further specimens, but the peculiar marking will distinguish it.

Lophocarenum miniatum.

This is a *Cornicularia* and apparently a dark female of *C. directa* Cb. (Pl. XI, fig. 23).

Lophocarenum venustum = *Gonatium rubens* Blk.

Lophocarenum montiferum.

Determination correct; it now goes in *Diplocephalus*.

Lophocarenum parvum.

Is *L. erigonoides* Emer.; as in *L. formosum* the tibial process has a deep incision near base not shown in Emerton's figures; it is also probably *Erigone percisa* Keys; it belongs to genus *Diplocephalus*.

Lophocarenum exiguum.

Is a *Diplocephalus*, and Emerton has given a description and figures in 1911 from a New England specimen.

Lophocarenum spiniferum.

Determination correct, but now placed in *Diplocephalus*.

Lophocarenum crenatum.

Determination correct, it now goes in *Diplocephalus*.

Lophocarenum crenatoideum.

Is *Diplocephalus crenatum*, a ♂ not fully colored, and apparently longer cephalothorax.

Lophocarenum erigonoides.

Is a *Diplocephalus*; the male is an immature specimen, and the female is also probably not mature or else belongs to a different species.

Lophocarenum formosum.

This is *L. erigonoides*, I believe, although the palpal organ does not fit Emerton's figure in some parts. I think it is also the *Erigone percisa* of Keyserling, his figure of palpus is not quite right, but the epigynum is the same as I have figured for *formosum* (Pl. X, fig. 4).

Lophocarenum arvensis = *Cornicularia communis* Emer.

Lophocarenum longior.

This is apparently a female *Cornicularia* and probably of *C. directa*; at least I find no differences.

Tmeticus unicorn.

This will go in the genus *Delorrrhipis*, but is very different from *D. monoceros*. A new description is given by Crosby.

Tmeticus trilobatus.

Goes in *Gonglydium*.

Tmeticus obscurus.

The tarsi of palpi gone, but from the tibiæ it is quite probably *T. plumosus*, which has since been taken near Ithaca.

Tmeticus flaveolus.

Unchanged; a description, with figures, is given by Emerton in 1909 from New England material.

Tmeticus luxuosus.

This belongs to *Ceratinopsis* and is the species described by Emerton in 1909 as *C. alternatus*.

Tmeticus rusticus.

I cannot identify with any described form; I figure the long slender hook (Pl. X, fig. 10).

Tmeticus pallidus.

Unchanged, but goes in *Gonglylidium*.

Tmeticus humilis = *T. plumosus* Emer.

Now in the genus *Gonglylidium*.

Tmeticus mæstus = *Gongylidium trilobatus* Emer.

Tmeticus debilis.

Unchanged, a description, with figures, is given by Emerton in 1909 from New England specimens.

Tmeticus palustris = *Gongylidium trilobatus* Em.

Tmeticus distinctus.

I give a new figure of the epigynum (Pl. XI, fig. 27); this shows a great resemblance to that of *T. bidentatum* Emer. which Emerton figures in 1909, and probably it is that species. Crosby gives some notes under the genus *Tapinocyba*.

Tmeticus maculatus.

Crosby has given some notes on it; probably the female of *T. probatus*; Emerton in 1909 gave a new figure of the epigynum which shows two lobes as in my figure.

Tmeticus minutus.

Crosby has given notes under the genus *Gongylidiellum*, a new figure of palpus is here given (Pl. X, fig. 5).

Tmeticus gnavus.

New figures are given of the palpus (Pl. X, figs. 3, 7); it is in the *trilobatus* group.

Erigone longipalpis.

More properly placed under *E. persimilis* Cb.

Linyphia communis.

I place this in *Frontinella* Cambr.

Linyphia clathrata.

This belongs to *Neriene*.

Linyphia phrygiana var. *annulipes*.

This variation in color is hardly worthy of a name.

Linyphia variabilis.

Belongs to *Neriene*.

Linyphia conferta.

Belongs to *Neriene*, Emerton considers the true *conferta* to be a southern form, and has described this as *Linyphia maculata*.

Stemonyphantes bucculentus.

Is the type of the genus *Bolyphantes*.

Diplostyla pallida.

This is a very pale specimen of *nigrina*.

Diplostyla alboventris.

Unchanged; I figure the hook (Pl. XI, fig. 21).

Helophora insignis.

Is considered to be a true *Linyphia*.

Bathyphantes minuta.

Belongs to *Lepthyphantes*.

Bathyphantes nebulosa.

Belongs to *Lepthyphantes*.

Bathyphantes alpina.

These are *B. zebra*, not so strongly colored as normal.

Bathyphantes subalpina.

Determination correct.

Bathyphantes decorata.

Very similar to *B. zebra*, but smaller, paler, and few if any silvery spots on the basal part of the dorsum of abdomen; the male palpus differs a little in the hook and in shape of the outer process which is long and pointed, and with a comb of long hairs above; a new figure is given (Pl. X, fig. 13).

Bathyphantes argenteomaculata.

These are *B. zebra*, not quite mature.

Bathyphantes pallida.

I cannot place these females; the prominent epigynum is even more protuberant than figured, possibly near to *Tmeticus brunneus*, but more than one-half smaller.

Bathyphantes sabulosa.

These are *B. zebra*.

Bathyphantes umbratilis.

Not quite mature female, possibly of *Microneta olivacea* since the palpi are enlarged.

Bathyphantes complicata.

Not this species, but from the male palpus I cannot place it with any described form, though it may be near *Microneta longitubus*.

Bathyphantes unimaculata.

Related to *B. complicata*; the palpus has a broad band obliquely across as in that species, but the tube is slender and sharp.

Bathyphantes inornata.

The palpus figured is *B. angulata*, but others in lot are *B. unimaculata*.

Bathyphantes tristis.

The median rounded part of the epigynum shows two cavities on the posterior edge. Probably the female of some described *Microneta* or *Bathyphantes* (Pl. XI, fig. 17).

Microneta latens = *M. quinquedentata* Emer.

Microneta palustris.

This is a *Pedanostethus*; I give a figure of the other side of palpus (Pl. XI, fig. 16); this does not seem to agree with any described species; the epigynum of the females (Pl. XI, fig. 25) (collected after description was made) agrees very well with one of Emerton's figures of *riparius*.

Microneta luteola.

I give a figure of other side of palpus (Pl. X, fig. 2), it were probably better in *Bathyphantes*, and related to *B. calcaratus* Emer.; there are, however, no marks on the basal part of the abdomen, but several faint, whitish, transverse spots toward tip.

Microneta flaveola.

This is probably only a form of *Bathyphantes angulata*; the hook, however, is not as heavy as in that species, and there are several structures not shown on Emerton's figure. In the original figure a part of the median bilobed process was mistaken for a continuation of the upper limb of the hook (Pl. X, fig. 9).

Microneta complicata.

A figure is given of the back of the palpus (Pl. X, fig. 14); it is related probably to *Bathyphantes intricata* Emer., but distinct.

Microneta minutissima.

The size given was a little too small; it is about 1.1 mm. long (Pl. X, fig. 12).

Microneta frontata.

This is a *Pedanostethus*, and it agrees well in size, color, and epigynum with what Emerton figures as his female *P. pumilus*, and I believe it is the same.

Microneta gigantea.

This appears to be *Tmeticus brunneus* Emer., the female of which was figured in 1909. The low, broad head and small A. M. E. would seem to indicate a special genus.

Microneta distincta.

Perhaps better placed in *Tmeticus*. I give new figures (Pl. X, fig. 1) of the palpus; apparently not otherwise known.

EPEIRIDÆ.

Epeira cinerea = *E. cavatica* Keys.

Epeira sclopetaria.

Is same as *E. sericata* Cl. which has page precedence.

Epeira patagiata.

Is same as *E. ocellata* Cl. which has page precedence.

Epeira strix.

Has older name in *E. foliata* Koch.

Epeira marmorea.

Is the same as *E. gigas* Leach.

Epeira insularis = *E. gigas* Leach.

Epeira labyrinthea.

Is considered to form a separate genus, *Metepeira*.

Epeira placida.

Belongs to genus *Mangora*.

Epeira gibberosa.

Belongs to genus *Mangora*.

Epeira parvula = *E. prompta* Htz.

Epeira stellata.

Belongs in genus *Plectana*.

Epeira ithaca.

Is young of *E. gigas* Leach.

Singa maculata.

Name preoccupied, changed to *S. truncata*.

Acrosoma rugosa = *A. gracilis* Walck.

Argiope riparia = *A. aurantia* Lucas.

Argiope transversa = *A. trifasciata*.

Argyropeira hortorum.

Goes in genus *Leucauge*.

TETRAGNATHIDÆ.

Tetragnatha vermiformis.

In genus *Eugnatha*.

Tetragnatha straminea.

In genus *Eugnatha*.

Tetragnatha caudata.

Belongs in genus *Eucta*.

Tetragnatha pallida.

The specific name was preoccupied and changed by F. O. P.

Cambridge to *pallenscens*. McCook has published a description; it goes in genus *Eugnatha*.

Pachygnatha brevis.

This is the real *P. xanthostoma* of Koch.

Pachygnatha xanthostoma.

This is the *P. xanthostoma* of McCook, but not of Koch; I propose to call it *P. mccoeki* n.n.

THOMISIDÆ.

Xysticus stomachosus.

Probably is *X. ferox* Htz.

Xysticus feroculus = *X. triguttatus* Keys.

Xysticus distinctus.

This is apparently a specimen of *X. stomachosus*, recently transformed, in which the parts of the vulva show more distinctly than usual.

Xysticus brunneus.

This is the female of the true *X. limbatus* Keys.

Xysticus crudelis = *X. brunneus* Bks.

Xysticus transversus = *X. stomachosus* Keys.

Xysticus lentus.

This is the male of *gulosus*, previously not described.

Xysticus nervosus.

Unchanged; Emerton has given additional description and figures.

Xysticus formosus.

Unchanged, Emerton has given additional description and figures.

Xysticus limbatus.

Unchanged; it is a male of the true *limbatus* of Keyserling; not the *limbatus* of Emerton.

Xysticus quadrilineatus = *X. luctans* Koch.

Xysticus maculatus.

Immature specimens, probably of *X. stomachosus*.

Oxyptila georgiana = *O. americana* Bks.

Oxyptila conspurcata.

Unchanged; the *O. georgiana* Keys. is the same species.

Misumena rosea = *Misumessus asperatus* Htz.

Misumena georgiana.

I consider this to be the *M. celer* of Hentz.

Misumena foliata = *Misumessus asperatus* Htz.

Misumena placida = *Misumessus asperatus* Htz.

Philodromus vulgaris = *P. pernix* Blk.

Philodromus prælustris.

Immature specimens of *P. pernix* Blk.

Philodromus signifer.

This, I believe, is the same as *Ph. expositus* of Keyserling (*Ph. maculatus* Blk.).

Philodromus gracilis = *Ph. pernix* Blk.

Philodromus unicolor = *P. infuscatus* Keys.

Philodromus ornatus.

Unchanged, Emerton has given a description and figures.

Philodromus placidus.

Unchanged; related to *Ph. ornatus*.

Philodromus minutus.

In well-marked specimens the legs are lined behind with black, the hind pair on front edge; I think that *Ph. brevis* Emer. is the male of this species; I have taken *P. brevis* at Ithaca.

Philodromus minusculus.

This closely resembles *Ph. ornatus* and it is probably that species; but its very much smaller size induced me to describe it; I have no other specimens as small.

Philodromus exilis.

This differs from the other small species of the genus in elongate abdomen; I believe the *Ph. bidentatus* Emer. is the male of this species.

Philodromus rufus.

Unchanged; Emerton gives figures and description under name of *P. pictus*.

Philodromus laticeps.

This immature male is *Ph. pernix* Blk.

Philodromus aureolus.

These are young specimens; in appearance they agree with *Ph. lineatus* Emer., but one cannot be sure without adults.

LYCOSIDÆ

Lycosa nidicola = *L. helluo* Walck.

Lycosa communis = *L. avida* Walck.

Lycosa nigroventris.

This is the male of *L. frondicola*.

Lycosa similis = *L. pratensis* Emer.

Lycosa rufiventris = *L. avara* Keys.

Lycosa humilis = *Schizogyna gracilis* Bks.

Lycosa polita = *Trochosa rubicunda* Keys.

Lycosa scutulata = *L. rabida* Walck.

Lycosa vulpina = *L. aspersa* Htz.

Lycosa crudelis = *L. helluo* Walck.

Lycosa immaculata = *L. aspersa* Htz.

Lycosa exitiosa = *L. aspersa* Htz. ♂.

Lycosa oblonga = *L. aspersa* Htz.

Pardosa pallida.

Name preoccupied and changed by Chamberlin to *P. emertoni*, but I think it is *P. distincta* Blackw.

Pardosa annulata.

Is the female of *P. minima* Keys.

Pardosa venusta = *P. lapidicina* Emer.

Pardosa brunnea.

Is *P. glacialis* Thor., and I think is *P. modica* Blackw.

Pardosa gracilis.

This is a *Schizogyna*, *Lycosa relucens* of Montgomery is the same form.

Pardosa albopatella.

Now known as *P. minima* Keys.

Pardosa nigropalpis.

Is *P. flavipes* Keys., and I think also *P. canadensis* Blackw.

Pardosa montana = *P. xerampelina* Keys.

Pardosa mæsta.

Chamberlin has given a new description and figure in his Revision of the Lycosidæ. *P. diffusa* Em. is apparently the male of this species.

Pardosa obsoleta = *P. lapidicina* Emer.

Pirata montana.

These females are not *montana*, but agree with *aspirans* Chamber.

Pirata montanoides.

Female runs out to *P. aspirans*, and probably is that species, but the figure of the vulva of that species shows the tip flattened out instead of bent down as normally the case, so it appears different. *P. humicolus* is also close, the darker colors are of no specific value, at least not in allied *P. minuta* (Pl. XI, fig. 20).

Pirata agilis = *montana* Emer.

Pirata exigua = *P. minuta* Emer.

A very dark female, with black-banded legs and dark sternum; the vulva seems to be the same as in the pale form.

Pirata minuta.

A pale female with wholly pale, unbanded legs, and pale sternum.

Aulonia aurantia.

This is an immature *Pardosa*.

Ocyale undata.

Goes in the genus *Pisaurina*.

Dolomedes sexpunctatus.

Young specimens of *D. tenebrosus*.

Dolomedes scriptus.

Young specimens of *D. tenebrosus*.

ATTIDÆ.

Phidippus mystaceus = *P. electus* Koch, not Hentz's *mystaceus*.

Phidippus albomaculatus = *P. electus* Koch.

Phidippus rauterbergi = *P. audax* Htz.

Phidippus mecooki = *P. castrensis* Koch.

Phidippus tripunctatus = *P. audax* Htz.

Philæus princeps = *Phidippus putnami* Peck.

Philæus militaris.

Belongs to genus *Dendryphantes*.

Dendryphantes capitatus = *D. octavus* Htz.

Dendryphantes elegans.

Belongs to genus *Tutelina*.

Dendryphantes flavus.

Specimens immature, but agree in markings with adults.

Dendryphantes insignis = *D. octavus* Htz.

Dendryphantes ornatus = *D. octavus* Htz.

Dendryphantes exiguus = *D. flavipedes* Peck.

Specimens lack the dark mark on femora, normally present; the female had not been described.

Icius formosus.

Belongs to *Marpissa*, and is possibly the unknown male of *M. binus*.

Icius albovittatus = *Dendryphantes militaris*.

Icius palmarum.

Is now in the genus *Wala*.

Icius mitratus.

Also belongs to *Wala*.

Icius harti.

Is *I. fuliginus* Blackw.

Icius mæstus = *Dendryphantes militaris* Htz.

Icius elegans.

A young specimen, probably of *Wala*.

Eris octavus = *Dendryphantes octavus* Htz.

Eris nervosus.

Belongs in the genus *Zygoballus*.

Hasarius hoyi = *Pellenes falcata* Clerck.

Habrocestum latens = *Pellenes falcata* Cl.

Habrocestum cœcatum = *Pellenes borealis* Bks.

Habrocestum peregrinum.

Goes in the genus *Pellenes*.

Habrocestum splendens = *Pellenes decorus* Blackw.

Saitis pulex.

Is kept now in *Habrocestum*.

Astia vittata.

Now known as *Mævia niger*.

Epiblemum scenicum.

Belongs in genus *Salticus*.

Admestina wheeleri.

I have elsewhere¹ shown this to be *tibialis* of Koch.

Marptusa familiaris.

I have elsewhere¹ shown this to be *Marpissa undata* De Geer.

Marptusa rupicola.

I believe it distinct from *familiaris* (*undata*); it also occurs at Great Falls, Va., under pieces of rocks.

Synageles picata.

Is now placed in genus *Peckhamia*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES X AND XI.

PLATE X.—Fig. 1.—*Microneta distincta*, palpus.

Fig. 2.—*Microneta luteola*, palpus.

Fig. 3.—*Tmeticus gnarus*, palpus.

Fig. 4.—*Lophocarenum formosum*, palpus.

Fig. 5.—*Tmeticus minutus*, palpus.

Fig. 6.—*Ceratinella placida*, top of palpus.

Fig. 7.—*Tmeticus gnarus*, palpus.

Fig. 8.—*Cælotes fidelis*, tibia and patella.

Fig. 9.—*Microneta flaveola*, palpus.

¹ *Ent. News*, IX, 142, 1898.

- Fig. 10.—*Tmeticus rusticus*, hook.
Fig. 11.—*Ceratinella placida*, palpus.
Fig. 12.—*Microneta minutissima*, palpus.
Fig. 13.—*Bathyphantes decora*, palpus.
Fig. 14.—*Microneta complicata*, palpus.
Fig. 15.—*Dictyna maxima*, palpus.

PLATE XI.—Fig. 16.—*Microneta palustris*, palpus.

- Fig. 17.—*Bathyphantes tristis*, head.
Fig. 18.—*Grammonota venusta*, vulva.
Fig. 19.—*Cornicularia placida*, vulva.
Fig. 20.—*Pirata montanoides*, two vulvæ.
Fig. 21.—*Diplostyla alboventris*, hook.
Fig. 22.—*Cælotes gnarus*, vulva.
Fig. 23.—*Lophocarenum miniatum*, vulva.
Fig. 24.—*Cælotes attilis*, vulva.
Fig. 25.—*Microneta palustris*, vulva.
Fig. 26.—*Cicurina placida*, vulva.
Fig. 27.—*Tmeticus distinctus*, vulva.
Fig. 28.—*Lophocarenum castaneum*, vulva.
Fig. 29.—*Lophomma cristata*, vulva.



Banks, Nathan. 1916. "Revision of Cayuga Lake spiders." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 68, 68–84.

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