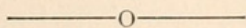


frontal bristles directed backward, two orbital bristles; front, face and cheeks of a clear golden-yellow, shading to brassy or cinereous in spots on front, pile on sides of face and cheeks golden-yellow; antennæ brownish, first two joints dark, base and posterior half of third rose-rufous, third joint one and a half times as long as second; arista blackish, first two joints elongate and of equal length; proboscis black, palpi elongate, widened and enlarged toward tip, rufous-yellow, occiput brassy, thickly clothed with brassy pile. Thorax black, thinly silvery, with four narrow vittæ, the outer ones heavier and interrupted at suture; humeri and pleuræ black, very faintly silvery; scutellum deep brownish rufous, very spiny. Abdomen deep brownish rufous, with purplish reflections, densely beset everywhere, except on sides anteriorly, with spiny macrochætæ; venter with macrochætæ on median portion and on sides posteriorly. Legs black, front femora somewhat silvery on outside, tibiæ spiny, especially middle and hind pairs, claws and pulvilli a little elongate, pulvilli tawny yellowish; front tarsi not dilated. Wings brownish fuscous, veins blackish at base; tegulæ fuscous, halteres rufous. Length of body 11 mm.; of wing 9.5 mm.

Described from one specimen; Cinchona, Jamaica. Collected by Mr. W. Fawcett, Head of the Botanical Department of Jamaica.



Our ATYPIDÆ and THERAPHOSIDÆ.

By NATHAN BANKS, Washington, D. C.

These two families of spiders contain what are commonly called tarantulas, the Mygalidæ of older authors. They have four lung-sacs, the fang of the mandibles moves vertically, the legs are short and stout. The two families may be tabulated thus:

Maxillæ broadened at base, palpi lateral	Atypidæ.
Maxillæ not broadened at base, palpi terminal, or almost so.	Theraphosidæ.

Of Atypidæ we have but one genus, *Atypus*; two species of which have been described from the Western States. *A. bicolor* Lucas may, if any one is fortunate enough to obtain a specimen, form another genus on account of the arrangement of the eyes. It is probably the species to which Hentz refers as the "*A. rufipes* found by Mr. Milbert." *A. bicolor* Lucas is black, with red legs; only known from "Philadelphia." *A. niger* Hentz is wholly black; from Mass., Md., D. C., Va., N. C.

The Theraphosidæ may be divided into two subfamilies:

Inner distal angle of maxillæ slightly prolonged, palpi somewhat lateral.	Eriodontinæ.
Inner distal angle of maxillæ not prolonged, palpi terminal.	Theraphosinæ.

The Eriodontinae are represented by three genera:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. S. E. the largest eyes | 2. |
| A. M. E. the largest eyes | Anthrodiætus. |
| 2.—S. E. farther apart than M. E. | Myrmekiaphila. |
| S. E. not farther apart than M. E. | Nidivalvata. |

In *Anthrodiætus* the S. E. are widely separated, the anterior row is longer than the posterior row and recurved. One species, *A. unicolor* Hentz is described from Alabama. *Myrmekiaphila* has the S. E. widely separated, but the anterior row is not longer than the posterior row, and is slightly procurved. One species, *M. foliata* Atk. is described from North Carolina. *Nidivalvata* has the S. E. close together or touching, anterior row procurved, a little shorter than the posterior row. Two species are described, both from North Carolina, by Prof. Atkinson:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| S. E. and P. M. E. touching, in one group | N. marxii. |
| S. E. and P. M. E. distinctly separated | N. angustata. |

The Theraphosinae may be divided into two tribes:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Three claws to tarsi | Trionchi. |
| Two claws to tarsi | Dionchi. |

The Dionchi have one genus, *Eurypelma*, in Western States, of which five species are described. These are the genuine tarantulas. As the species are extremely close, a key will not be given, but the species arranged in two series according to locality. California: *E. californica* Auss., *E. rileyii* Marx, *E. leiogaster* Auss. Southern W. S.: *E. hentzii* Girard, La., Tex., Kans.; *E. steindacherii* Auss., N. Mex. *E. hentzii* is the most common; *E. mordax* Auss. is the same as *E. hentzii* Girard.

The Trionchi are divided into two groups:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Median groove longitudinal | Mecicobothri. |
| Median groove transverse | Aepicephali. |

Group MECICOBOTHRI.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Spinnerets four | Brachybothrium. |
| Spinnerets six | 2. |
| 2.—Eyes about equal in size, third article of spinnerets but little longer than second | Atypoides. |
| A. M. E. much smaller than others, third article of spinnerets much longer than second | Hexura. |

Brachybothrium is represented by two species, one *B. pacificum* Simon from Wash. State, the other *B. accentuatum* Simon from

North Carolina. *Hexura* and *Atypoides* have each one species: *H. picea* Simon from Wash. State; *A. riversi* Cambr. from Cala.

Group AEPICEPHALI.

Tibia III flattened at base	Pachylomerus.
Tibia III not flattened at base	2.
2.—Lip much longer than broad at base	5.
Lip at most as long as broad at base	3.
3.—Abdomen truncated behind	Cyclocosmia.
Abdomen rounded behind	4.
4.—Mandibles pointed in front	Cteniza.
Mandibles rounded in front	Bolostromus.
5.—Eyes crowded together in two curved parallel rows .	Madognatha.
Eyes more separated, in two rows not parallel . . .	Chlosterochilus.

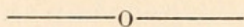
Cyclocosmia truncata Hentz from Alabama. *Cteniza californica* Cambr. from California. *Bolostromus fluviatilis* Hentz from Alabama. *Maclognatha abbottii* Lucas from Georgia and "Philadelphia." *Chlosterochilus gracilis* Hentz from Alabama. *Chlosterochilus pertyii* Lucas, Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr., Second Series, Vol. III, 1845, p. 60; not Vol. VI, p. 377, as given by Marx in the Catalogue. This was described as *Actinopus* by Lucas, but the eyes do not differ in arrangement from *Ch. gracilis*; the A. S. E. are, however, much larger than the A. M. E., while in *Ch. gracilis* the A. S. E. are about equal to the A. M. E. It was described from "Amerique du Nord." Dr. Marx, in his Catalogue, also places *Pachyoscelis rufipes* and *Theragretes walkenaerii* (the male of *Sphodros abbottii* according to Walckenaer) as in our fauna. This is not the case, as may be seen from the following quotation from Lucas in his article on the subject: . . . "car l'espece que M. Walckenaer regarde comme le male du *S. abbottii* ♀ se trouve dans le meme localité que mon *Pachyloscelis rufipes*, l'un et l'autre ont été trouves au Brésil dans les Campos geraes."

Of *Pachylomerus* we have two species. There seems to be considerable trouble in the genus. Prof. George Atkinson described three species as new, and redescribed *P. carolinensis* Hentz, and suggested that *P. solstitialis* Hentz was the male of the same species. It is very probable that *P. carolinensis* and *P. solstitialis* are the same, though there may be a slight difference in the proportionate width of the cephalothorax. But as *P. solstitialis* comes before *P. carolinensis* in the descriptions,

and as it is a male, I think there is no doubt but what the species should be called *P. solstitialis* Hentz. Moreover, the species identified, described and figured by Prof. Atkinson as *P. carolinensis* does not agree with Hentz's figure of that species. But *P. turris* Atk. does agree with Hentz's figure of the eyes. Therefore I consider *P. turris* = *P. carolinensis* = *P. solstitialis*. I see no characters of specific value between Prof. Atkinson's *P. carabivorus*, *P. carolinensis* and *P. quadrispinosus*. The variation of width in the cephalothorax is so slight as to be of no value; the arrangement of spines and teeth on claws are not of specific importance. The males are not known. There is no great difference in the eyes. I thus write the species under one name, *P. carabivorus* Atk., at least until the males show differences in the palpal structure. The two species may be separated thus:

P. S. E. as near to A. S. E. as to P. M. E.	P. solstitialis.
P. S. E. nearer to P. M. E. than to A. S. E.	P. carabivorus.

P. audouinii Lucas, 1837, described from "Amerique du Nord;" if from W. S. may be one of the above species. Lucas placed it in *Actinopus*; Ausserer says it is a *Pachylomerus*; why, I do not know.



A NEW DALMANNIA FROM CALIFORNIA.

By D. W. COQUILLET, Los Angeles, California.

Up to the present time only two species of the Conopid genus *Dalmannia* have been reported from America north of Mexico. To these I now add a third, and present a table for identifying these three species :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Scutellum and humeri marked with bright yellow | 2. |
| Scutellum and humeri wholly black | vitiosa n. sp. |
| 2. The yellow on hind margins of abdominal segments three and four prolonged forward each side, nearly crossing the segments; cheeks of male yellow | picta Will. |
| The yellow not prolonged forward each side; cheeks of male with a large black spot | nigriceps Lw. |

Dalmannia vitiosa n. sp. ♂.—Front yellowish brown, darkest on the upper half, where the dark color forms two indistinct stripes; antennæ black, apex of style yellowish; face and cheeks yellow, the former with two brown median stripes; occiput black. Thorax, pleura, breast and scutellum wholly black. Abdomen black, hind margin of the second,



Banks, Nathan. 1892. "Our Atypidae and Theraphosidae." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 3, 147–150.

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