

lateral furrows widest anteriorly, where they are also comparatively deep, narrowed posteriorly by the inward protrusion of the side walls, the channels leading to the spermatheca being thus much contracted; transverse arms of guide not divided. Scopus borne at exterior side of bulb; transverse in position and attached along front side well distad, bearing a subapical more or less retrorse process or barb; median margin of furrow of conductor bearing one or sometimes two slender needle- or blade-like and always simple tenacula. Lectus well developed, with a distinct auricula of moderate size.

SCHIZOCOSA, n. gen.

Epigynum with a distinct guide, which is elevate and well developed anteriorly as in *Lycosa*; transverse arms of guide double (i. e., divided from their exterior ends mesad a varying distance); lateral furrows not widening anteriorly, the sides straight or nearly so and subparallel. Bulb of male palpus bearing a scopus transverse and exterior in position with a subapical process or barb; superior furrow of conductor ill-defined, showing no rugæ. Conductor elevated at its exterior end anteriorly and more or less produced into a horn-like process of varying length; median rim bearing more or less ectad of its middle a basally broad and apically-pointed, relatively short, plate-like tenaculum, which is curved backward and dorsad distally, a shorter similarly stout secondary tenaculum ectad and cephalad from the first. Auricula of lectus very long, extending forward along the side of the conductor and attaining, or nearly attaining, the front margin of the alveolus. Embolus distinctly angled or elbowed at base of auricula. Lunate area very small.

PIRATA, Sund.

Epigynum possessing no true guide, in most cases presenting behind two more strongly-chitinized lobes or tubercles upon which the spermatheca open free. Bulb of male palpus bearing a scopus in a median and subapical position; its base attached on front face of basal lobe of bulb; its principal branch reaching to or in most extending beyond the front margin of the alveolus; a basal process of large size. Embolus small, nearly or quite concealed by proximal part of scopus. Lunate area large, fully one-third or more the total length of the bulb.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS PART.

P. 145, line 14 from top, for *generic* read *genetic*.

P. 146, line 14 from bottom, for *fourtionellement* read *fonctionnellement*.

P. 147, line 10 from top, for *embrolus* read *embolus*; line 18 from

top, for *Schizogyna* read *Schizocosa*; line 11 from bottom, for *leaving* read *having*, and insert the clause, *but . . . anteriorly*, within the parenthesis after *littoralis*.

P. 148, lines 14, 24 and 35 from top, for *Priata* read *Pirata*; line 15 from top, for *Anocosa* read *Allocosa*; line 27 from top, insert between *probably* and *insularis*, Em., the words *related to*; line 14 from bottom, for *semiferous* read *semeniferous*; line 19 from bottom and in foot-note, for *Tullgreu* read *Tullgren*; in the foot-note, for *Löunberg* and *Ahad*, respectively, read *Lönnerberg* and *Akad*.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION, VOLS. VIII. AND IX.—Insects, Part 1, pp. ix + 238, 17 plates; Part 2, pp. 284, 4 plates; numerous headpieces and figures in the text. Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, New York.

These two sumptuous volumes contain the entomological results of the far-famed Harriman Expedition to Alaska in the summer of 1899. The voyage was undertaken by the generous leader of the enterprise, as a journey for recreation and enjoyment, but its far-reaching importance was established by the invitation of twenty-three literary and scientific men to accompany the party. The results are now being made known to the world by the publication of a series of splendid volumes, beautifully printed and bound, and fully illustrated with admirable plates and a variety of artistic engravings.

The entomologist of the party was Professor Trevor Kincaid, of the University of Washington at Seattle. How zealously and successfully he worked may be gathered from the fact that during the two months devoted to the Expedition, a large portion of which was necessarily spent on board ship in travelling from place to place, he collected about 8,000 specimens, including 5,500 pinned insects and a variety of Arachnida, Myriapoda and larval forms. On his return home, these collections were carefully gone over and then sent to Dr. L. O. Howard, United States Entomologist, for distribution to specialists for study and report. The results are now given in these two volumes, and form eighteen papers by twelve well-known entomological authorities. Prof. Kincaid himself furnishes a very interesting introduction, in which he describes the localities visited, and the flora and insect fauna that came under his observation, and also papers on