Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Edited by Herbert Pentin.

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CONTENTS.

Rules of the Club ......................................................... v.
List of Officers, Honorary Members, and Members ................... x.
List of New Members elected since the publication of Vol. XXVI. xxii.
Publications of the Club ................................................. xxvi.

The Proceedings of the Club during the Session 1905-1906—
  First Winter Meeting .................................................. xxvii.
  Second Winter Meeting ............................................... xxxi.
  Annual General Meeting ............................................... xxxv.

Meeting at Wool, Bindon Abbey, and Lulworth Castle ................. xxxix.
  Wool Manor House and Barn .......................................... xl.
  Bindon Abbey .................................................................. xlii.
  Wool Church .................................................................... xlii.
  Lulworth Castle ................................................................ xlvii.
  Business Meeting ........................................................ xlii.

Meeting at Wimborne, Badbury Rings, and Kingston Lacy .......... xlvii.
  Wimborne Minster ....................................................... ".
  Badbury Rings ............................................................. 1.
  Kingston Lacy ............................................................... li.

Meeting at Frome and Longleat ........................................... lviii.

The Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure .... lviii.
The Hon. Secretary's Account ........................................... lx.
Anniversary Address of the President ................................... lx.

Cross-legged Effigies in Dorset, Part I., by Sidney Heath ....... 1
Old Dorset Songs, by Rev. Herbert Peutin, M.A., F.S.A. (Ed.) ... 24
The Rolls of the Court Baron of the Manor of Winterborne Waste, alias Monkton, by Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A. ... 44
On Some New and Rare British Arachnida, by Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., &c. ........................................... 72
The Church Bells of Dorset, Part IV., by the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A. (with Notes by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.) ... 93
Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset in 1905, by H. Stilwell ... 138
Ophiodes or Pseudophia Lunaris, by G. E. J. Crallan, M.B. .... 176
On a New Chimæroid Fin-spine from the Portland Stone, by A. Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., of the British Museum .... 181
On a Pycnodonte Fish of the Genus Mesodon from the Portland Stone, by A. Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., of the British Museum .. 183
The Ringed Plover (Egialitès hiaticola), by W. Parkinson Curtis 188
Dorset Chanties, Part I., by E. A. Fry ............................... 214
The Ancient Memorial Brassee of Dorset, Part III., by W. de C. Prideaux .......................................................... 234
Roman Pavements, by H. Colley March, M.D., F.S.A. .......... 239
Report on First Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and the First Flowering of Plants in Dorset during 1905, by Nelson M. Richardson, B.A. ....................................................... 259
Some Recent and Forthcoming Books .................................. 271
Index to Vol. XXVII. ....................................................... 273
**INDEX TO PLATES & ENGRAVINGS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page or to face page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rev. John Hutchins, M.A. (the Dorset County Historian)</td>
<td>Frontispiece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ruins of Bindon Abbey</td>
<td>xi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Grave-Slab of Abbot Richard de Maners, of Bindon</td>
<td>xlii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door at Lulworth Castle, formerly at Bindon Abbey; The Grave-Slab of Abbot Richard de Maners, of Bindon; Cresset-Stone in Wool Church</td>
<td>xliii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ethereed Brass in Wimborne Minster</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badbury Rings</td>
<td>li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Legged Effigies in Dorset—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effigy at Bridport (right side and left side)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effigy on S. side of Chancel, Lady S. Mary Church, Wareham</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effigy on N. side of Chancel, Lady S. Mary Church, Wareham</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effigy in S. Peter's Church, Dorchester</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrine at Mappowder</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New and Rare British Arachnida, 1 Plate with Explanation</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Church Bells of Dorset—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumb Bell Gallery, Knowle House; Dumb Bell</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worgret Hill and the Wareham Water Supply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig. 1.—Plan of Worgret Hill contoured</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  2.—Section Along the Line A-B of the Plan (Fig. 1)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  3.—Eastern Face of the Excavation in the Plateau-Gravel for the Reservoir at Worgret, Jan., 1905</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  4.—Tabular Column of Worgret Well and Borehole attached to the Report</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  5.—Worgret Hill (South-west Slope)</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimæroid Fin-spine, with Explanation</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesodon barnesi, with Explanation</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesodon macropterus</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ringed Plover (<em>Egialitis hiaticola</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 1.—Kingdom Animalia</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  II.—Order XII.—Charadriiformes</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  III.—Family Charadriida</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  IV.—(<em>a.</em>) Wings of <em>Egialitis hiaticola</em>; (<em>b.</em>) Wings of <em>Vanellus cristas</em></td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  V.—Sub-Family Charadriinae</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  VI.—<em>Egialitis hiaticola</em> (Summer)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  VII.—<em>Egialitis hiaticola</em> (Immature)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  VIII.—Nest of Shingle, Patchin's Point, Poole Harbour</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  IX.—Nest on a Pitbank, Doulton's Clay Works, Poole Harbour</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  X.—Nest on a Cliff Ledge, Round Island, Poole Harbour</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  XI.—Nest and Eggs on Shingle, Green Island, Poole Harbour</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  XII.—Nest and Eggs amongst Shingle and Seaweed, Furze Island, Poole Harbour</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  XIII.—Nest and Eggs with Cockle-Shells, Patchin's Point, Poole Harbour</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  XIV.—Nest and Eggs with Heather Stems, Round Island, Poole Harbour</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;  XV.—Eggs of <em>Egialitis hiaticola</em></td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Brasses—John Horsey, and Elizabeth, his Wife</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Pavements—Masculine or Solar Symbol of Fecundity; Maternal or Terrestrial Symbol of Fecundity; Feminine Symbol of Fecundity</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On Some New and Rare British Arachnida.


(Read February 22nd, 1906.)

Plate A.

There can be, I fear, but little general interest in records like the present, useful as they may be to the specialist; moreover my inability to do scarcely any outdoor natural history work prevents my being much more than the purveyor of the results of the field work of kind friends. Since my last communication (February, 1905), the efforts of various friends enable me to record the addition of several new spiders to the British fauna, while I have myself met with the male of one rare species (*Tmeticus fortunatus*, Cambr.), on the iron railings of the lawn at Bloxworth Rectory. The female (hitherto unrecorded) of another spider (*Laseola dissimilis*, Cambr.), was found by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Portland in July last, the male of this species having been met with by Dr. Jackson in the same locality in the previous year (1904). Of the species which I consider to be new to science one was found at Watton, Norfolk, by
EXPLANATION OF PLATE A.

*Laseola dissimilis*, Cambr.
Fig. 1. Genital aperture.

*Episinus lugubris*, Simon.
Fig. 2. Apex of palpal organs; left palpus on outer side.

*Episinus truncatus*, Walck.
Fig. 3. Apex of palpal organs; left palpus on outer side.

*Bathyphantes spretus*, sp. n.
Fig. 4. Profile of cephalothorax and falces. Fig. 5. Eyes from above and behind. Fig. 6. Genital aperture and process. Fig. 7. Ditto in profile.

*Tmeticus adaptus*, sp. n.
Fig. 8. Cephalothorax in profile. Fig. 9. Eyes from above and behind. Fig. 10. Genital aperture. Fig. 11. Ditto in profile.

*Maro minutus*, sp. n.
Fig. 12. Cephalothorax and falces in profile. Fig. 13. Eyes from above and behind. Fig. 14. Genital aperture and process. Fig. 15. Under side of abdomen. Fig. 16. Abdomen in profile. Fig. 17. Outline of spider from above. Fig. 18. Maxille, labium, and sternum.

*Microneta territa*, sp. n.
Fig. 19. Eyes from above and behind. Fig. 20. Genital aperture. Fig. 21. Ditto in profile.

*Microneta passiva*, sp. n.
Fig. 22. Right palpus of male on outer side. Fig. 23. Left palpus of male from inner side in front. Fig. 24. Eyes from above and behind. Fig. 25. Genital aperture (female). Fig. 26. Ditto in profile.

*Microneta beata*, sp. n.
Fig. 27. Cephalothorax in profile. Fig. 28. Eyes from above and behind. Fig. 29. Left palpus of male, with portion of palpal organs on outer side. Fig. 30. Portion of right palpus from above and behind. Fig. 31. Genital aperture (female).

*Diplocephalus castaneipes*, Simon.
Fig. 32. Profile of cephalothorax (male). Fig. 33. Fore part of cephalothorax and eyes from above and behind (male). Fig. 34. Portion of right palpus from above and behind (male). Fig. 34A. Genital aperture (female).

*Cornicularia cuspidata*, Bl.
Fig. 35. Profile of cephalothorax and falces. Fig. 36. Eyes from above and behind. Fig. 37. Genital aperture. Fig. 38. Ditto in profile.

The natural length of each spider is indicated by the short vertical lines in the Plate.
NEW AND RARE BRITISH SPIDERS.
Mr. H. W. Freston, of Westfield, Poynton, Cheshire; four by Mr. William Falconer, of Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire; and one by Mr. Falconer in Yorkshire and Epping Forest; and Dr. Jackson at Hexham and Keswick. These are all included in the following lists; and descriptions of the new species are also added. I must here express my thanks to some other friends for many specimens or collections of spiders received during the past year; among them particularly the Rev. J. H. Bloom, Whitchurch, near Stratford-on-Avon; Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield, of St. Leonard’s-on-Sea; Mr. H. Donisthorpe, of 58, Kensington Mansions, London; Mr. Claude Morley, of Ipswich; Mr. G. F. Steward, of the Lower Close, Norwich; Mr. J. H. Oliver, of Bradford, Yorkshire; Mr. James Waterston, of Edinburgh (from whom I received a small, but very interesting, collection from the Island of St. Kilda); and Mr. Robert Godfrey (also of Edinburgh), who sent to me, among others, a small collection from the Orkneys.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE ARACHNIDA.

Order ARANEIDEA.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Drassus pubescens, Thor.
Both sexes in the adult state were found at Swanage June 29, 1905, by Dr. A. Randall Jackson, M.D., a rare species, but widely distributed.

Prosthesima pedestris, C. L. Koch.
Adults of both sexes, Studland, June, 1905, Dr. A. R. Jackson.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

Gnaphosa lugubris, C. L. Koch.
An adult male, found June 29, 1905, at Swanage by Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Agroeca proxima, Cambr.
Adult females, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, found by the Rev. J. H. Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon.

Agroeca inopina, Cambr.
Immature examples, Swanage, June, 1905 (Dr. A. R. Jackson).

Agroeca graeilipes, Bl.
Examples of this species were found at Weston-super-Mare by the Rev. J. H. Bloom.

Micaria seintillans, Cambr.
An adult female, Dr. A. R. Jackson, at Portland, June, 1905; rare and local.

Liocranum domesticum, Wid.
Both sexes, some in the adult state, Dr. A. Jackson Studland, June, 1905.

Family DICTYNIDÆ.

Dictyna pusilla, Westr.
Adult females of this rare and local spider, Bloxworth, July 2, 1905, Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Episinus lugubris, Simon. Fig. 2.
,, truncatus, Walck.-Cambr., Spid. Dors., p. 80, ad partem. (See note on this species, postea p. 83.)
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Theridion impressum, L. Koch.

A male and females in the adult state, Bloxworth Heath, Dr. A. R. Jackson, June 30, 1905. This is only the third recorded occurrence of this spider as a British species. In June, 1904, it was found by Dr. Jackson at Warmwell (Proc. Dors. N.H. and A. F. Club, Vol. XXVI., p. 40). It is closely allied to the common Theridion sisyphium, Clerck, and has probably been overlooked on that account, especially as it closely resembles at first sight, pale or washed out examples of that usually handsome spider.

Phyllonethis lepida, Walck.

An adult female from the Island of St. Kilda, Mr. James Waterston, of Edinburgh, 1905.

Pholcomma gibbum, Westr.

Adult males of this very distinct little species were received from Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield, Curator of the Hastings Museum of Natural History.

Crustulina sticta, Cambr.

Adult females, Studland, Dr. A. R. Jackson, July 2, 1905.

Laseola dissimilis, Cambr. Fig. 1.

An adult female, Portland, Dr. A. R. Jackson, June, 1905. The male of this species was described in 1905 (Proc. Dors. N.H. and A. Field Club, Vol. XXVI., p. 58, Pl. A, Figs. 6, 7, 8), as new to science. The present record is the first of the female of this species. (See postea, p. 84.)

Linyphia furtiva, Cambr.

Numerous examples of both sexes in the adult state, Bloxworth Heath, Dr. A. R. Jackson, June 30, 1905.
Leptyphantes cristatus, Menge.
An adult male received from Ireland (county of Down).

Bathyphantes spretus, sp. n. Figs. 4-7.
An adult female, found at Watton, Norfolk, by Mr. H. W. Freston, of Westfield, Poynton, Cheshire; a very distinct species. See description postea, p. 85, and Pl. A, Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7. By the kindness of its finder I am enabled to give a description and figure of this spider.

Tmeticus affinis, Blackw.

An adult male, found by Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Stechford, was considered to be the type of a new genus and species (vide reference above). It appears, however, to be Neriene affinis, Bl., the type of the genus Tmeticus, Menge.

Tmeticus fortunatus, Cambr.
An adult example of the male, found on iron railings, Bloxworth Rectory, by myself on June 10, 1905. The female has not yet been recorded; and this is only as yet the fourth recorded example of the male.

Tmeticus reprobus, Cambr.
Adults of both sexes, Weston-super-Mare, Rev. J. H. Bloom; and also received from Mr. Robert Godfrey from the Orkneys—a widely dispersed, but local spider.

? Tmeticus adeptus, sp. n. Figs. 8-11.
An adult female, Leeds, Mr. W. Falconer, 1905. When a satisfactory sub-division of the rather heterogeneous group now formed by this group is effected, it seems certain that the present distinct species will find a place elsewhere than the present.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

Maro, Gen. nov. (For characters of this genus see postea, p. 86.)

Maro minutus, sp. n. Figs. 12-18.
An adult female of this minute spider was received from near Huddersfield from Mr. W. Falconer in May, 1905. It is apparently allied to Tmeticus, but possessing some characters which seem to prevent its entering even into that very elastic generic fold, I venture to make it the type of a fresh group. Wherever it may eventually find a resting place, its small size and other characters mark it as a very distinct species. Its total length is no more than \( \frac{3}{4} \)ths of a millimetre.

Microneta passiva, sp. n. Figs. 22-26.
Adults of both sexes near Huddersfield, Mr. W. Falconer, 1902.

Microneta territa, sp. n. Figs. 19-21.
Adult females near Huddersfield, Mr. W. Falconer, 1902 and 1903.

Microneta beata, sp. n. Figs. 27-31.
An adult example of each sex, Leeds, W. Falconer, 1901; an adult male, Epping Forest, W. Falconer, 1903; and also an adult male, Keswick and Hexham, Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1906.

Syedra pholcommoides, Cambr.

Gongylidium distinctum, Sim.
An adult example of each sex, found by Mr. J. C. H. Smith near Blackpool in 1905, has been reported to me by Dr. A. R. Jackson, who has had an opportunity of examining the specimens.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

Erigone longipalpis, Sund.
An adult male, Weston-super-Mare, 1905, Rev. J. H. Bloom.

Erigone promiscua, Cambr.
An adult male, Newcastle, County of Down, Ireland; also several males from near Hastings, Sussex, Mr. W. R. Butterfield, 1906; and adults of both sexes from the Island of St. Kilda, Mr. James Waterston, 1905.

Metopobactrus prominulus, Cambr.
Adults of both sexes, Studland, July, 1905, Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Tapinocyba praecox, Cambr.
An adult female, in a nest of an ant (Formica sanguinea), Mr. H. Donisthorpe, Wellington College, 1905.

Wideria melanocephala, Cambr.
An adult of each sex of this rare species, Studland, Dr. A. R. Jackson, July, 1905.

Prosopothea monoceros, Wid.
An adult male, Weston-super-Mare (Rev. J. H. Bloom), and adult females from Hexham and Southport, Dr. A. R. Jackson. A rare spider.

Cornicularia cuspidata, Bl. Figs. 35-38.
An unusually developed example of the female received from Mr. J. H. Oliver, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Tigellinus saxicolus, Cambr.
Adults of both sexes, Swanage, Dr. A. R. Jackson, July, 1905. A rare and local species.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.  79

Family EPEIRIDÆ.

Singa pygmaea, Sund.

Epeira inconspicua, Sim.-Kulcz.


The example under consideration was determined by the late Dr. Thorell to be the male of his Epeira Westringii. Professor Kulczynski (of Cracow) has lately gone fully into the subject of this and other closely-allied species. (Bull. de l’Acad des Sciences de Cracovie, March, 1905, pp. 231-250, Pl. VII.) From this it appears to me that the spider I have hitherto thought to be E. Westringii, Thor. (loc. cit.) is E. inconspicua, Sim.-Kulcz. It is nearly allied to, but quite distinct from, the common E. cucurbitina, Clerck.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Oxyptila Blackwallii, Sim.

Adult females, with their egg-sacs, were found under stones at Swanage at the end of June, 1905, in some abundance by Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Oxyptila flexa, Cambr.

An adult female, Suffolk, Mr. Claude Morley, 1904.

Philodromus fallax, Sund.

Wallasey, Cheshire, Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Attus æquipes, Cambr.

An adult male of this local and rare species was found by myself on the wall of Bloxworth Rectory, June 23, 1905.
Hasarius Adansonii, Sav.

Order Phalangidae.

Sclerosoma Romanum, L. Koch.
St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex; Mr. Ruskin Butterfield, under dead sticks and other débris, 1905. A rare and local species.

Order Chernetidea.

Family Cheliferidae.

Chelifer subruber, Sim.
Examples received from Mr. H. Donisthorpe, by whom they were found in heaps of rubbish at Queenborough in 1905.

Chernes dubius, Cambr.
Received, among other species, from Mr. Robert Godfrey, by whom they were found at Craill, Scotland.

Obisium maritimum, Leach.
Loch Fyne, Scotland, Robert Godfrey, 1905. A rare and local species. Mr. Godfrey also sent to me from Craill, Scotland, the following species of this Order:—

Chthonius Rayi, L. Koch.
"  tetrachelatus, Preyss.
Obisium muscorum, Leach.
Chelifer Latreillii, Leach.
Chiridium museorum, Leach.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

LIST OF THE ABOVE ARACHNIDA.

(With References to Page and Plate.)

Drassus pubescens, Thor. p. 73.
Prosthesima pedestris, C. L. Koch. p. 73.
Gnaphosa lugubris, C. L. Koch. p. 74.
Agroeca proxima, Cambr. p. 74.
,, inopina, Cambr. p. 74.
,, gracilipes, Bl. p. 74.
Micaria scintillans, Cambr. p. 74.
Liocranum domesticum, Westr. p. 74.
Dictyna pusilla, Westr. p. 74.
Episinus lugubris, Sim. p. 74. Fig. 2.
,, truncatus, Walck. p. 74. Fig. 3.
Theridion impressum, L. Koch. p. 75.
Phyllonethis lepida, Walck. p. 75.
Pholcomma gibbum, Westr. p. 75.
Crustulina sticta, Cambr. p. 75.
Laseola, dissimilis, Cambr. p. 75. Fig. 1.
Linyphia furtiva, Cambr. p. 75.
Leptyphantes cristatus, Menge. p. 76.
Bathyphantes spretus, sp. n. p. 76. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Tmeticus affinis, Blackw. p. 76.
,, fortunatus, Cambr. p. 76.
,, reprobus, Cambr. p. 76.
,, adeptus, sp. n. p. 76. Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11.
Maro minutus, sp. n. p. 77. Figs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
,, territa, sp. n. p. 77. Figs. 19, 20, 21.
,, beata, sp. n. p. 77. Figs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Syedra pholcommoides, Cambr. p. 77.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

Gongylidium distinctum, Sim. p. 77.
Erigone longipalpis, Sund. p. 78.
,, promiscua, Cambr. p. 78.
Diplocephalus castaneipes, Sim. p. 78. Figs. 32, 33, 34, 34A.

Metopobactrus prominulus, Cambr. p. 78.
Tapinocyba, præcox, Cambr. p. 78.
Wideria melanocephala, Cambr. p. 78.
Prosopotheca, monoceros, Wid. p. 78.
Cornicularia cuspidata, Bl. p. 78. Figs. 35, 36, 37, 38.
Tigellinus saxicola, Cambr. p. 78.
Singa pygmæa, Sund. p. 79.
Epeira inconspicua, Sim. p. 79.
Oxyptila Blackwallii, Sim. p. 79.
,, flexa, Cambr. p. 79.
Philodromus fallax, Sund. p. 79.
Attus æquipes, Cambr. p. 79.
Hasarius Adansonii, Sav. p. 80.

Sclerosoma Romanum, L. Koch. p. 80.

Chelifer subruber, Sim. p. 80.
Chernes dubius, Cambr. p. 80.
Obisium maritimum, Leach. p. 80.
,, muscorum, Leach. p. 80.
Chthonius Rayi, L. Koch. p. 80.
,, tetrachelatus, Preyss. p. 80.
Chelifer Latreillii, Leach. p. 80.
Chiridium museorum, Leach. p. 80.

For synonyms and other information respecting the above Arachnida see—

ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA. 83


CHERNETIDEA—Monograph on the British species of Chernetidea or False Scorpions, l.c., Vol. XIII., 1892.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE ABOVE.

Episinus lugubris, Sim.  Fig. 2.

I have long suspected that under the name Episinus truncatus, Walck., two species were mixed up among our British specimens. A close examination of many examples both from Dorset and other parts confirms this. The two species are very nearly allied, and the same general remarks and description would apply fairly to both, but, so far as my own observations go, the chief tangible distinction is in the form of the palpi in the male; the structure of the palpal processes at their apex differs decidedly. (See Pl, A., Figs. 2, 3.) The general character which has been relied upon for their separation—that is, the larger size and darker hue of E. lugubris—I have not found reliable. It is true that the largest and darkest specimen I have ever met with is undoubtedly of this species; but then I have others smaller than even the general run of E. truncatus, and quite light coloured.

E. truncatus, Walck.-Blackwall, has been recorded, I believe, as containing one species only—E. lugubris, Sim. There, however, is no doubt but that we have the two in Britain (truncatus, Walck., and lugubris, Simon), and perhaps about equally distributed. I have had types from Mons. Simon, for comparison in deciding which is Walckenäers' and which is Simon's species.
I have met with *E. lugubris* both at Swanage and Bloxworth, and Dr. A. R. Jackson has also found it in both these localities, as well as in Devonshire. This is the first record of both species as British.

**Laseola dissimilis**, Cambr.  Fig. 1.

Adult female, length $\frac{1}{4}$ length nearly (2.5 mm.).

The male of this species was described as new to science in *Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club*, Vol. XXVI., p. 58, 1905, Pl. A, Figs. 6, 7, 8. The female resembles the male in general appearance and characters. The eyes in the female sex, however, are more closely grouped together, there being a less interval between the hind-central and hind-lateral eyes, and the central quadrangle is less broad, in proportion, in front compared to the hinder side. The colours in the female were also richer, though this perhaps arose from the male having more recently performed the final moult of its skin, while the female had evidently come to its full colours, the cephalothorax being of a bright orange brown, and the legs of a clearer orange, except the tibiae of the first pair and the tibiae and femora of the first two pairs, which are suffused with a darker yellow brown. The tibiae also of the fourth pair are similarly suffused, most strongly at the fore extremities. The height of the clypeus is about one and a-half times that of the transverse diameter of the ocular area. The caput is furnished with coarse hairs or bristles like the male, but not in so marked a degree, and the falces (which are weak), with the maxille, have also numerous bristly hairs at their extremities.

The abdomen is large round-oval, and very convex also. Its upper side is thickly covered with minute impressed punctures and coarse hairs, and its colour is brownish black. The form of the genital aperture is very characteristic and distinctive.

One example of the female was found at the beginning of July, 1905, by Dr. A. R. Jackson in the Isle of Portland, in the same locality as that in which the male was found in June, 1904.
Bathyphantes spretus, sp. n. Figs. 4-7.

Adult female, length slightly over 1 line.

_Cephalothorax_, uniform dark yellow-brown; ocular area slightly prominent; lateral marginal impressions at the caput slight; height of clypeus (which is a little impressed beneath the fore-central eyes) about equal to half that of the facial space.

_Eyes_ on blackish spots in two transverse rows, reaching across the whole width of the caput; posterior row very nearly straight, both rows, very slightly and about equally curved, in opposite directions; hind-central pair larger than the hind-laterals, but nearer together than to these; lateral pairs each on a strong tubercular eminence; fore-centrals on a slight tubercle, and separated by half a diameter's interval.

_Legs_ long, moderately strong, of a dull pale yellowish hue, 1, 2, 4, 3, furnished thinly with hairs and spines on the tibiae; none on the metatarsi of the first and second pairs.

_Falces_ long, tapering, and a little divergent towards their extremity; colour yellowish-brown.

_Maxillae_ and _labium_ similar in colour to the falces.

_Sternum_ dark brown.

_Abdomen_ oval; upper side pale dull yellowish-brown, darker on the sides and underneath, with traces of a longitudinal central darker stripe, and marked on the hinder part with a series of several transverse pale angular markings or chevrons. Probably in fresh specimens the colour and markings would be much better defined.

The genital process and aperture are large, and of a very distinct and characteristic form.

A single example was received from Mr. Freston, by whom it was found at Watton, in Norfolk.

Tmeticus adeptus, sp. n. Figs. 8-11.

Adult female, length 1-10th of an inch (2.05 mm.).

_Cephalothorax_ of ordinary form; colour yellow-brown, marked irregularly with deep blackish brown, but least so on the hinder
on some new and rare british arachnida.

part of the caput, and most on the clypeus and ocular area. the profile line from the fore-central eyes to the hinder margin forms a pretty nearly even-curved line; height of clypeus nearly about half that of the facial space.

eyes in two very nearly equal and nearly equally-curved transverse rows. the convexity of the slight curve of the hinder row directed backwards, that of the front row forwards. the fore-laterals appear to be rather the largest. the hind-centrals are a little further apart than from the hind-laterals, and the fore-centrals are separated by a diameter's interval from each other, and rather less from the fore-laterals. those of each lateral pair are seated a little obliquely on a slight tubercular eminence. the four central eyes form a square, whose fore-side is shortest.

legs moderately strong, rather short, pale yellow, suffused with darker brown on the upper part of the femora and on the tibiæ of the first and second pairs; these are furnished with hairs and a single short slender bristle near the fore-extremity on the upper side of the tibiæ, another near the hinder end, and one on each of the genual joints.

falces rather long, strong, and slightly divergent; colour like that of the cephalothorax, strongly marked in front, longitudinally, with deep blackish brown.

maxille, labium, and sternum deep black-brown.

abdomen black, very thinly furnished with short hairs; spiracular plates pale yellow-whitish; genital aperture simple, but very distinct and characteristic.

received from mr. w. falconer, by whom it was found near leeds.

gen. nov. maro (nom. propr.).

cephalothorax oval, longer than broad, obtuse in front; profile line regularly convex; marginal lateral impression at caput very slight, broadly, but not deeply excavated in hinder slope.

eyes rather large and grouped closely together in form of a regular semi-circle; lateral and hind-centrals of nearly uniform
size; fore-laterals, if anything, slightly largest; each lateral pair slightly obliquely seated on a common low tubercular eminence; height of clypeus less than half that of the facial space.

Legs moderate in length and strength; not very unequal in length, 1, 4, 2, 3, thinly clad with hairs only, excepting two or three slender erect bristles on the femoral and tibial joints; tarsi and metatarsi of equal length.

Falces strong, straight, vertical, moderate in length, conical; teeth on inner extremity very minute.

Maxillae moderate in length, strong, a little bent, and leaning over the labium.

Labium short, its height half the length of its width, and its upper margin a little flat-rounded.

Sternum larger than broad, heart-shaped; its anterior margin pretty squarely truncate; its posterior extremity a little drawn out between the coxae of the fourth pair of legs and truncate, its breadth there being equal to the breadth of the coxae.

Abdomen oval, projecting considerably over the base of the cephalothorax, thinly furnished with hairs; the genital aperture and process placed as nearly as possible at the middle between their fore and hinder extremities; spinners very short, the lower pair strongest, but not much shorter than the upper pair, all placed in a circular slight pit or cavity.

Maro minutus, sp. n. Figs. 12-18.

Adult female, length rather less than a millimetre, or about 1-25th of an inch. General colour pale dull yellowish.

The eyes are all on black spots. The hinder row has the convexity of its very slight curve directed backwards, and the interval between the central pair is greater than that between each and the hind-lateral eye next to it; the fore-centrals are almost contiguous to each other, as well as to the fore-laterals. The fore-centrals with the laterals thus form an almost unbroken semi-circle.
The genital process is large and prominent, and of very characteristic form; its backward position is also unusual.

A single example of this very remarkable and excessively minute spider was received from Mr. W. Falconer, by whom it was found near Huddersfield in 1905. It is evidently allied to *Tmeticus* (*Centromerus*), &c., but presents decided differences, which seem to prevent its being relegated even to that heterogeneous group.

**Microneta territa**, sp. n. Figs. 19-21.

Adult female, length 1 line.

*Cephalothorax* very broad and rounded behind; tapering and roundly obtuse in front; lateral marginal impressions at the caput moderate; impression in profile line between the caput and beginning of the hinder slope strong; height of clypeus about equal to half that of the facial space. The colour of the cephalothorax is dark yellow-brown.

Eyes in normal position; the hind-centrals are separated from each other by a larger interval than from the hind-laterals—about an eye’s diameter. The posterior row has the convexity of its curve directed backwards, the anterior row is very nearly straight, and its eyes are separated by very small and equal intervals, being almost contiguous to each other—the fore-centrals appear to be larger than usual. The central trapezoid is longer than broad, and its fore side shortest.

*Palpi* have the digital joints of normal form.

*Legs* moderate in length and strength, 4, 1, 2, 3, yellow-brown, strongly suffused with deep brown, on the tibiae and metatarsi, especially of the first and second pairs; they are furnished with hairs and a very few erect slender bristles, such as generally characteristic of this genus.

*Facies* moderately long and strong, and of a darkish yellow-brown colour.

*Maxillae* and *labium* yellow-brown.

*Sternum* deep yellow-brown.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA. 89

Abdomen blackish or deep black-brown, very thinly clothed with hairs; spinners dull yellowish; genital aperture and process prominent, and of very characteristic form.

This species was received from Mr. W. Falconer from Huddersfield and Hexham in 1902 and 1903, and appears to be a very distinct one of the M. viaria group.

Microneta passiva, sp. n. Figs. 22-26.

Adult male, length 1 line.

This is also of the M. viaria group, but rather smaller than that species.

The cephalothorax is very broad, almost round behind and tapering quickly to an obtuse, but rather truncate termination in front; the lateral marginal impressions at the caput are obsolete, and the profile line has a considerable dip or impression between the occiput and the beginning of the hinder slope. The colour of the cephalothorax is rather orange yellow-brown, marked with blackish brown, on the sides, margins, and on the caput behind the eyes. The height of the clypeus is nearly two-thirds of that of the facial space.

The general position of the eyes is normal; the interval between those of the hind-central pair is rather less than that between each and the hind-lateral eye next to it.

Legs moderate in length and strength, 4, 1, 2, 3, of a bright orange-yellow; the tibiae and metatarsi, especially of the first two pairs, suffused with blackish brown.

Palpi rather strong; cubital and radial joints short, the former strongest, and has the two characteristic slender bristles towards its fore extremity on the upper side directed forwards, the posterior (or shortest) bristle being slightly more than half the length of the longer one. The digital joint is large and the palpal organs highly developed. At about the middle, near the outer side, the digital joint is strongly and angularly protuberant. The palpal organs are very prominent, but their structure, although the different parts differ in form from others nearly allied, can only be satisfactorily given by magnified drawings.
ON SOME NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

The *falces* are normal and similar in colour to the cephalothorax.

The *Maxilla*, *labium*, and *sternum* are yellow-brown, marked irregularly with deep blackish brown. The sternum is short, broad, nearly round behind, its termination slightly and abruptly produced between the coxae of the fourth pair of legs.

*Abdomen* oval, black, thinly clothed with coarse hairs.

The female is of about the same size, and resembles the male in colour and general characters, and her palpi have the digital joint of normal form; that is, not protuberant or like the undeveloped digital joint of a male spider.

The form of the genital aperture and process is characteristic, the latter very prominent in profile.

A female of this spider was found in 1891 near Weymouth by C. O. Pickard-Cambridge, females in 1901 by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Hexham, and others of the same sex at Huddersfield by Mr. W. Falconer in 1902, with which latter females was the only male I have seen.

**Microneta beata**, sp. n. Figs. 27-31.

Adult male, length rather less than 1 line.

This species belongs to the *M. rurestris* section of the genus *Microneta*, and resembles it in its slender form and other general characters. The cephalothorax is brown, marked with darker brown; and there is little or no lateral impression on the margins at the caput.

The legs are orange-yellow, at times suffused on the tibiae and metatarsi of the first and second pairs with brownish. The height of the clypeus is about equal to half that of the facial space, impressed close to the eyes, and prominent at the lower margin. The eyes are normal; the four centrals form a trapezoid, whose length is rather greater than its breadth, and its fore-side shortest. The space between the hind-centrals is less than that between each and the lateral eye next to it.
The falces have not the protuberant form near the base in front similar to those of *M. rurestris*.

The *palpi* have the fore extremity of the radial joint broad and slightly obtusely pointed, with a small prominent point at its outer side. From this point to the hinder extremity of the joint is a series of minute tubercles, each bearing a slight bristle; the cubital joint has close to its fore extremity on the upper side two prominent bristles near together and directed forwards. The shortest and least strong of these two bristles is less than half the length of the other, which is tapering and longer than the joint itself. The digital joint is of moderate size and a little prominent near the middle on its outer side; the palpal organs complex, in general appearance like others of this genus. The *paracymbium*, or large irregularly formed, somewhat crescent-shaped process close to their hinder extremity on the outer side, is of characteristic shape.

*Abdomen* jet black, slender, oval.

The *female* is slightly larger and of stouter build than the male, but resembles that sex in general characters. The form of the genital aperture is characteristic, but somewhat similar to that of *M. rurestris*. (See Fig. 29.)

An example of the male of this species was received from Mr. W. Falconer from Leeds in 1901; one of each sex from Dr. A. R. Jackson from Hexham in 1902 (and also a male in 1906); as well as a male from Epping Forest (Mr. W. Falconer) in 1903.

**Diplocephalus, castaneipes**, Sim. Figs. 32-34A.


Although very nearly allied to *D. fuscipes*, Bl., this little spider may easily be distinguished by a different form of the caput, and the structure of the palpi of the male. When looked at from above and behind the outline of the elevation of the caput has on its sides no lateral impression, being quite straight, whereas
in *D. fuscipes* the outlines are strongly impressed; also the profile of the upper part of the caput is more convex, and the trapezoid formed by the four central eyes is longer. There are also differences in the palpi, which are more easily delineated than described. The females differ in the form of the genital aperture, but resemble the male in colour and size.

This very interesting little species was found in fair abundance on Snowdon, in North Wales, by Dr. A. R. Jackson in 1905, and has not been before recorded as British.