

and the closely united lateral processes. Legs short with auxiliary claws. Body and legs smooth, furnished only with very small hairs.

*Description.*—

Length of the proboscis, . . . . .	2½ mm.
Length of the abdomen, . . . . .	1¼ "
Total length of the body, . . . . .	4¼ "
Length of the palpi, . . . . .	1½ "
Length of the ovigerous legs, . . . . .	2⅜ "
Length of the legs, . . . . .	7 "

The cephalothoracic joint is closely connected with the three other thoracic joints; the lateral processes are short and somewhat triangular, forming in connection with the body a disciform surface, from which the legs radiate in different directions. The proboscis is comparatively large, the form cylindrical, tapering towards the extremity. The oculiferous tubercle, which is small, not very elevated, and furnished with four distinct eyes, is placed dorsally on the middle of that part of the body, which corresponds with the cephalothoracic segment.

The palpi are small, measuring about two-thirds the length of the proboscis. The first and second joints are very short, the third joint is the longest of all, the fourth again small, the fifth more than twice as long as the fourth, and comparatively slender. The first two joints are smooth, the third joint is furnished up to the outer margin with three long spines, and on its inside with three smaller spines, which are curved; the ventrally directed surface of the same joint, which contains a large gland, hereafter to be described, has, near the middle, four extremely small spines. The fourth joint is nearly smooth, the fifth is armed with very large and numerous spines near the extremity.

The first joint of the ovigerous legs is very small, the second and the third are a little longer, the fourth and the fifth are the longest, the sixth is short again, the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth are about the same length, and gradually diminish slightly in breadth. The first five joints are nearly smooth, towards the distal extremity the sixth shows some short and not very strong spines, whereas the four following joints are furnished in the same place with much stronger and slightly curved spines. Towards the end of the tenth joint there are a considerable number of these spines, while a claw and true denticulate spines are totally wanting.

The first three joints of the legs are small; of the three following, the middle joint is the longest. The first tarsal joint is extremely short, the second comparatively long, and very slender in comparison with the other joints of the legs. The claw is about one-third the length of the second tarsal joint. The auxiliary claws are comparatively long, two-thirds the length of the claw. The hairs on the different joints of the legs are small; the distal extremity of these joints is, as a rule, furnished with a row of longer and stronger spines, especially at the end of the sixth joint. The first tarsal joint has