

there are two females and a male. The male is a great deal smaller than the larger of the two females. I therefore give the description from the larger female. The body is stout, but, as the lateral processes are widely separated, not very robust. The cephalothoracic segment is not very long. Quite in front of it the oculiferous tubercle is inserted so as to overhang the base of the mandibles. It is much elevated, conical, with two larger eyes directed forwards and two smaller ones directed backwards. The first and second true thoracic segments together are shorter than the cephalothoracic segment. The last thoracic segment is short, and bears at the extremity a very large abdomen, the length of which is nearly equal to that of the proboscis. The abdomen is a little swollen at the tip. Dorsally the surface of the body of the lateral processes and of the abdomen is furnished with very slender hairs, of which a distinct row is observed on the hinder margin of the different thoracic segments.

The two mandibles are three-jointed; the first two joints run parallel to each other. The first joint reaches as far as the end of the proboscis; the second joint is a little longer; the third is inserted on the second, with which it makes a right angle. The pincers of the two mandibles are directed horizontally towards each other; they are placed at a short distance from the end of the proboscis, are straight, and very short.

The proboscis is cylindrical, tapering towards the extremity, where the small mouth is situated. At the base of the proboscis the two protuberances representing the palpi are inserted.

The ovigerous legs are ten-jointed: the first and third joints are very small; the second is about twice as long; the fourth and fifth are the longest of all; the sixth joint is short; and of the four last joints the second is the longest and the last the shortest. They are covered with not very long but thin hairs, rows of stronger ones, as a rule, being found at the extremity of the joints.

The second joint of the legs is nearly twice as long as the first or third, and in the female considerably swollen at the extremity. The fourth joint is also considerably swollen in the female, and is longer than the first three joints together. The fifth joint is much more slender and also a little shorter than the fourth; the sixth is much longer and, at the same time, a great deal more slender. The two last joints together are not quite one-third the length of the sixth joint. The first tarsal joint is extremely short, the second about five times as long. From the first to the sixth all the joints are covered with very long and slender hairs, giving an extremely woolly appearance to the whole animal. The first tarsal joint is furnished with numerous stronger and smaller hairs; the second shows a row of distinct spines, the last of which is the largest, while the others diminish in size. The claw at the end of the leg is very large; it is accompanied by two extremely small auxiliary claws.

The females have very large genital openings ventrally on the swollen extremity of the second joint of all the legs. In the males I could observe the small genital pores only