

the length of the body, rather slender; first joint rather more than three-fourths of the length of the other three together; second joint less than one-half the length of the first; third one-fourth shorter than the second; fourth nearly one-quarter longer than the second, slightly attenuate from the middle upwards.

*Pronotum* of usual shape with the usual anterior foveæ, disk rather flat. *Mesonotum* widest behind the middle, disk convex.

*Front legs*: femur rather stout, equally thick to beyond middle; tibia about one-fifth shorter than femur; tarsus (Pl. I. fig. 6, *f.t.*), more than one-half length of tibia, first joint rather more than half (nearly five-eighths) the length of the second, which is cleft about the middle.

*Middle legs*: trochanters and femora armed with short teeth; femur rather shorter than tibia and tarsus together; tibia about one-fifth longer than tarsus; tarsus (Pl. I. fig. 6, *m.t.*) second joint about one-fifth the length of the first joint.

*Hind legs* (from the ♀): trochanters and femora with fine teeth; femur about two-fifths longer than the tibia and tarsus together; tibia four and a half or five times longer than the tarsus; tarsus cleft a little beyond the middle.

*Abdomen*: sixth ventral segment a little longer than the fifth.

*Genital segments* (Pl. I. fig. 6, *g.*): first below nearly as long as all the ventral abdominal segments together; disk sloping forwards anteriorly, posteriorly flat, with an oblique-sided hollow (from shrinking in drying?), hind margin straight. Second below with horns reaching four-fifths the length of the third below and with a tubercle near the base of each.

♀. Shortly ovate, widest behind the middle. Silvery ashy grey. Coxæ, trochanters, and base of femora below paler than in the male. Middle acetabula below more widely and distinctly ochreous or rufo-ochreous, which colour spreads to the adjoining part of the hind margin of the mesosternum. First genital segment paler below.

*Head* more convex.

*Pronotum* more convex in middle, with two transverse foveæ on each side, the anterior larger and deeper.

First *genital segment* below almost as long as all the ventral abdominal segments together, tumidly convex in centre posteriorly, hind margin narrowly straight in middle, the sides somewhat obliquely rounded at the base.

This species might readily be mistaken for *sericeus*, from which, however, it seems to be structurally distinct. I have seen only three specimens (unfortunately not in the best condition) from the following sources:—

Celebes Sea, February 6 and 7, 1875, and between the Admiralty Islands and Japan, March and April, 1875 (Challenger); "Mare della China" (Turin Museum).

One specimen shows a curious abnormality of the right antenna (the left is broken),