

1. **Hernandarioides plana**, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♀.)

Type, ♀, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 6 millim.

The general characters have been described in the generic diagnosis. Legs iii. and iv. are slightly stouter than i. and ii., covered sparingly with minute tubercles, becoming larger and more cuspluate on iv. Colour entirely yellowish-grey.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

METAPACHYLUS, gen. nov.

Type *M. gracilis*, sp. n. Mexico.

Tarsal segments, i. 5; ii. 8; iii. 5; iv. 6. Eye-tumulus with a single median, slender, sharp horn, curving slightly forwards. Scutum with five transverse grooves; segments 2, 3, 4, 5 each with a median pair of small tubercles, 6 (the first free segment), 7, 8 with three, and 9 with two small tubercles. Palpi scarcely as long as the body; femur with two basal spines; tibia and tarsus with a pair of spines on each side. Tarsal claw of palpus about half as long as the tarsus. Legs slender, 4, 2, 3, 1, subsimilar, those of the fourth pair much the longest, more than twice as long as the second pair. Coxa iv. only slightly enlarged. Tarsal claws of iii. and iv. with an inter-basal process.

A single species only of this genus occurs in the collection.

1. **Metapachylus gracilis**, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 2, 2 *a-d*, ♂.)

Type (♀?) in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 2.5 millim.

The body of this small Opilione is subglobular and of a golden-brown hue, the palpi and mandibles being pale yellow. Legs unarmed. Other characters will be found under the generic diagnosis.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen.

Fam. ASSAMIOIDÆ.

Assamioidæ, Sørensen, Nat. Tidssk. xiv. p. 595 (1884).

No sterno-coxal lobe on leg ii. Palpi variable, very similar to those of the Gonoleptidæ, but short and very stout; the tibia and tarsus fringed with setæ or stout spines having an enlarged base. Spiracles conspicuous. Scutum with five deep transverse striæ (Sørensen gives one only). Terminal claws of tarsi iii. and iv. without interbasal process. Eye-tumulus much developed, forming a large conical horn, with an eye on each side close to its base. Segments of tarsi i. from three to six. Coxa iv. only slightly larger than the rest.

The species here included in this family are nearly allied to *Mitraceras* and *Conomma*, but they differ sufficiently from these, as characterized by Loman, and from each other, to merit inclusion in two separate genera. For the sake of comparison, the essential characters of Loman's two genera are included in the table:—

GENERA.

A. Segments of tarsus i. 3. Eye-tumulus curving forwards.

a. Terminal tarsal claw of palpus as long as the tarsus [MITRACERAS, Loman.]

b. Terminal tarsal claw of palpus half as long as the tarsus PARAMITRACERAS, gen. nov.