

Trochanter iv. not dilate, with a spur on each anterior angle; femur iv. similar to femur iii., but with the denticles more numerous. The space between the spiracles is about one-third longer than the width of the first three opisthosomatic segments.

Eye-tumulus forming a very stout, broad, erect, somewhat truncate cone, its extreme apex, however, ending in a sharp point, the eyes being situated one on each at the base. The five segmental striæ of the dorsal scutum are very distinct (but not so deep as in *Paramitraceras granulatus*), the outer margin of the scutum being bordered with a row of fine closely adjacent granules; while the outer angles of each free segment have a short row of granules; ventral segments without granules.

Colour. Body uniform brown, mandibles paler.

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

Fam. PALPINIDÆ, nov.

The single species comprised in the Palpinidæ differs so entirely in some of the most important details of its structure from those of the allied groups of the Laniatores that one is compelled to make it the type of a new family.

The sternal plate, though narrow and long as in other Laniatores, is broader in proportion, and is dilate opposite the coxæ of legs i., forming a diamond-shaped termination. The palpi are long, slightly longer than the body, slender, cylindrical, unarmed, except for a small spur at the base of the trochanter; the tarsus is almost as long as the tibia, while the tarsal claw is dilate basally and apically produced into a sinuous spine. The legs are short; femora ii. and iv. scarcely longer than the body, unarmed, except coxa and trochanter iii. and iv., ii. and iv. slightly shorter than i. and iii., while the tarsal claws are one in number on legs i. and ii., and two on iii. and iv., the latter with a white vesicle between them. Tarsal segments, i. 2, not dilate; ii. 3; iii. 3; iv. 4. The eye-tumulus, similar to that in *Erginus*, &c., is three times longer than broad (seen transversely). The third segment of the dorsal scutum has a pair of short coniform spines. The free segments have a marginal row of minute tubercles; otherwise the body is entirely smooth. The most noticeable character, however, lies in the sharp definition of three distinct segments on the sheath of the penis: the small apical sclerite, a second, elongate, coniform plate, separated by a fold of connective tissue from the third, a narrow transverse plate bearing the spiracles.

A single genus, based upon several specimens of a single species, occurs in the collection.

PALPINUS, gen. nov.

Type *P. levis*, sp. n. Costa Rica.

The generic characters will be found under those in the diagnosis of the family.

1. *Palpinus levis*, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 7, 7 a-d, ♂.)

Type, ♂, in coll. Godman & Salvin. Total length 5 millim.; femur iv. 5.5 millim.

The structural characters will be found under the diagnosis of the family. Tarsal segments, i. 2; ii. 3; iii. 3; iv. 4.

Colour. Very variable, olive-brown, mottled with darker brown; the legs olive-brown, the coxa and trochanter sometimes paler.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Sarg*).