tubercle, and the inferior branch has another tubercle above at the base. In this case the cerci incline to the trituberculat form characteristic of *I. atrispinum*. The process of the supra-anal plate of the male has a foveola at the base; it is variable in length: when long, it is curved down at the base; in some specimens it is straight and only slopes downwards, in others it is shorter, forming a transition to that of *I. atrispinum*. In the females the supra-anal plate resembles that of the males: it is strongly corneous, rufous, deeply foveolate at the base, but shorter than in the males, and straightly attenuated posteriorly, truncate, and bidentate or tridentate, sometimes quite short.

*I. atrispinum* has the cerci of the males truncate, obtuse, terminated by three rounded stumps or tubercles, but sometimes the inner tubercle is prolonged and forms a sort of blunt hook. In this case, compared with the abnormal form frequent in *I. furcatum*, it is the superior branch of the fork which appears to be developed, while in *I. furcatum* it is the inferior branch, the superior one being here atrophied. The supra-anal plate of the male, in its typical form, is short and square (Tab. XX. fig. 21), trispinose, and has a strong foveola at the base; but in some specimens it becomes more elongate, quite resembling the process of *I. furcatum*, only somewhat shorter (fig. 17), making an evident transition to that species. These specimens, therefore, would appear to belong to *I. furcatum*, but in the form of the cerci they agree with *I. atrispinum*. In the females the supra-anal plate much resembles that of *I. furcatum*, it being elongate, corneous, rufous and shining, sulcate, and with a foveola at the base; but it is more regularly triangular, more widened at the base, much attenuated posteriorly, narrowly truncate, and rounded or very minutely bi- or trituberculat at the tip.

*I. atrispinum* and *I. furcatum* might thus be regarded as one species (?), with the supra-anal plate very variable in form in both sexes, and the cerci variable in form in the male.

**Synopsis specierum.**

1. *Mares.*

   a. Lamina supra-analis in processum longum, angustum, ad inferum valde deflexum, apice leviter dilatatum, tridentatumque, producta.
   bb. Lamina supra-analis nitida, minus longa, basi haud angustata, profunde foveolata. Cerci apice furcati (fig. 19).—2. *furcatum*, sp. n.

   aa. Lamina supra-analis brevior, plana, haud decurva.
   b. Lamina supra-analis longiuscula vel quadrata, apice tridentata, basi foveolata. Cerci brevissimi, apice haud attenuati, truncati, obtuse tricipites (fig. 21).—3. *atrispinum*, St.
   bb. Lamina supra-analis quadrata, retro leviter attenuata, truncata vel margine postico obsoletissime triangulato, vel tantum angulis acutis. Cerci teretes, apice conico obtuso.—4. *subquadratum*, sp. n.