importance, are, taken collectively, of much greater systematic value than a mere coincidence in the relative number of the tarsal claws, and this, too, taken by itself.

We may therefore classify the order Opiliones (disregarding the Cyclophthalmi, which are not represented in our collection) into two suborders, as follows :—

SUBORDERS.

A. Genital aperture remote from the maxillæ . . . . MECOSTETHI.
B. Genital aperture much nearer the maxillæ . . . . PLAGIOSTETHI.

The first suborder can be subdivided into two main groups—Laniatores and Insidiatores, thus :—

GROUPS.

i. Sternum not, or only very slightly, dilate opposite the apex of coxa iv. Coxa ii. not bearing a sterno-maxillary process. Legs i. and ii. each with one, and iii. and iv. with two tarsal claws . . . . LANIATORES.
ii. Sternum dilate at the base opposite the apex of coxa iv. Coxa ii. bearing a distinct sterno-maxillary process. Legs i.–iv. each with one tarsal claw only . . . . [INSIDIATORES.]

Suborder MECOSTETHI.

Group **LANIATORES.**

Sternum forming a long and narrow sclerite lying between the coxæ of legs iii. and interposing between the mouth and the genital aperture, the latter lying between the coxæ of legs iv. Palpi stout, sometimes (in some Gonoleptidæ) very long; usually armed with more or less formidable spines, and terminating in a powerful claw. Legs i. and ii. terminating in one, and iii. and iv. in two tarsal claws ; i. with the sterno-coxal (or maxillary) process coalescent with the basal segment or coxa ; ii. without such process.

FAMILIES.

A. Second and third ventral opisthosomatic somites fused, without a dividing transverse groove. Palpi enlarged, more or less compressed and armed with setiform spines or stout basally enlarged spines ; the terminal claw simple. Tarsi of legs iii. and iv. without a median vesicle beneath and between the claws.
  a. Terminal tarsal claws of legs iii. and iv. with an inter-basal projection between them. Coxa iv. much dilated.
    a¹. Tibia of palpus much compressed, lamelliform, armed marginally with fine setiform spines only, not with stout basally enlarged spines . . . . COSMETIDÆ, Perty.
    b¹. Tibia of palpus not compressed, lamelliform, armed marginally with long spines, their basal portion enlarged . . . . GONOLEPTIDÆ, Sund.
  b. Terminal tarsal claws of legs iii. and iv. without an inter-basal projection between them. Coxa iv. less dilated . . . . ASSAMIOIDÆ, Sörens.