

(small plantations of *Opuntia*, upon which the cochineal insects are reared) round the city of Antigua. It runs busily about in the open sunshine.

RHYNCHOLOPHUS.

Rhyncholophus, Dugès, Rech. s. l'ordre d. Acar. en gén. et la fam. des Tromb. en part., Prem. Mémoire, in Ann. des Sciences nat., Zool. i. p. 15 (1834).

1. *Rhyncholophus erinaceus*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 2-2 d.)

Corpus oblongum, convexum; humeris rotundatis, paullulum prominentibus; cuticula molli, non refulgente, ex fusco cinerea, pilis clavatulis brevibus, quadrifidis, nigris haud sparse induta; subtus macula alba prope anum. Palpi, mandibulae atque pedes rufescentes, piligeri. Palpi articulo extremo longo, curvo; appendicula longa, lanceolata atque apice rotundata. Epimera primi et secundi pedum paris utriusque lateris in medio corpore valde approximata, per labium fere contigua, ab epimeris posteriorum parium valde distantia; margo corporis anterior desuper inspicienti globulum piligerum præbens.

Long. 3, lat. 1.5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Antigua (*Stoll*).

Body oblong, not depressed, with somewhat prominent shoulders, the skin not shining, greyish-brown; with short, black, quadrifid, thick and slightly curved hairs, which are not very thickly set, so that the skin can be easily seen between them; the under surface bearing a whitish spot in the anal region. The palpi, mandibles, and legs are reddish-brown, and bear short, black, appressed, obtuse, quadrifid hairs on their upper surface, and longer, imperceptibly pinnate, acute setæ beneath. The fourth joint of the palpi forms a curved tooth, and bears long setæ like the preceding joints and the appendicula; the latter is obtusely lanceolate in form. When looked at from above, the anterior margin of the body appears to be prolonged into a reddish globe, the latter bearing some long black hairs. The apex of the labium forms a sort of flat cup with many marginal fringes.

Two specimens, both of which were found under stones in the neighbourhood of Antigua.

Fam. ACTINEDIDÆ.

Acaridæ tracheatæ corpore subtriangulâri angulis rotundatis, brevi, minime longiore quam latiore, integro. Oculi duo laterales, a margine corporis anteriore valde distantes, facillime perspicui. Cuticula mollis, setis rarioribus acutis, subtilissime pinnatis, induta. Pedes laterales, articularum seniorum, epimeris pedum in quoque latere valde approximatis. Pedes inter se fere æquales longitudines, setis raris erectis et hirsutie brevi, spissa, appressa induti. Articulus pedum tarsalis gracilescens, acute terminans, unguibus duobus curvis armatus; ad eorum basin unguis tertius spurius setulosus insertus est. Palpi quaternorum articularum; articulus basalis brevis, secundus longus, quam cæteri crassior, subcylindricus, tertius brevissimus, ad apicem interne dentibus trinis, rectis, obtusis armatus, ultimus quam secundus brevior atque angustior, apice rotundatus, setiger. Mandibulae longæ, ex basi lata sensim apicem versus gracilescentes, in apice unguicula falciformi armatæ. Inter mandibularum bases in utroque latere corporis nascitur organum longum tubuliforme, angustum, in apice clavatum, quod horizontaliter palpi basin transgrediens marginem frontalem juxta palporum basin ita superat, ut a desupra inspicienti distincte et facillime discernatur. Epistoma triangulare, acutum, apice bifido.