

broad longitudinal stripe of a rosy light-red occupies the middle of the dorsum, and three unequally placed transverse lines of the same colour run across the back. Palpi longer than the rostrum; the second joint the longest, the third and fourth joints very short; the fifth joint shorter than the second, obliquely truncate at the apical end, where it bears two long stiff setæ, the inner seta being shorter than the outer one. Mandibles very long, broad at their base, narrowing gradually towards the end; chelæ very small, their immovable tooth acute, falciform, the movable one broad, truncate at the end. Skin soft, showing under the microscope very fine and densely-set wrinkles. The dorsum bears several stiff setæ arranged in two longitudinal rows. The point of the epistoma has a small brush of short hairs beneath, which latter, by a narrow median interstice, are divided into two. The hairs of the palpi and dorsum are only most finely fringed, those on the legs being quadrifid. Claws of the tarsi broad, curved; the false (third) claw with a short-haired brush.

This pretty *Bdella* lives amongst dead leaves in the hedges and gardens of the city of Guatemala.

*Note.*—On the 10th of July, 1880, I found the larva of an Acarid adhering to one of the fore legs of a large Elateroid beetle, *Chalcolepidius*, sp., in the woods near Retalhuleu, and some days later a stripped-off skin of the same kind of larva on the bark of a tree.

This larva, which I have figured under the doubtful name of *Bdella*, sp. (Tab. III. figg. 3–3 *d*), is 0·5 millim. long, and reddish-yellow in colour, with an ovoid abdomen, which is attenuated towards the rostrum (thus forming a sort of collum, on which a stout rostrum is inserted); the shoulders a little prominent, rounded, and with a large black eye-like spot on each side near the margin; the dorsal surface of the soft abdomen beset with several transverse rows of short, quadrifid, somewhat clavate setæ, and the skin densely and finely wrinkled. The palpi four-jointed: the basal joint short, the second thick, the third narrow, cylindrical, the fourth bearing a falciform claw and a straight appendicula (the latter resembling that of the true *Trombidia*); and with a few pinnate hairs spread over the surface, more numerous hairs adorning the appendicula. Mandibles long, consisting of a large, broad, basal piece, which is attenuated rather suddenly into a long, narrow branch, the latter bearing on its top an extremely small tooth. Legs long, slender, with two curved claws and a pinnate false claw.

Prof. G. Canestrini and Prof. F. Fanzago give in their excellent treatise “Intorno agli Acari Italiani” (Atti Soc. Pad. v. 1877) the figure (tab. 4. fig. 1) and description (pp. 70 *et seq.*) of an Acarid larva, which bears a strong resemblance to the above-described larva from Retalhuleu, from which it differs, however, in the want of eyes and of a false claw. The learned authors are of opinion that their larva is that of *Rhyncholophus electoralis*, Koch, or of an allied form. The species from Retalhuleu has in common with *Rhyncholophus* only the short quadripinnate hairs of the back and