

Subfam. *APTEROGASTERINÆ*.

[Michael, British Oribatidæ, i. p. 64 (1884).]

HOPLOPHORA.

[C. L. Koch, Uebers. d. Arachnidensyst. Heft iii. p. 116 (1842).]

1. *Hoplophora retalteca*, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 4, 4 a-4 f.)

Corpus ovatum, convexum, nitidum, glabrum, colore clarius rufo-fusco. Cephalothorax conicus, declivus, mobilis, antice rotundato-acutus. Notogastri latera post cephalothoracem late excisa. Mandibulæ crassæ, dentibus quatuor in quoque brachio armatæ. Dens secundus in brachio fixo extra seriem insertus. Maxillarum margo anterior incisuris minus profundis in dentes tres latos divisus. Pedes breves, tarsus unguibus duobus validis, tertio angustiore armatus.

Long. corp. 1 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Retalhuleu (*Stoll*).

Body ovoid, arched, shining, without any hairs on its dorsal surface, reddish-brown. Cephalothorax conical, broadly angular towards its anterior ends, the side margins somewhat rounded. Sides of the notogaster behind the cephalothorax slightly excavated. Mandibles large, with four teeth on each branch of the chelæ; second tooth out of the row on the blade of the chela. Two longitudinal short fissures divide the maxilla into three broad teeth. Legs short; tarsus bearing three claws, two of which are stronger than the other.

Found during the rainy season on dead wood in damp places in the forests near Retalhuleu.

Note.—I reproduce the drawing and description of the tarsus, as I made them when in Retalhuleu. But still I do not feel quite sure about the correctness of what I saw eleven years ago, as the tarsus of the European *Hoplophora nitens* bears only one claw. Having no preserved specimens of *H. retalteca* at my disposal at the present time I cannot decide the question.

Fam. *NICOLETIELLIDÆ*.

NICOLETIELLA.

Nicoletia, G. Canestrini & F. Fanzago, Intorno agli Acari Italiani, p. 52 (1877).

Nicolettiella, R. Canestrini, Osserv. sulla *Nicolettiella cornuta*, p. 6 (1882).

1. *Nicolettiella neotropica*, sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 1, 1 a-1 c.)

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, convexum, antice attenuatum, margine anteriore bicornuto, colore sanguineo. Superficies dorsualis setis sparsis induta. Dorsi cuticula foveolis microscopicis rotundis vel hexagonis, quæ interstitiis transverse striolatis separatæ sunt, regulariter et dense punctulata. Pedes antiqui ceteris longiores atque crassiores, ceteri graciles; pedes postici secundis atque tertiis paullulum longiores. Tarsi primi