

conspicuous structures as the four spines in *N. spinipes*, nor that the artist intended to represent them by the two small spines he has figured. As for the patella, it certainly appears to be armed, as in *N. spinipes*, with three spines; but the middle one of these, instead of lying in the same straight line as the first and third, appears to be placed higher up upon the inner surface of the segment. So that if the spine-armature of the anal legs in *N. azteca* has been figured with even an approach to accuracy, we must conclude that *N. azteca* differs from all the species of the genus that have been established of late years.

2. *Newportia spinipes*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 5, 5 a-d.)

Colour ochraceous, head and maxillipedes pale castaneous.

Body long, slender, and nearly parallel-sided.

Head about as wide as long, sparsely punctured and hairy, its margins not elevated, its posterior angles rounded, furnished posteriorly with two short anteriorly abbreviated sulci.

Antennæ composed of 17 segments, whereof the basal three are sparsely setose and the rest densely pubescent, the apical segment not longer than the penultimate.

Maxillipedes conspicuously punctured and hairy; *coxae* with anterior border not produced, nearly straight, lightly excised in the middle line, and furnished on each side of the middle with one very short, very wide black tooth; the femur internally subdentate.

Tergites: the first marked before its anterior border by a strong angular groove, the area round the apex of the angle depressed; also furnished with two complete fine longitudinal sulci, which converge slightly in front of the transverse groove; posterior to the transverse groove the sulci bifurcate, the inner branches of each bifurcation running obliquely inwards to meet the angle of the transverse groove; the second tergite the smallest; from the second to about the tenth gradually increasing in size, from the tenth to the twenty-first subequal, twenty-second shorter and narrower, twenty-third still shorter and narrower; the second to the twenty-second with two complete longitudinal sulci, the third to the twenty-first with an oblique posteriorly abbreviated lateral sulcus, all (except the anal) with simple unraised borders; the prescuta distinct.

Sternites finely punctured, very long, longer than wide, much wider in front than behind, each largely overlapped posteriorly by the one that succeeds it, the posterior third of the sternite sloped backwards and upwards and defined by a fine transverse bisinuate sulcus; each marked by fine longitudinal subparallel sulci, a median and two lateral, the median sulcus abbreviated anteriorly and posteriorly, the internal of the lateral sulci abbreviated anteriorly, and the external, abbreviated posteriorly, runs from a point on a level with the posterior angle of the preceding sternite and terminates before reaching the transverse sulcus.

Anal somite: *tergite* with lightly convex subparallel sides, margins strongly raised, mesially impressed in its posterior half, the posterior border convexly produced; *pleuræ* furnished with many conspicuous pores, the posterior edge smooth, the process also smooth, slender, elongate, and tipped with a single spine; a few small scattered spines near the posterior border of the pleura, the posterior inner edge of the pleura, on the inner side of the articulation of the anal legs, is chitinous and has a convex serrate margin; *sternite* wider than long, narrowed posteriorly, its hinder border deeply and mesially emarginate; *legs* not hairy, the femur a little shorter but stouter than the patella, armed in the middle line below with four strong spiniform teeth, and externally and internally with many minute irregularly arranged spinules, the upper border furnished posteriorly with a median marginal notch, from which an abbreviated groove runs forwards; the patella shorter than the tibia, armed below in its anterior two-thirds with three spiniform teeth and furnished externally and internally with a few scattered spinules, also bearing a superior posterior notch; the tibia unarmed, except for a few minute spinules; the tarso-metatarsus composed of a proximal subcylindrical segment, equalling the patella in length, and a distal, antenniform portion composed of about 13 distinctly defined cylindrical segments, this distal portion being articulated to the superior half of the posterior articular surface of the proximal portion; tarso-metatarsus much longer than the femur, patella, and tibia taken together.