

MYRIOPODA AND ARACHNIDA.—By *Arthur Gardiner Butler, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.*  
(Plate LII.)

OF the twelve species of *Myriopoda* obtained by Messrs. George Gulliver and H. H. Slater, seven are referable to the *Chilognatha* and five to the *Chilopoda*: all, with the exception of the two species of *Scolopendra* (and possibly *Spirostreptus sorornus* and the *Mecistocephalus*), appear to be new to science.

So few naturalists have interested themselves in the study of these animals, that it is impossible at present even to form an opinion as to the geographical distribution of the species of Rodriguez; all that can be said is that, in all probability, the two forms of *Scolopendra* will be found abundantly in Madagascar.

Of the *Arachnida* twenty-eight belong to the *Araneidea*, one to the *Acaridea*, and one to the *Scorpionidea*, eleven of them being new species. Of the remainder, three have been previously recorded from Mauritius, eight from Bourbon, two from Madagascar, three from Mauritius and Bourbon, and one from Mauritius, Bourbon, and Madagascar. The last-mentioned species (*Olios leucosius*) is very common, and probably has a wide range. Specimens in the Collection of the British Museum are ticketed "Magdeleine."

The species of the greatest interest is a new form of the curious genus *Miagrammopes* of Cambridge, a group of delicate and extremely strange-looking four-eyed spiders, originally discovered by Mr. Thwaites in Ceylon. There is also an abnormal form of *Sphasus*, which in colouring, and general aspect much resembles *Miagrammopes*; unhappily both of these species seem to be very rare.

MYRIOPODA.

Name of Myriopoda found in Rodriguez.	Hitherto found in Rodriguez only.	Previously obtained elsewhere.		
		Mauritius and Bourbon.	Madagascar.	Other Localities.
<i>Strongylosoma errucaria</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Cambala nodulosa</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Spirostreptus avernus</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Spirostreptus sorornus</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Spirostreptus gulliveri</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Spirostreptus simulans</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Spirobolus hecate</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Euryolithobius slateri</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Scolopendra mossambica</i> , <i>Peters</i> -				Mozambique.
<i>Scolopendra ferruginea</i> , <i>Koch</i> -				(Locality previously unknown).
<i>Rhombcephalus smaragdinus</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			
<i>Mecistocephalus gulliveri</i> , <i>Butler</i> -	×			Réunion ?

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## Polydesmidae.

*Strongylosoma*, Brandt.*Strongylosoma errucaria*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 444 (1876).

Deep chocolate-brown; under surface, legs, lateral wings, and hind margins of the segments pale testaceous; segments glabrous, first dorsal segment with well-defined lateral carina; preanal segment terminally rostriform. Length 8 lines, width 1 line.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

This species seems to be allied to *S. Guerinii* of Gervais, but it differs in its well-marked lateral carina, smaller size, and deeper coloration; young examples are, however, paler than the type.

Ten specimens were brought home by Mr. Gulliver.

*Cambala*, Gray.*Cambala nodulosa*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 444 (1876).

Reddish testaceous; dorsal segments with a lateral grey stripe; first segment longitudinally multisulcate; remaining segments crossed transversely by two rows of tubercles, between which, on each segment, is a depressed line; posterior margins narrowly reborded. Length 8 lines, width 1 millim.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

This species has about fifty dorsal segments, but they are difficult to count, owing to its small size and elaborate sculpturing.

Nine examples were obtained.

## Julidæ.

*Spirostreptus*, Brandt.*Spirostreptus avernus*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 445 (1876).

Black, legs and antennæ castaneous; forty-three dorsal segments; first segment smooth, with narrow marginal ridge; remaining segments rugulose and depressed in front, smooth behind, striated at the sides; preanal segment produced into a point behind. Length 13 lines, width 1 line.

Cascade Valley. (Coll. by Gulliver.)

Eight examples.

*Spirostreptus sorornus*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 445 (1876).

Colour and general structure of the preceding; forty-nine dorsal segments, which are not rugulose in front. Length 1 inch 9 lines, width 3 millims.

(Coll. by Slater.)

This may be the *S. nigerrimus* of Newport, but the latter is only represented by the head, nuchal plate, and two or three of the anterior dorsal segments, in a dried state. Only one specimen was obtained.

*Spirostreptus gulliveri.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 445 (1876).

Olivaceous; dorsal region dark; eyes black; face, margins of first dorsal segment, and hind margins of other segments tawny; legs reddish tawny; fifty-seven dorsal segments, first segment with square anterior angles, above which are four depressed lines; marginal ridge feebly developed; each of the remaining segments crossed by a depressed line, behind which they are swollen; sides striated as usual; preanal segment slightly produced, with bisinuate hind margin. Length 2 inches 4 lines, width 5 millims.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

Nine examples were collected. It is said to be "common."

*Spirostreptus simulans.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii, p. 445 (1876).

Olivaceous; a dorsal series of dark spots in front and a continuous lateral series of blackish spots; first segment clouded with brown behind; forty-three dorsal segments, first segment with marginal ridge feebly developed; remaining segments rugulose and depressed in front; preanal segment regularly arched. Length  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lines, width 2 millims.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

This species looks like a small form of the preceding, but its structure is quite distinct. Eight specimens were obtained.

*Spirobolus*, Brandt.

*Spirobolus hecate.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 445 (1876).

Shining black; front margins of the segments below castaneous; fifty-nine dorsal segments; lateral wings of first segment quadrisulcate in front; remaining segments swollen behind, laterally striated; preanal segment deeply bisinuated behind, the centre of the hind margin being produced. Length, 4 inches 3 lines, width 7 millims.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

Only one individual of this fine species was obtained; it is "not common."

Lithobiidæ.

*Eurylithobius*, Butler.

*Lithobio* affinis, multo latior, segmentis viginti; antennarum articulis septen-

decim, quorum decem primoribus et postremo distinctis, aliis inconspicuis; oculis utrobique quatuor; pedum paribus uno et viginti, latis, breviusculis.

Gen. typ. *E. slateri*.

*Eurylithobius slateri*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 446 (1876).

Fawn-coloured, legs and ventral surface testaceous; dorsal segments gradually narrowing towards each extremity, with two longitudinal depressed lines and a lateral marginal ridge; terminal segment subconical behind. Length of body 1 inch, including hind legs 1 inch 8 lines; width in the centre  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

(Coll. by Slater.)

Only one specimen was obtained.

**Scolopendridæ.**

**Scolopendra, *Linnaeus*.**

*Scolopendra mossambica*, Peters.

Twenty-one specimens.

*Scolopendra ferruginea*, Koch.

Thirty-three specimens.

The two preceding species look much like different ages of the same animal; but Dr. Peters seems to have figured his species from an adult example, which has alone prevented my uniting them.

**Rhombcephalus, *Newport*.**

*Rhombcephalus smaragdinus*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 446 (1876).

Anterior half of body emerald-green, posterior half olive green; segmental incisions deeper-coloured; legs pale greenish, in twenty pairs; posterior pair without denticles; preanal plate oblong. Length of the body  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

(Coll. by Slater.)

One specimen.

**Mecistocephalus, *Newport*.**

*Mecistocephalus gulliveri*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 446 (1876).

Amber-coloured, legs paler; head reddish castaneous; forceps of mandibles black, the latter with about four teeth; head below deeply excavated; dorsal segments with a deep longitudinal sulcus; forty-eight pairs of legs. Length 1 inch 1 line.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

This species, of which only one example was found, is evidently nearly allied to the *Geophilus insularis* of Lucas; indeed it is just possible that the two may be varieties of one animal.

## ARACHNIDA.

Names of Species obtained in Rodriguez.	Hitherto found in Rodriguez only.	Previously obtained elsewhere.			
		Mauritius.	Bourbon.	Madagascar.	Other Localities.
<i>Clubiona insularis</i> , Vinson - -	-		×		
<i>Scytodes thoracica</i> , Latreille - -	-		×		
<i>Pholcus elongatus</i> , Vinson - -	-		×		
<i>Pholcus vexillifer</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Theridium borbonicum</i> , Vinson - -	-		×		
<i>Theridium diurnum</i> , Vinson - -	-		×		
<i>Latrodectus menavodi</i> , Vinson - -	-			×	
<i>Linyphia argyroides</i> , Walckenaer - -	-	×			
<i>Epeira opuntiae</i> , Dufour - -	-	×	×		Spain and Algeria.
<i>Epeira isabella</i> , var., Vinson - -	-		×		
<i>Argiope mauritia</i> , Walckenaer - -	-	×		×	South Africa and Madeira.
<i>Meta undulata</i> , Vinson - -	-		×		
<i>Meta vacillans</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Nephila inaurata</i> , Walckenaer - -	-	×			
<i>Nephila ardentipes</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Nephila instigans</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Tetragnatha protensa</i> , Walckenaer - -	-	×			
<i>Tetragnatha nero</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Gasteracantha mauritia</i> , Vinson - -	-	×	×		
<i>Uloborus vanillarum</i> , Vinson - -	-		×		
<i>Miagrammopes Gulliveri</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Olios leucosius</i> , Walckenaer - -	-	×	×	×	"Magdeleine."
<i>Olios captiosus</i> , Walckenaer - -	-	×	×		
<i>Sphasus lucasii</i> , Vinson - -	-			×	
<i>Sphasus extensipes</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Salticus baptizatus</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Salticus scabellatus</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Salticus rodericensis</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Holothyrus testudineus</i> , Butler - -	×				
<i>Tityus marmoreus</i> , Koch * - -	×				

\* Locality not previously recorded.

## ARANEIDEA.

*Clubiona*, Latreille.*Clubiona insularis*, Vinson.

One specimen of this species was obtained by Mr. Gulliver.

*Scytodes*, Walckenaer.*Scytodes thoracica*, Latreille.

Seven examples. It is "common under leaves, bark, &c."—*G. Gulliver*.

*Pholcus, Walckenaer.**Pholcus elongatus*, Vinson.

Five examples obtained.

*Pholcus vexillifer.* (Plate LII., figs. 6, 6a.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 441 (1876).

♀. Cephalothorax inverted heart-shaped, waved at the ends, bright reddish castaneous; caput ascending, with the front margin and a central marking yellowish; eyes upon elevations of the surface, those of the lateral groups forming triangles, anterior pair of eyes small; falcēs blackish, yellowish at base; maxillæ and labrum tawny; pectoral shield pyriform, yellowish; legs pale amber-yellow, clothed with whitish hairs and black spines; palpi testaceous, with piceous tips: abdomen sub-cylindrical with a wavy outline, above testaceous, with a central stellate streak, several oblique lines, and the borders brown, posterior extremity testaceous; under-side the same colour, with the base and a central streak greyish brown. Length 10 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 2, 4, 3.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

Of the lateral groups of eyes, those nearest the mesial line are smallest, the claws of the legs are black; the spinners are testaceous.

Two examples were obtained.

*Theridium, Walckenaer.**Theridium borbonicum*, Vinson.

One specimen found "on leaves."—*Gulliver*.

*Theridium diurnum*, Vinson.

One specimen.

*Latrodectus, Walckenaer.**Latrodectus menavodi*, Vinson.

Two specimens.

*Linyphia, Latreille.**Linyphia argyrodes*, Walckenaer.

Four specimens found "on leaves."—*G. Gulliver*.

*Epeira, Walckenaer.**Epeira opuntia*, Dufour.

Fifty-eight specimens, exhibiting numerous variations, among which is the form named *var. flava* by M. Vinson. This species according to Mr. Gulliver is "common" and "lives in a web of irregular construction."

*Epeira isabella* var. Vinson.

Two specimens.

*Argiope*, Koch.*Argiope mauritia*, Walckenaer.

One example was obtained.

*Meta*, Koch.*Meta undulata*, Vinson.

Four examples were obtained.

*Meta vacillans*. (Plate LII., figs. 4, 4a-c.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 441 (1876).

♂ ♀. Cephalothorax smoky testaceous, obovate, truncated at the ends, depressed behind; caput ascending, convex, with a marked depression on each side; a central longitudinal ridge; eyes black, in two slightly arched series: abdomen cylindrical, testaceous, with two central lines and a broad undulated longitudinal dusky band, bounded by three black spots on each side; the sides silvery; underside black, with a silvery line on each side: legs long, slender, testaceous, paler below, blackish at the joints, sparsely dotted with long spines; palpi slender, testaceous; male palpus with a clavus resembling the head of a vulture, covered with long bristles; falces subcylindrical, testaceous, about nine teeth on their inner margins; pectoral plate pentagonal scutiform, testaceous. Length of body 6 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 2, 4, 3.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

The cephalothorax is slightly convex in front, and concave behind, with the centre of the thoracic region depressed. Eyes black, arranged in two slightly convex series across the anterior part of the caput, those of the posterior series rather larger than those of the anterior. The falces have a long curved terminal movable fang, the maxillæ and labrum are sordid testaceous.

Four examples were collected.

*Nephila*, Leach.*Nephila inaurata*, Walckenaer.

Seventeen specimens, including both sexes, were obtained.

*Nephila ardentipes*. (Plate LII., figs. 1, 1a-c.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 443 (1876).

♀. Cephalothorax black, hairy, oblong, with convex margins, contracted behind the caput; two central shining black tubercles; a deep excavation at the back of the thoracic region; caput ascending, laterally excavated; oculiferous tubercles

shining; palpi cylindrical, mahogany-red, hairy at the base, the last three joints black and hairy; abdomen grayish testaceous, silvery pubescent; the dorsal region subochraceous, enclosing a quadrangle of four black spots in front and two parallel rows of black spots behind, where it is also bounded by six black spots, three on each side; sides covered with parallel, irregular, interrupted black lines; underside brownish, dark towards the base and crossed by a yellow band, beyond which is an area enclosed by black dots and shaped like an heraldic shield: legs robust, hairy, mahogany-red; the apices of the femora, knees, apices of tibiæ, the tarsi, and metatarsi black, the black parts densely hairy; maxillæ black, with reddish margins; pectoral plate heptagonal, with eight tubercles, three of which are prominent and form a triangle; falces black, with three marginal teeth. Length 36 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 2, 4, 3.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

Most nearly allied to *N. nigra* of Vinson; but with the abdomen smaller and not clouded with black, and the legs altogether redder. I have examined thirty-seven examples, but have seen no variation.

“Web strong and sticky; used by the natives where we use waxed ends.”—*G. Gulliver*.

*Nephila instigans*. (Plate LII., fig. 10.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 442 (1876).

♀. Cephalothorax oblong, wider behind than before, laterally convex, contracted behind the caput, dull mahogany red, but the back of thoracic region shining black, with a deep central depression; caput ascending, covered with black bristles, which also form a central longitudinal line; legs bright ochre-yellow, sprinkled with black spines; the tarsi and metatarsi castaneous, clothed with brown hair; proximal extremities of the femora blackish; basal half of palpi yellow, nearly smooth, apical half castaneous, clothed with black bristles; falces dark reddish castaneous, with three teeth on each inner margin; pectoral shield heptagonal subpyriform, black, with central orange longitudinal streak; abdomen sandy brown, with a quadrangle of four punctures; region of epigyne blackish. Length 19 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 2, 4, 3.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

This species does not possess the usual tufted legs.

Two examples were collected.

*Tetragnatha*, *Latreille*.

*Tetragnatha protensa*, *Walckenaer*.

One specimen.



*Tetragnatha nero.* (Plate LII., figs. 3, 3a, b.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 442 (1876).

♂ ♀. Cephalothorax fusiform, truncate at each end, narrowed in front, with a slender marginal ridge; caput ascending, bounded behind by one or two depressed diverging lines, and with a central depressed spot; centre of thoracic region depressed; eyes black; palpi long and slender, of the male with a globose clavus with white cap, and held by finger-like processes; falces with ten central teeth on each inner margin, and two terminal teeth, the longer one of which projects forwards on each side of the movable fang, the latter black; but the remainder of the cephalothorax and its members tawny; the palpi, coxæ, and trochanters pale; pectoral plate deep castaneous; abdomen pale brown, irrorated with æneous, sub-cylindrical, a darker dorsal line. Length of body, ♂ 8 millims., ♀ 12; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

Three examples were found by Mr. Gulliver, who says that it "lies with legs extended on a single thread placed over or near streams."

*Gastracantha, Latreille.*

*Gastracantha mauritia*, Vinson.

Two examples.

*Uloborus, Latreille.*

*Uloborus vanillarum*, Vinson.

Six specimens of this species were obtained. It "makes a web in crevices of rocks."—*G. Gulliver.*

*Miagrammopes, Cambridge.*

*Miagrammopes gulliveri.* (Plate LII., figs. 5, 5a, b.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 443 (1876).

Allied to *M. thwaitesii* of Cambridge, but differing as follows:—Cephalothorax longer and broader, more angular when seen laterally, and with convex rather than concave margins; caput longer, rather higher than the thoracic region, more convex in front, testaceous, with silvery reflexions and a whitish hind border; eyes black, forming a convex series across the back of the caput; lateral eyes twice as large as the central pair, the latter far apart; legs amber-yellow, the femora notched at the distal extremity, the intermediate joints shorter than in *M. thwaitesii*, the tarsi of the hind legs broader, claws black; palpi short, slender, hairy, testa-

ceous; falces small, movable fang piceous; sternum somewhat different in form; abdomen nearly twice as long as the cephalothorax, testaceous, with a central blackish line wider than in *M. thwaitesii*, and not throwing off downward branches; basal region less contracted, lateral margins subangulated in the middle, whence they converge towards the hinder extremity; ventral surface slightly concave, testaceous, with two longitudinal brown lines; spinners concealed by dense hairs, which converge towards the central line. Length 6 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

Two examples of this rare and interesting species were "swept from grass" by Mr. Gulliver.

*Olios, Walckenaer.*

*Olios lencosius, Walckenaer.*

This species, of which 20 specimens were obtained, is said by Mr. Gulliver to be "common in and out of doors."

*Olios captiosus? Walckenaer.*

One specimen, obtained by Mr. Slater.

*Sphasus, Walckenaer.*

*Sphasus lucasii, Vinson.*

Four specimens.

*Sphasus? extensipes. (Plate LII., figs. 2, 2a.)*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 439 (1876).

♀. Cephalothorax testaceous, irregularly pentagonal, almost flat; a longitudinal ridge from behind the eyes to beyond the caput: eyes black, placed upon a whitish elevation on the front of the caput; the anterior pair very minute, in the centre of the face, the others considerably larger and forming a transversely hexagonal figure: front margin of face projecting in the centre, behind the projection a V-shaped depression: abdomen testaceous, subcylindrical, flattened below, tapering slightly towards the posterior extremity: legs pale ochraceous; the tibiæ and metatarsi of the two anterior pairs fringed with brown bristles; front pair very like those of *Miagrammopes*; palpi short, pale ochraceous, with blackish tips; maxillæ and falces pale brown; pectoral plate elongate hexagonal; ventral surface of abdomen with three central longitudinal grey lines. Length 7 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

Mr. Gulliver obtained one specimen of this little species by sweeping grass. It has the general aspect of the genus *Miagrammopes*, but the structure of a *Sphasus*.

*Salticus, Latreille.**Salticus scabellatus.* (Plate LII., fig. 9.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 441 (1876).

♀. Oculiferous region of cephalothorax black, bounded by a crescent-shaped reddish castaneous belt; thoracic region dark piceous; eyes opaline; palpi testaceous; falces, labrum, maxillæ, and anterior tibiæ dark piceous; legs above fawn-coloured, pectoral plate and legs below paler; abdomen grey, subpyriform, its base black; a central pale brown longitudinal stripe, bounded laterally by four black spots, which form a square; venter pale brown, speckled with dark brown, a central line and the margins dark grey. Length 8 millims.; relative length of legs 4, 1, 3, 2.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

This species seems to be allied to *S. exilis* of Cambridge; only two examples were brought home.

*Salticus baptizatus.* (Plate LII., fig. 7.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 440 (1876).

♀. Cephalothorax inverted bell-shaped, dark shining piceous, with a whitish submarginal line, bordered within laterally by a rather wider tawny line; a minute cruciform amber-coloured spot in the centre of the caput, two lateral crescent-shaped fawn-coloured spots (one on each side) clothed with white scales, and a leaf-like fawn-coloured patch in the centre of the thoracic region, the front of which is depressed; the hinder part and apex of the thoracic patch clothed with whitish scales; falces, maxillæ, labrum, femora, tibiæ, and metatarsi of anterior legs castaneous; pectoral plate fusiform, testaceous; last three pairs of legs and tarsi of anterior pair amber-yellow, claws black; palpi whitish: eyes opaline, forming an oblong across the caput; relative sizes as follows—anterior central pair, posterior, lateral anterior, lateral intermediate: abdomen elliptical, dark brown, with a lateral whitish line and a broad, white-edged, irregular, central testaceous streak; ventral surface whitish, striated with brown at the sides; a central ferruginous streak; region of spinnerets testaceous. Length 9 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 4, 2, 3.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

This species has the general coloration of the much smaller species figured in Lucas's "Algeria" under the name of *S. testaceolineatus*. Only one specimen was obtained.

*Salticus rodericensis.* (Plate LII., fig. 8.)

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 440 (1876).

♀. Cephalothorax dark piceous, clothed with testaceous hairs; a central longi-

tudinal reddish castaneous streak from the back of the caput to the posterior margin; eyes opaline; falces, labrum, maxillæ, legs above, femora and tibiæ below, and epigyne castaneous, clothed with testaceous hairs; tarsi testaceous, with black claws; abdomen ovate, dark brown, pilose, with a dorsal testaceous streak interrupted by angulated lines at its inferior extremity, and intersected by a black line; two arched black lines spotted with testaceous from the sides of the testaceous streak to the spinnerets; pectoral plate, coxæ, trochanters, and venter fawn-coloured, base of venter white; a central tapering grey steak. Length 10 millims.; relative length of legs 1, 2, 4, 3.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

Apparently allied to *S. intentus* of Cambridge.

Five specimens were obtained.

#### ACARIDEA.

##### *Holothyrus*, *Gervais*.

*Holothyrus? testudineus* (Plate LII., figs. 11, 11 *a-c*).

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. s. 4, vol. xvii., p. 444 (1876).

Carapace ovate, convex, conical in front, fawn-coloured, clouded with brown, smooth and shining, with well-defined lateral carina; legs rather short and robust; ventral surface flattened and shining behind, with an apparently hinged oblong projecting anterior plate, wider in front than behind; body in front concave, with *only three pairs of legs*, their relative size 3, 2, 1; antennæ with hairy terminal joint. Length  $\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

(Coll. by Gulliver.)

Although fourteen examples of this species have come, not differing in size or structure, I have been unwilling to erect a new genus for its reception. From many points which it appears to have in common with *H. coccinella* of Mauritius, I think it possible that it may turn out to be an immature condition of that species.

#### SCORPIONIDEA.

##### *Tityus*, *Koch*.

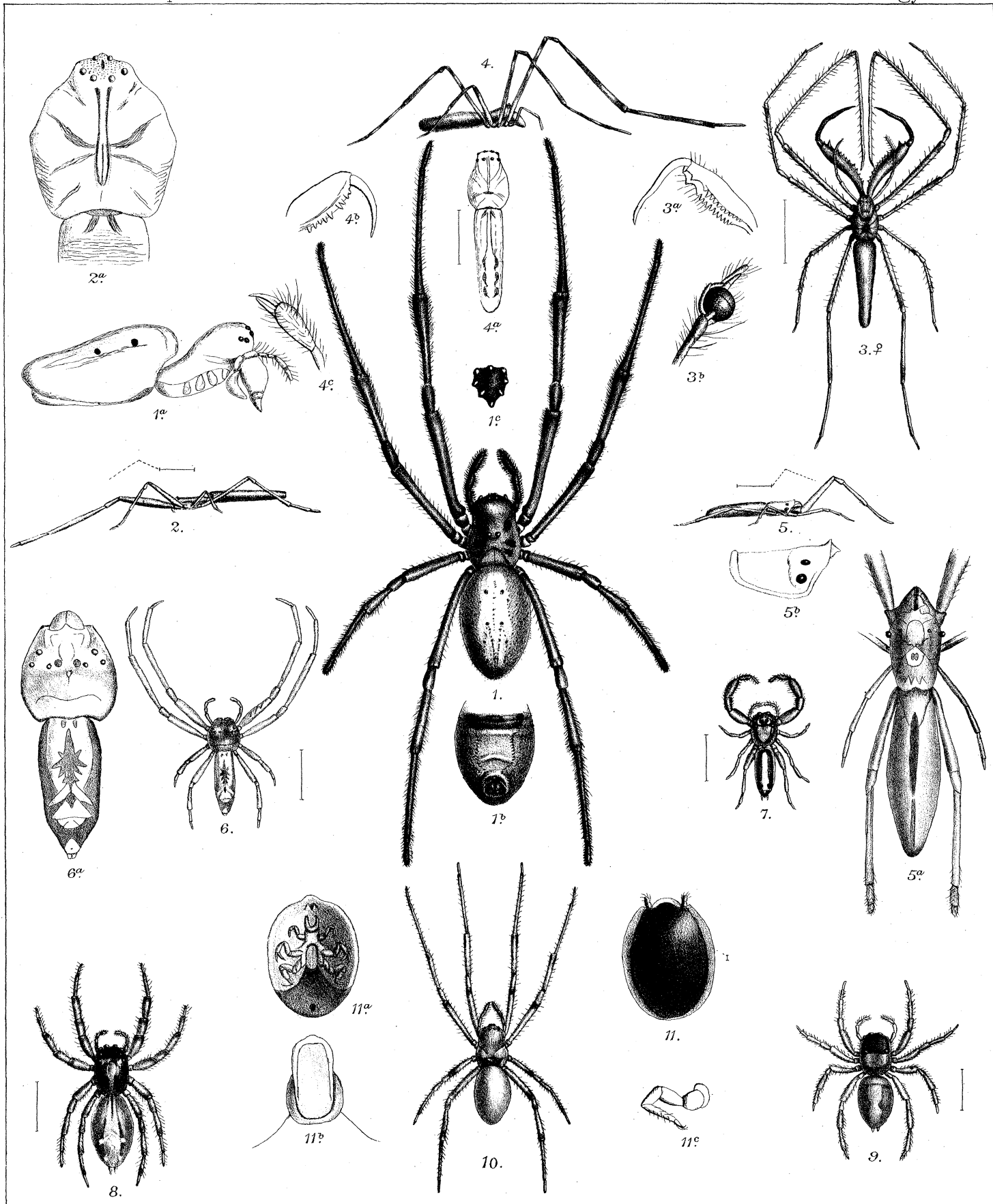
*Tityus marmoreus*, Koch.

Twenty-four examples were collected by Messrs. Gulliver & Slater.

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## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LII.

- Fig. 1. *Nephila ardentipes*, Butl. Upper surface.
- 1a. " " " Profile view enlarged.
- 1b. " " " Ventral surface of abdomen, showing scutiform area.
- 1c. " " " Pectoral shield, showing arrangement of tubercles.
2. *Sphasus extensipes* " Profile view, enlarged three times.
- 2a. " " " Upper surface of cephalothorax and base of abdomen greatly enlarged.
3. *Tretragnatha nero* " Upper surface enlarged.
- 3a. " " " Falx opened to show the dentition.
- 3b. " " " Male palpus.
4. *Meta vacillans* " Profile view enlarged three times.
- 4a. " " " View of upper surface without the members.
- 4b. " " " Falx opened to show the dentition.
- 4c. " " " Male palpus, as seen from the side.
5. *Diagrammopes gulliveri*, " Profile view much enlarged.
- 5a. " " " Upper surface, enlarged about 8 times.
- 5b. " " " Profile view of cephalothorax.
6. *Pholcus vexillifer* " Upper surface, enlarged.
- 6a. " " " " " enlarged about 5 times to show form, pattern, and arrangement of eyes.
7. *Salticus baptizatus* " Upper surface enlarged.
8. " *rodericensis* " " " "
9. " *scabellatus* " " " "
10. *Nephila instigans* " " " natural size.
11. *Holothyrus testudineus* " " " greatly magnified.
- 11a. " " " Under surface " "
- 11b. " " " Apparently hinged plate projecting from flattened posterior area of the ventral surface.
- 11c. " " " Leg.



Arachnida.