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LXI.—A new species of Glomeris from Borneo

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tooth behind and on the inner side of the large tooth; the immovable dactylus with two teeth in front of the largest tooth; behind the largest tooth on the outer side is a series of six teeth and on the inner side a series of four teeth; the hinder margin of the space between these teeth furnished with two or three denticles.

Under surface of the penultimate segment of the palpus armed with many spines, interspersed with coarser and finer hairs.

Tibiae of second and third pair of legs armed distally with a single spine; proximal tarsal segment of second and third pairs armed with six or seven spines above and the second pair with a single distal spine behind.

Fourth pair of legs not spined.

Measurements in millimetres of male specimen.—Length of chelicera $13\frac{1}{2}$, of cephalic plate 6, of abdomen 20; total length $42\frac{1}{2}$; length of maxillary palpi 20; width of cephalic plate $9\frac{1}{2}$, of abdomen $10\frac{1}{2}$.

A single specimen from Kohat, in the Punjab. Collected and presented to the British Museum by Lieut. A. Græme Batten.

This species may be recognized by having the anterior half of the upper surface of the abdomen black and the posterior half white or rather testaceous.

LXI.—*A new Species of Glomeris from Borneo*. By R. I. Pocock, of the British Museum (Natural History).

Glomeris concolor, sp. n.

Colour wholly pale testaceous above and beneath. Tergites exceedingly finely and closely punctured. The nuchal plate marked with two parallel striæ; the first tergite laterally with about nine fine striæ and on the vertex with about six; the rest of the tergites with two striæ.

Eye on each side composed of nine ocelli, eight in a gently curved longitudinal series and one on the outer side of the upper end of the series.

A single female specimen in the Museum Collection, preserved in alcohol, and brought from Borneo by the Rev. G. Brown.

This species resembles *Glomeris carnifex* * in possessing a large number of striæ on the first dorsal plate. It differs from all the species of the genus in being coloured throughout of a uniform testaceous tint.

* Pocock, Journ. Linn. Soc. xxi. p. 290.