tooth is 26 mm., its height 41 mm. I have been unable to find any form closely similar to this, but it seems to resemble some hypselodont teeth figured by Rodler & Weithofer ("Die Wiederkauer der Fauna von Maragha," pl. iv, fig. 5: Denkschr. k. Ak. Wissenschaften, Wien, vol. lvii, 1890, p. 770). The animal was no doubt an antelope, and probably a large gazelle-like form. A horn-core which is somewhat laterally compressed, especially on its outer side, probably belongs to this animal. Its curves are like those of some gazelle horns.

The collection also includes remains of crocodiles, *Trionyx* and other Chelonians, and fish.

The stratigraphy of the beds in which these bones were found is described in detail by Blanckenhorn in "Neues zur Geologie und Palaeontologie Aegyptens," pt. iv (Zeitschr. d. Deutsch. geolog. Gesellschaft, 1901, p. 301), to which reference may be made for further information on this point. He regards the beds as Lower Pliocene, which agrees well with the conclusions arrived at from the consideration of the mammalian fauna, the horizon of which is probably a little later than that of Casino, and is, therefore, either late lower or early middle Pliocene.

II.—*EOPHRYNUS* AND ALLIED CARBONIFEROUS ARACHNIDA.

By R. I. Pocock, F.Z.S., of the British Museum (Natural History).

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

FOR the opportunity to study the interesting Carboniferous Arachnid forming the subject-matter of the following pages, I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., who recently placed in my hands for that purpose a very perfect gutta-percha cast, and a good, though less complete one, in plaster, of the original fossil specimen, which was unfortunately not available for examination in its natural form.

The typical species of the genus *Eophrynus* was described and figured from an imperfect specimen by Buckland in 1836. Dr. H. Woodward in 1871 correctly assigned this fossil to the Arachnida. Buckland regarded it as the remains of a coleopterous insect, and named it *Curculioides prestvicii*. The genus *Curculioides* also contained a species named *ansticii*, the systematic position of which is still in doubt.¹

¹ Four pairs of appendages are represented as attached to the anterior portion of the body, to the front border of which a separate transverse sclerite was apparently articulated. Buckland regarded this sclerite as the head, and the appendages as the antennæ and three pairs of legs of a beetle. No segments are described in connection with the abdomen, but, judging by the figure, this region was furnished with a large circular anal orifice. Seudder (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. xx, 1882, p. 17) provisionally placed this species in the Arachnida, near *Architarbus*. I suggest that it may be an Arachnid allied to the recent *Cryptostemma*. In the latter the large circular and gaping anus is a very marked feature; there is a movable sclerite jointed to the anterior border of the carapace and completely concealing the mandibles; the appendages of the second pair are tucked beneath the prosoma when at rest, so that from its dorsal side the animal exhibits only four pairs of limbs. In these three features *Cryptostemma* resembles *Curculioides ansticii*.

Thirty-five years later a second and remarkably perfect specimen of *C. prestvicii*, which set at rest the question of the Arachnidan affinities of the species, was discovered in the clay ironstone of the Dudley Coal-measures. Upon the species represented by this specimen Dr. Woodward based the genus *Eophrynus*, leaving *ansticii* by elimination as the type of *Curculioides*.

Unfortunately, owing to certain errors committed by the artist, the figure and description of the fossil are discrepant in various particulars. In other cases important structural points are obscured by heavy shading. These blemishes in the illustration made the subsequent determination of the true structure and taxonomic position of *Eophrynus* a matter of considerable difficulty. A far more accurate figure was subsequently drawn by Miss G. M. Woodward, under Dr. Woodward's supervision, and printed in the "Guide to the Fossil Invertebrata in the Department of Geology and Palæontology in the British Museum" (Natural History), 1897. I am indebted to Miss Woodward for the care and skill shown in the preparation of the figures accompanying Part II of this article, which were taken partly from my sketches representing my conception of the features exhibited by the fossil. Since the cast of *Eophrynus* is the only representative of this group of Carboniferous Arachnida that I have been able to see, I have been compelled to trust to the accuracy of the figures and descriptions of other authors for information regarding allied forms.

The subject-matter of this essay may be conveniently divided into three sections: (1) The morphology of *Eophrynus*; (2) the classification of *Eophrynus* and its allies; (3) the taxonomic position of the Anthracomarti.

1. THE MORPHOLOGY OF *EOPHRYNUS*.

The synonymy of *Eophrynus prestvicii* is as follows:—

Eophrynus prestvicii (Buckl. sp.).

Curculioides prestvicii, Buckland: Bridgw. Treatise Geol. and Mineral., vol. ii (1836), p. 76, pl. 46', fig. 2 (2nd edition, 1837).

Eophrynus prestvicii, H. Woodw.: GEOL. MAG., 1871, pp. 386–388, Pl. XI; and of subsequent authors.

The *carapace* is unsegmented. It is narrowed anteriorly, its posterior width exceeding its length. Its median area from the anterior almost to the posterior border is raised into a broad longitudinal axial elevation, divided superficially into ridges and lobes by transverse and longitudinal grooves. Two transverse constrictions which cross its dorsal surface divide it into three subequal portions—an anterior, a median, and a posterior. The last is laterally crested and impressed mesially and behind by a longitudinal groove, which appears to correspond to the median muscular impression or fovea present upon the carapace in some other orders of Arachnida. The median and anterior portions are divided by two longitudinal grooves into a central and two lateral crests. The central crest of the median portion is the highest point of the carapace. It bears a pair of oval pits. The anterior portion slopes obliquely downwards and forwards to its narrowed but bluntly

convex extremity. The elevated areas just described are roughened with coarse, sometimes anastomosing, granules. This elevated portion of the carapace occupies rather more than the median third of its area. Behind and on each side of it the carapace projects horizontally and exhibits a coarse sculpturing of pits and anastomosing ridges. The area behind the elevation is short, and marked with a narrow transverse recurved crest which equals the width of the posterior end of the elevation; the area at the sides is impressed with two grooves passing externally into marginal notches which give rise to the trilobed appearance of this region. The three lobes overlies the basal segments of the second, third, and fourth legs (fourth, fifth, and sixth appendages), the grooves and marginal notches corresponding to the interspaces between them and representing, no doubt, the radiating grooves of the carapace of the Araneæ and Pedipalpi, which are known to be the external indications of the points of attachment of the dorsal muscles uprising from the entosternite. Below the lobes the edge of the carapace appears as a narrow but high ledge which apparently rests upon the coxæ of the appendages. The anterior portion of the carapace at the sides and in front of the median elevation where the first and second pairs of appendages emerge is unfortunately somewhat crushed, and the exact details of its structure are difficult to trace. It is noticeable, however, that there is no evidence of the presence of a frontal sclerite articulated to the fore border of the carapace, such as is found in *Cryptostemma* and is alleged by Haase to be present in *Kreischeria*. Apart from the oval pits above described I can find no trace of any structures resembling eyes, though it is almost certain these organs were present in the living animal, considering the size to which it attained.

The sternal area of the prosoma is longer than wide, but considerably wider than that of all existing orders of terrestrial Arachnida with the exception of the Araneæ, Amblypygous Pedipalpi, and Acari. As in the Amblypygi (e.g. Phrynidæ), it was apparently membranous at the sides, but is furnished mesially with an anterior and a posterior sternal plate. The latter is short and narrow, and in the specimen has been displaced from the middle line so as to lie in front of the inner extremity of the coxal segment of the sixth appendage of the left side. The anterior plate, on the contrary, has been thrust over towards the right side of the specimen. It is much broader and longer than the metasternite, and lies between, though not in contact with, the coxal segments of the third, fourth, and fifth pairs of appendages (i.e., the first, second, and third walking-legs). It is somewhat deeply bi-emarginate laterally, the emarginations corresponding to the convexly rounded proximal ends of the coxæ of the fourth and fifth appendages. Its anterior portion is lanceolate, and extends forwards between the coxæ of the appendages of the third pair almost as far as those of the second pair or palpi. No trace of a prosternal plate corresponding to the last-mentioned appendages is discernible.

With regard to the structure and relations of the large sternal

plate described above, there is, I think, no possibility of error, so clearly defined is the sclerite. But concerning the smaller and posterior sternal sclerite there is room for doubt. Assuming, as I have assumed, that it is part of the sternal exoskeleton, its distinctness from the anterior plate may be due to fracture and subsequent displacement. But in the specimen before me, it appears as a forwardly directed process from the inner edge of the coxa of the adjacent appendage. Since no corresponding piece, however, is traceable upon the better preserved coxa of the opposite side, I have felt justified in assuming that it is not part of the appendage, but part of the sternal area.

Of the appendages of the first pair (*mandibles, chelicerae*), that of the left-hand side only is exposed. From the dorsal aspect traces of two segments are to be seen projecting forwards from the anterior end of the carapace, the proximal being noticeably longer than the distal. From the ventral aspect there is visible a skeletal piece which, from its position, appears to underlie the distal segment. It is obliquely truncated in front and pointed behind, the pointed portion being marked with a longitudinal groove which may represent the divisional line between the two prongs of a pincer. The whole structure, however, is too ill-defined to allow of any positive statement on the question. So far as an opinion can be formed, however, it appears to me evident that these appendages more nearly resembled those of Opiliones than those of any other order of terrestrial Arachnida.

The appendages of the second pair (*palpi*) are remarkably long as compared with those of the Opiliones Palpatores, which in a general way they resemble. The femur is as long as that of the third leg, and the tibia, which is very slender and unspined, is almost as long as the femur and twice as long as the slender tarsus, which bears a single claw. The joint between the patella and tibia is indistinctly defined. The basal segments are crushed, but they appear to meet in the middle line in front of the sternal area and to be furnished with a large forwardly directed maxillary lobe.

In the remaining appendages (the four pairs of *legs*) the coxæ are arranged at the sides of the sternal area, exhibiting a slightly radial disposition. Judging by the narrow spaces separating the coxæ on each side from one another, these segments were freely movable, like those of the Araneæ and Amblypygous Pedipalpi. The proximal ends of the coxæ of the first pair are inclined upon the margins of the lanceolate anterior end of the sternum.

Those of the fourth pair are considerably larger than the others, diverge from each other at an angle of 90° , and almost meet in the middle line behind the sternal area. Across the proximal end of each and over the narrow triangular space between them runs a distinct, apparently granular ridge, the significance of which I am unable to interpret.

So far as the rest of the segments are concerned, it is regrettable that the tarsus and protarsus are preserved only in one instance, namely, in the first leg of the left side. The segments are subequal

in length, and the tarsus, which is attenuated and unjointed, is tipped with a single claw. The tibia also of this appendage is faintly indicated; and a large part, perhaps the whole of this segment, is preserved on the third leg of the right side and the fourth of the left side. In all cases it appears to be a relatively stout and short segment, but little, if at all, exceeding the patella in length. The patella of the fourth leg is about half as long as the femur; that of the other legs, rather more than half. The femora of the first, second, and third pairs are shorter than the carapace; that of the fourth, which is lightly concave on its post-axial side, longer than the carapace. The trochanters of all the legs, like those of the palpi, are well defined on the ventral side. They are large segments, constricted in their basal half, and evidently capable of very free movement upon the coxæ. The legs progressively increase in length from the first to the fourth pairs. Their dorsal surface is granular, pitted, and frequently longitudinally grooved.

The *opisthosoma* (abdomen) anteriorly equals the prosoma in width. It expands posteriorly towards the fifth or sixth somite, is widely rounded along its hinder border, and at its greatest width is almost as broad as long. The lateral portions of the terga are expanded into transversely suboblong, closely fitting laminae, separated by an apparently membranous joint from the main central portion of the segment. The posterior border of the terga in the hinder half of the dorsal surface becomes gradually more and more recurved from before backwards, the recurvature of the penultimate tergum being so great that the posterior edges of its lateral plates lie nearly parallel to the long axis of the opisthosoma. The terga are covered with coarse granules and tubercles. Apart from the granules and less conspicuous tubercles, each tergum is typically furnished along its posterior border with a transverse row of six large tubercles, four on the central part of the tergum and one on each of the lateral plates. Of the former, two are close to the middle line, the other close to the joint of the lateral plate. In front of the two central tubercles there is a pair of about half their diameter which meet in the middle line, and on the posterior border between the two centrals a much smaller tubercle is present.

As was stated in the original diagnosis, *nine* somites, defined by transverse grooves, are traceable on the dorsal side. The lateral borders of the first are ill-defined, and of the second also on the right-hand side, owing apparently, in part at least, to the up-pushing of the coxa of the sixth appendage. The first, however, although a little longer, seems to be narrower than the second, and shows no evidence of the presence of lateral laminae. The central and lateral tubercles of its median portion are normally developed.

The second tergal plate exhibits on the left-hand side a fully formed lateral lamina, which apparently projects forwards on each side of the first towards the posterior angles of the carapace. The tubercle on the posterior angle of this lamina corresponds exactly

with that on the following terga, but the remaining large tubercles characteristic of the laminae and of the central portion of these segments are almost undeveloped on the second. A median pair a little larger than the rest that stud its surface, and one on the left-hand side, are all that remain to represent the principal tubercles. The posterior border of the plate, moreover, though marked by a series of granules, is less well defined and more sinuous than that of the other terga. An examination of the plate, in fact, forcibly suggests that it is in process of fusion with that of the third somite. Indeed, were it not for the distinctness of the lateral lamina on the left-hand side, it might be interpreted as the anterior portion of the latter somite. This interpretation, however, leaves unexplained the distinctness of the lamina in question, and of the transverse groove that is continuous with its posterior angle, and traverses the dorsal surface from side to side in a direction parallel with that of the recognized tergal sclerites; also it carries with it the conclusion that the second tergum is of exceptional size, namely, three times as long as the first and twice as long as the third.

On the whole it appears to me that the view here adopted, that nine tergal plates are present on the upper side of the opisthosoma, and that the second is reduced in size and modified by the suppression of its large tubercles, possibly also by partial fusion with the third, is more in keeping with the facts exhibited than the alternative hypothesis that has been already discussed.

This view of the existence of nine visible terga on the dorsal side is opposed to that of Haase, Stur, and Ammon, who recognize only eight such plates in certain allied Carboniferous Arachnids they have examined. In the case of *Eophrynus salmi*, Stur declares the dorsal side to be divided by seven sulci into eight plates. His drawing, however, of the anterior portion of the opisthosoma in his species is by no means conclusive on this point. In the first place, there is a want of definition about this area, due, perhaps, to the bad state of preservation of the fossil; in the second place, there is obviously space enough between what are described as the first and second terga for the presence of another plate; in the third place, on the left-hand side nine large segmentally arranged tubercles are represented, whereas, if only eight terga are present, only eight tubercles should be shown.

So, too, with *Anthracomartus palatinus* of Ammon.¹ Eight tergal plates are described. The first is represented as a short plate, as wide as the carapace, laterally attenuated, without laminae, and fitting into the emarginate anterior border of the second. The latter is large, and its laminae extend forwards on each side of the first, almost reaching the posterior angles of the carapace; but it is most clearly marked with a transverse and procurved sulcus, defining an area of about the same width and nearly the same size and shape as the first tergal plate. This, I suspect, represents the genuine

¹ Geogn. Jahresf., 1900, pp. 1-4, figs. 1-3.

second tergal plate, perhaps partially or completely fused with the third. If this be so, there will be nine tergal sclerites visible on the upper side of the opisthosoma, at all events in this species of *Anthracomartus*.

Haase's¹ figure of the segmentation of the dorsal side of the opisthosoma of *A. völkelianus* is open to the same interpretation. A distinct, though short and narrow plate is represented between the posterior border of the prosoma and the lightly emarginate anterior border of what he regarded as the first tergite of the opisthosoma. If this hitherto disregarded sclerite be counted as the first, the opisthosoma of the specimen in question presents nine visible terga when regarded from above. This view of the matter reconciles certain differences in the structure of the anterior segments of the opisthosoma in *A. völkelianus* and *A. palatinus*, which the older hypothesis left unexplained.

In the case of *Kreischeria*, again, Haase and Geinitz depict and describe eight terga, and there are only eight rows of tubercles. But between the posterior border of the carapace and what is regarded as the first tergum a narrow sinuous area is figured which may be the tergum of the first genuine somite. Its size and lateral attenuation certainly suggest the first tergite of *Anthracomartus palatinus*; and it further resembles the first plate in *Eophrynus prestvicii* in being embraced at the sides by the lateral laminae of the second, which are directed obliquely forwards and outwards. If this theory be adopted the differences between the first and second terga in *Kreischeria* and *Eophrynus prestvicii* are very considerable, for in the latter it is the second that is in process of obliteration and has become modified by the suppression of its tubercles, the first remaining normal in these particulars, while in *Kreischeria* the converse holds.

Another view of *Kreischeria*, however, may be entertained. The tergum that Haase regards as the second is much larger than those which he counted as the first and third, and it is possible that it represents two terga, namely, the second and third entirely fused, the process of fusion that is indicated in *E. prestvicii* having been carried to its completion in *Kreischeria*. This supposition gains some support from what is presented in the allied Arachnid *Brachypygæ carbonis*, where the second tergal plate is also of large size and may represent the dorsal elements of the second and third, there being only eight terga traceable on the upper side of the fossil. There are reasons, too, for thinking that the first tergite also, although clearly enough defined, is fused to the second large plate in the form just mentioned.

These doubtful points will no doubt be settled by a re-examination of the fossils in question. In any case there appears to me to be no escape from the conclusion that nine tergal plates are visible on the upper side of the opisthosoma in *Eophrynus prestvicii*. As is explained below, the first of these has apparently no sternal

¹ Zeitschr. deutsch. geol. Ges., vol. xlii (1890).

equivalent on the ventral side. It probably therefore represents the tergum of the pregenital somite, and is thus comparable to the first tergite of the opisthosoma in the Pseudoscorpiones and Pedipalpi. The second then will be the tergal plate of the genital somite, like that of the two orders just named.

The smaller size of these two terga as compared with the third, both in *Eophrynus prestvicii* and *Anthracomartus völkelianus* and *palatinus*, recalls what is met with in the Pedipalpi, where also the anterior border of the second is emarginate for the reception of the first.¹

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh terga are, apart from their increasing recurvature, similar in form and structure, except that the median tubercles of the third are more coalesced and form a slightly larger and higher cluster. The eighth also is like those that precede it, except that the posterior lateral angle is produced into a spiniform process. A similar process is present upon the marginal lamina of the ninth. The central area of this plate, however, which is relatively narrow and compressed, is furnished with only two tubercles, representing the lateral pair of the four observable upon the preceding terga. Moreover, the tergum of the ninth somite is continuous posteriorly with a quadrate plate occupying the interspace between the marginal plates of the somite. Since there is no segmental line between this plate and the tergum, the former may be regarded as an expansion of the latter. In this case the ninth somite differs from the rest in being furnished with a median as well as two lateral expansions. This was the view adopted by Haase with regard to *Kreischeria wiedei* and *Anthracomartus völkelianus*, and by Ammon in connection with *Anthracomartus palatinus*. Both these authors, however, were in error, in my opinion, in looking upon the somite in question as the last abdominal somite. For in the figures they have published of *A. völkelianus* and *A. palatinus* the lateral expansions arising from the penultimate, their eighth, tergum are shown to be continuous on the ventral side, with a sternal area behind which at least one complete somite is represented. The same feature is exhibited in the figure of the ventral side of the abdomen of an Arachnid referred by Howard & Thomas to *Brachypyge carbonis*. It is also very manifest in the cast of *Eophrynus prestvicii* now under discussion.* Moreover, it appears to me to be an open question whether the terminal median lamina that intervenes between the lateral laminae of the ninth is an expansion of the tergum of that somite or of the tenth (the preanal) somite. When the opisthosoma of *Eophrynus* is viewed from the underside, the posterior median

¹ Since the pregenital somite is of inconstant occurrence within the class Arachnida, persisting in some orders (e.g., the Pedipalpi, Palpigradi, and Pseudoscorpiones) and obliterated in others (e.g., the Scorpiones, Xiphosuræ, and Solifugæ), I adopt the suggestion of Ray Lankester ("Arachnida" in *Encycl. Brit.*, Suppl., 1902, p. 524) and regard it as a supernumerary somite, counting the genital somite as the first somite of the opisthosoma. The annexed figures [see pt. II] are numbered in accordance with this view of the matter. This fact must be borne in mind in comparing the figures and description.

lamina is seen to extend downwards and forwards to the anal plate and to be continuous on each side with the crescentic sternal sclerite of the tenth somite, which encircles the anal plate and is merely separated from the posterior lamina by a shallow groove on each side.

Here, then, three questions offer themselves for decision:— Does the crescentic sternal plate of the tenth somite belong to the somite of which the anal plate is the tergal representative? Or is the tergal region of the tenth to be found in a part or the whole of the area that lies behind (morphologically above) the anal plate? And is the posterior median lamina an extension of the tergal region of the tenth or of the ninth somite? If an affirmative answer be given to the first question, the number of somites of the opisthosoma will be fixed at ten. If the second question be answered in the affirmative, the number in question will be eleven, the anal plate representing the dorsal sclerite of a somite without sternal element. With regard to the third question, the absence of all divisional line on the dorsal side between the tergum of the eighth somite and the posterior median lamina in *Eophrynus prestvicii*, *Kreischeria wiedeii*, and *Anthracomartus völkelianus* points to the correctness of Haase's view that the lamina belongs to the last somite visible on the dorsal side. Again, with regard to the second question, Haase's figure of the ventral surface of the posterior end of the opisthosoma of *A. völkelianus*, and that of the same region in *Eophrynus* (*Brachypygæ carbonis* of Howard & Thomas, attest the presence of a distinct annular somite, with sternal, tergal, and lateral regions in front of the anal plate. In *Eophrynus prestvicii* this same somite is recognizable, although its tergal area, lying behind (morphologically above) the anal plate, is very narrow, much narrower indeed than the corresponding area as represented in *Anthracomartus völkelianus*. This somite in *Eophrynus* I count as the tenth. The anal plate then represents the eleventh. This plate has the form of a transversely oval tubercle, and in one of the casts is marked by an incomplete transverse groove which suggests the possibility of its consisting of distinct sternal and tergal elements. If this be the case, the anal somite will resemble that of the Amblypygous Pedipalpi, rather than that of the Cyphophthalmous Opiliones. In other respects the segmentation of the posterior end of the opisthosoma closely resembles that of the last-mentioned group (e.g. of *Stylocellus*), where the last tergal plate, the eighth, visible on the dorsal side, overlaps the ninth; the latter forms a narrow ring round the tenth, of which the tergal element alone persists as the anal plate or valve, its sternal equivalent having apparently disappeared.

I can find only nine sternal plates as compared with the eleven tergal plates. The discrepancy may be accounted for by the disappearance of the sterna of the eleventh or anal somite, and of the first, which has probably atrophied in connection with the enlargement and mesiad approximation of the coxæ of the last pair of appendages, and is no doubt represented by the narrow area between

these segments. Hence the first free sternal plate corresponds to the second tergal. The sternal plates are practically smooth but for the presence of a pair of tubercles on each side of those lying between and including the fourth and eighth. The innermost of these tubercles on each sternite are widely separated from the middle line. Beyond the external tubercles on the fourth, fifth, and sixth sterna there is on each side a conspicuous upstanding ridge, representing perhaps the lateral margins of the plates. Beyond this crest the lateral area of the somite slopes upwards to the margin of the lateral tergal lamina. It is noticeable that the posterior border of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh is elevated, as is the case with the sterna in many Opiliones.

The posterior border of the third sternum is sharply defined, forming a pair of slightly arcuate crests stretching each from near the middle line to the lateral border. The median portion of this plate also presents a distinct and wide pit-like depression which evidently underlies and apparently has a direct connection, possibly in the way of muscular attachments, with the tubercular elevation on the third tergal plate. Since the lateral portions of the posterior border of the third sternum are more decidedly elevated and arcuate than those of the preceding or succeeding sterna, it is possible that the slit on each side they overlie represents the stigma of a respiratory organ. I can find no other structure on the sternal surface of any of the somites that suggests the stigma either of a tracheal tube or a pulmonary sac.

In front of the sternum of the third somite two sterna are, I think, traceable. The anterior of these, which probably belongs to the genital somite, is triangular in form, and projects forwards between the coxæ of the appendages of the last pair. Its posterior border is somewhat irregular, but shows a distinct though small median emargination. The second sternum is narrow. Its posterior border is sharply defined in the middle line, and exhibits a pair of lobate sclerites exactly similar in size and position to those on the second sternal plate of some of the Amblypygous Pedipalpi. There seem to be no reasons for thinking that the genital orifice was situated in front of the first sternal plate as it is in the Opiliones. Presumably it opened behind it as in the Pseudoscorpiones, Pedipalpi, etc.

The type of *Eophrynus prestvicii* gives the following measurements in millimetres:—Total length, 27; length of carapace, 8; its posterior width, 9; length of its median elevated area, 7; posterior width of latter, 4·5; length of opisthosoma, 19; its greatest width (approx.), 17; length of its sternal area from anterior end of first sternite to posterior end of anal tubercle, 16; length of coxa of fourth leg 5·5, trochanter 4, femur 9·5, patella 5; of same segments of third leg, 4·5, 3, 6, 3.

(To be continued in our next Number.)