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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including
instructions for authors and subscription
information:

[http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/
tnah13](http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13)

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Published online: 22 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: R.I. Pocock (1900) XXXVIII.—Some new or little-known
Thelyphonidæ and Solifugæ, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*:
Series 7, 5:27, 294-306, DOI: [10.1080/00222930008678285](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930008678285)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930008678285>

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Proscratea fulviceps, Burm. Handb. Ent. ii. p. 509 (1839).

Oryhaloa fulviceps, Brunn. Syst. Blatt. p. 255 (1865).

Nauphaeta ruficeps, Walk. Cat. Blatt. p. 39. n. 11 (1868).

Ischnoptera ruficeps, Walk. l. c. p. 123. n. 64 (1868).

Nauphaeta signifrons, Walk. l. c. p. 40. n. 12.

2, Pretoria, Nov. 1894 (*Distant*); 7, Barberton (*Rendall*); 1, Blantyre (*Elson*). Cape (*Thunberg*); Pirie Bush, Delagoa Bay, Machakos, Durban, Natal (Nat. Hist. Mus.).

Varies in colour from ferruginous to nearly black, but may always be known by the red head, with a large square blotch in front.

XXXVIII.—*Some new or little-known* Thelyphonidæ and Solifugæ. By R. I. POCOCK.

Family Thelyphonidæ.

Genus HYPOCTONUS, Thorell.

Hypoctonus granosus, sp. n. (Fig. 4.)

Colour. Upperside of trunk blackish, lower side castaneous; chelæ black; legs of first pair reddish brown; femora and patellæ of second, third, and fourth legs blackish, remaining segments reddish brown.

Trunk sculptured and granular above as in *H. formosus*; abdominal sterna sparsely punctured and weakly striate; first sternal plate (genital operculum) with the middle of its posterior border convexly produced and defined by a transverse depression; the anterior part of the plate marked on each side with a deep transversely oval pit, behind these in the middle line there is also a median longitudinal depression, deeper in front than behind.

Chelæ resembling those of *H. formosus* in form and spine-armature, but differing in having the upper as well as the underside of the trochanter, femur, tibia, and hand studded with coarse round granules.

Legs of third and fourth pairs with tibial spur, apical tarsal segment of first longer than the seventh and eighth.

Ommatoids fairly large, separated by a space which is about equal to a diameter and a half.

Total length 33 millim.

Loc. Yunnan.

A single female example.

Recognizable from all the known species by the coarse granulation of the upperside of the chelæ.

Genus LABOCHIRUS, Poc.

In the last number of the 'Journal of the Bombay Nat. Hist. Society,' vol. xii. p. 745 (1899), two species of this genus are described by myself; but by an unfortunate error of the printer they appear under the same name, *cervinus*. For the second species, namely the one from Kanara, I here propose the new name *tauricornis*.

Genus THELYPHONUS, Latr.

Thelyphonus Wayi, sp. n. (Figs. 3-3 b.)

Colour nearly black; legs reddish brown.

Upperside of *trunk* rugose, densely punctured; carapace sparsely granular posteriorly and on the lateral slope of its postocular portion; terga also granular.

Sterna smooth and polished, minutely punctulate, and beset with a few scattered punctures, the first with its posterior border produced and acutely emarginate in the middle.

Chelæ with *coxæ* nearly smooth; trochanters weakly granular above, armed below with 2 teeth, above with 5, the anterior and the angular large; femur weakly granular below; rest of the segments smooth, sparsely punctured; femur armed internally with 2 small denticles above and 1 below; tibia also with 2 small denticles on its inner side; apophysis with 1 distal tooth on its posterior side, its anterior side and inner side of hand denticulate.

First *leg* with second, third, and fourth segments of *tarsus* longer than wide, about twice as long as wide; fifth and sixth a little shorter, but distinctly longer than wide; seventh about as long as the sixth, longer than the eighth; ninth about twice as long as the eighth, but not so long as the seventh and eighth; the sixth, seventh, and eighth modified, the sixth with a small nodular prominence at its distal end below; the seventh with nodular prominence much larger and tipped with a small spinule, the outer side of the segment strongly convex; eighth with nodular prominence similar to that of seventh, but smaller; ninth segment unmodified.

Legs of second, third, and fourth segments with tibial spur.

Ommatoids large, round, about a diameter and a half apart.

Total length 34 millim.

Loc. Battambang in Siam.

A single female specimen, collected and kindly presented to the British Museum by Mr. Herbert W. L. Way.

At once recognizable from all the species that have been

hitherto established by the combination of the following characters:—(1) The third segment of the tarsus of the first leg is twice as long as wide and subequal to the second; (2) the second, third, and fourth legs are furnished with a tibial spur; (3) there are five spines on the upperside of the trochanter of the chela. Judged by these features, *T. Wayi* ranges itself alongside of *T. manillanus* under section 25 of the table given by Kraepelin (Das Tierr., Scorp. &c. p. 216), but certainly differs from that species in having the sixth, seventh, and eighth tarsal segments of the first leg modified, the ommatoids large, and the genital operculum angularly emarginate in the middle of its posterior border.

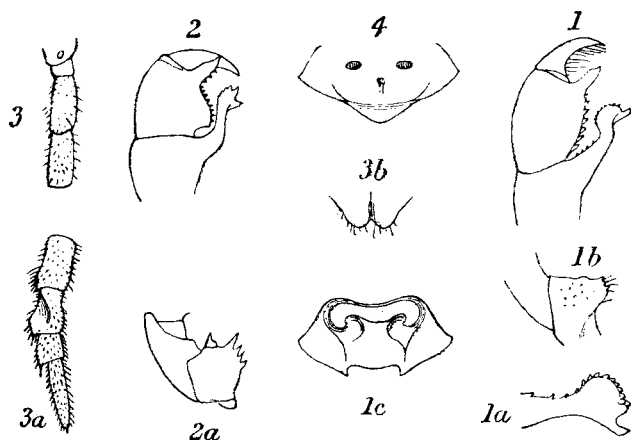


Fig. 1.—*Typopeltis Dalyi*, sp. n., ♂. Extremity of chela.

Fig. 1 a.—Ditto. Tibial apophysis.

Fig. 1 b.—Ditto. Trochanter of chela, from above.

Fig. 1 c.—Ditto, ♀. First abdominal sternum.

Fig. 2.—*Typopeltis Stimpsonii*, Wood, ♂. Extremity of chela.

Fig. 2 a.—Ditto. Trochanter of chela from above.

Fig. 3.—*Thelyphonus Wayi*, sp. n., ♀. Base of tarsus of first leg.

Fig. 3 a.—Ditto. Apex of tarsus of first leg.

(These figures not drawn to quite the same scale.)

Fig. 3 b.—Ditto. Apex of first abdominal sternum.

Fig. 4.—*Hypoconus granosus*, sp. n., ♀. First abdominal sternum.

Genus TYPOPELTIS, Poc.

Typopeltis Stimpsonii (Wood). (Figs. 2, 2 a.)

A specimen of what is very likely the hitherto unknown male of this species has been recently kindly presented to the British Museum by Prof. d'Arcy Thompson, C.B. The specimen was collected in Yokohama.

In the subjoined table of the species of the genus, based upon the male sex, some of the distinguishing features of this species are set forth, to show its affinity to those that have been already described.

Typopeltis Dalyi, sp. n. (Figs. 1-1 c.)

♂.—*Colour.* Deep reddish black, chelæ darker; legs, especially towards the extremities, clearer red; coxæ and genital operculum castaneous, shining; upperside of trunk densely punctulate and uniformly but not very closely granular.

Chelæ with coxæ punctured and densely punctulate, granular laterally; trochanter granular, armed with two small teeth below on the lower half of its anterior edge, the upper of the two nearly obsolete; its upperside almost unarmed in front, only furnished with one or two obsolete teeth, the angle with two or three small teeth, the inner edge untoothed; femur granular, armed with a single inferior tooth; tibia granular and punctate, the apophysis long, its distal end bent downwards almost at right angles, with a large apical expansion; the convex upper rim of this expansion armed with a series of 9-10 teeth, its inferior angle running out into a subcylindrical prominence; base of apophysis on inner side weakly denticulate; inner edge of hand lightly convex, armed with a row of sharp denticles; upperside of hand with a few granules, the rest punctured; tip of movable finger sharp and closing against the truncate area of the tibial apophysis close to the subcylindrical prominence.

Legs 2-4 with tibial spine.

Genital operculum nearly smooth, swollen, obsoletely grooved and rugose in the middle, depressed posteriorly in the middle line.

♀.—Resembles the male in colour.

Chela with trochanter armed below with two subequal separated teeth; armed above normally with five teeth, three inner smaller, one anterior and one angular much larger; femur with an upper and a lower spine; apophysis thick, abruptly narrowed at the apex, its anterior edge convex, closely dentate, posterior border straight, armed with one long distal and two smaller teeth.

Tarsi of first leg different on the two sides; second, third, and fourth segments longish, subequal; fifth and sixth a little shorter, subequal, seventh and eighth still shorter, subequal; fifth to eighth black and thickened below; ninth sometimes with an inferior apical notch, sometimes without it,

sometimes also there is a notch or depression at the distal end of the lower side of the fifth.

Genital operculum with its posterior border transversely emarginate in its middle third, marked on each side with a pair of posteriorly converging groove-like depressions; middle of anterior portion lightly depressed on each side, the depression emphasizing a low tuberculiform eminence.

Total length 45 millim.

Loc. Lacan, via Raheng in Siam.

Two adult males and two females sent with an example of *Thelyphonus Schimkewitschii* by Mr. Mahon Daly, to whom I have great pleasure in dedicating this fine new species.

Allied to *T. niger* (Tarn.) from China, but at once recognizable by the very weak spine-armature of the trochanter of the chela and the greater number of spines on the clubbed tip of the tibial apophysis in the male.

The female of *T. niger* is unknown; that of *T. Dalyi* differs from that of *T. Stimpsonii*, Wood, in having the teeth on the trochanter of the chela smaller, the apophysis much thicker, and the genital operculum without a median impression.

Kraepelin's table of the males of this genus may be now supplemented as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Tibial apophysis straight, attenuate, apex not expanded; inner edge of hand and immovable finger straight | <i>amurensis.</i> |
| b. Tibial apophysis bent, apex clubbed; inner edge of hand and immovable finger sinuous. | |
| a ¹ . Anterior border of upperside of trochanter at most armed with a small denticle, inner edge of hand without an internal basal prominence. | |
| a ² . Tibial apophysis armed apically with a series of about 10 small and 1 large inferior teeth; inner angle of trochanter armed with 3 small denticles | <i>Dalyi.</i> |
| b ² . Tibial apophysis only armed with 3 apical teeth; trochanter armed on its inner angle with 1 large and 2 smaller teeth | <i>niger.</i> |
| b ¹ . Anterior border of upperside of trochanter armed with a large tooth, longer than the angular tooth; inner edge of hand with strong basal prominence. | |
| a ³ . Anterior vertical edge of trochanter armed with a series of 3 small subsimilar teeth below the large superior tooth | <i>crucifer, Poc.</i> |
| b ³ . Anterior vertical crest of trochanter armed with only 2 teeth below the superior large tooth, the upper of the two large, quadrate, and bifid | <i>Stimpsonii, Wood.</i> |

Genus MASTIGOPROCTUS, Poc.

Mastigoproctus lochirus, sp. n.

Colour. Upperside of trunk black; chelæ and legs deep brown, much redder towards the distal extremities; lower side of abdomen reddish brown, black marginally and on the eighth sternite.

Upperside of *trunk* sculptured with dense punctuation and sparsely granular; fore part of carapace smooth.

Sterna smooth and shining, sparsely punctured; the first with the posterior border widely rounded, black in the middle, with a shallow impression on each side of the median black area, and a shallow impression near the middle of the plate.

Chelæ with coxæ sparsely punctured; trochanter armed with 2 teeth below and 6 teeth above, the one on the angle the longest, the outer of the two teeth on the anterior border much smaller than the inner; femur and tibia granular below; upperside of all the segments very smooth and shining, only sparsely punctured; femur only minutely toothed on inner side above; tibia with a single tooth on inner side near base of apophysis; apophysis with one tooth on posterior side at distal end; hand shaped much like that of female *M. giganteus*, but thicker; immovable finger thicker than in that species. Movable fang of mandible without basal angle or process on the outer side.

Maxillary process of coxa armed above with a single row of about 7 spiniform teeth.

Tarsus of first leg with second and third segments subequal; second and third legs without tibial spur, fourth with tibial spur.

Ommatoids long and elliptical, less than their long diameter apart.

Total length 37 millim.

Loc. Guatemala (*Sarg coll.*). A single subadult male example.

At once recognizable from the rest of the species of the genus *Mastigoproctus*, as diagnosed by Kraepelin, by the presence of tibial spurs only on the fourth leg, the smoothness of the chelæ, &c.

Order SOLIFUGÆ.

Genus SOLPUGA, Licht.

Solpuga sagittaria, sp. n. (Figs. 5, 5 a.)

♂.—*Colour* of head, mandibles, and limbs a pale ochre-yellow; the femora and patellæ of the posterior two pairs

tinted with pale reddish brown; abdomen greyish black on tergal plates, paler at the sides.

Head-plate considerably more in width than half the length of the patella of the palp (8:12·5), a little less than tibia of fourth leg (8:10·5); palp longer than third leg, its tarsus and tibia almost equal to its tibia.

Upper fang of *mandible* strongly toothed, rather strongly curved at the apex; the teeth arising some distance behind the tip, the first and second teeth large and subequal, the third minute, fourth only a little larger, the fifth large. Basal membranous part of flagellum not strongly elevated, its border with almost an even semicircular curvature; flagellum bent abruptly backwards from a point on a level with the second tooth, shortish, not reaching the middle of the upperside of the mandible, its distal third with a strong outward curvature, the terminal portion straight and armed at its base with two strong serrate teeth, an external and an inferior; the apex pointed and barbed somewhat like an arrow-head. Lower jaw of mandible armed with three teeth, two large and one small, the latter attached to the base of the first large tooth.

♀.—Resembling the female of *S. Darlingii* in dentition of mandibles and most structural features, but with the legs distinctly shorter. For example, in *S. Darlingii* the width of the head is shorter than the patella and only equal to the length of the tibia of the palp (head 11 millim., tibia 12·5), whereas in *S. sagittaria* the head exceeds the patella and is almost equal to the tibia and tarsus of the palp (head 11 millim., patella 10·5, tibia 9). So, too, in the case of the fourth legs, in *S. Darlingii* the head is less than the length of the patella and tibia (11:11·5), whereas in *S. sagittaria* the head exceeds these segments (11:9·5). The head, mandibles, and legs, too, are of a ruddier hue in *S. sagittaria*, and not clouded with greyish black, as is the case in *S. Darlingii*, where, apart from the blackish tint, the jaws and legs are a paler yellow.

Measurements in millimetres.—♂. Total length 41; width of head 8; length of mandible to tip of upper fang 10·5; length of palp 39; patella of palp 12·5; tibia and tarsus 12·5; fourth leg 57·5, its patella and tibia 11·2.

♀. Total length 54; width of head 11; length of mandible 15; length of palp 37, of fourth leg 50* (for the separate segments see above).

Loc. Mashonaland: Mazoë (*J. ff. Darling*).

* The measurements of the limbs are taken along the external side and include the trochanters, but not the coxæ, which constitute the sternal area of the cephalothorax.

The female of this species may be readily distinguished from that of *S. Darlingii*, the larger of the two known species from the Umfuli River, by the characters mentioned in the diagnosis; the male differs sharply from that of *Darlingii* in the structure of the flagellum, this organ being shorter, straighter, unarmed, and with a lower basal membranous portion.

Of this species Mr. Darling writes:—"I often heard them stridulate, and one of the large specimens made a noise like a policeman's rattle when put into a match-box. They hang on like bull-dogs, and often when caught with my handkerchief I found quite a difficulty in making them let go their hold, they grip with such tenacity."

Genus RHAGODES, Poc.

Rhagodes anthracinus, sp. n.

♀.—*Colour*. Carapace black, with antero-lateral edge pale; mandibles black, redder towards base of fingers; abdomen black above and below; coxal area of cephalothorax blackish; palpi with femur black; patella yellow; protarsus and tarsus black; first and second legs mostly yellow, infusate at base, tarsus of first reddish brown; third leg mostly yellow, with a broad black ring round femur and patella, the ring on the latter incomplete above; fourth leg with femur infusate below.

Total length 17 millim.

Loc. Somaliland (*Miss Gillett*).

Resembling *R. melanus* in the uniform blackness of the head, mandibles, and abdomen, but differing in the colour of the legs. Recognizable from *R. Phillipsii* and *R. ornatus* by the uniform blackness of body and mandibles and blackness of femur of palp.

Genus BLOSSIA, Simon.

Blossia setifera, sp. n. (Figs. 6, 6a.)

Colour a tolerably uniform dark greyish or reddish brown above, the underside and the bases of the appendages pale; tarsi of legs also pale; femur of fourth leg reddish in its basal half.

Sides of *head*, thoracic and abdominal *terga*, and *mandibles* beset with long cylindrical setiform spines and studded with short, erect, thinner bristles. *Ocular tubercle* with two long setæ in front and two rows of shorter bristles behind between the eyes. *Mandibles* with first and second teeth of upper jaw large, subequal, third tooth quite small, fourth larger than third but smaller than second: lower jaw armed with four

teeth, two principal and two minor, as shown in fig. 6a; the two minor teeth situated between the others, widely separated and very small—the anterior on the base of the first major tooth, which is large, nearly horizontal along the summit, and apically subbifid; the posterior close to the base in front of the posterior major tooth, which is conical: *flagellum* rising on a level with the second tooth of the upper jaw, directed backwards, long, horny, with a membranous inferior edge; the distal end long, attenuate, and apically hooked.

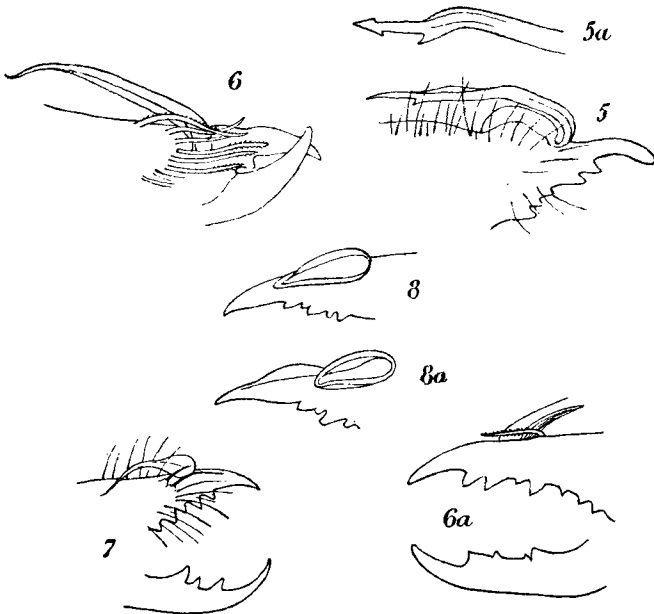


Fig. 5.—*Solpuga sagittaria*, sp. n., ♂. Upper jaw.

Fig. 5 a.—Ditto. Apex of flagellum.

Fig. 6.—*Blossia setifera*, sp. n., ♂. Upper jaw and flagellum, from inner side.

Fig. 6 a.—Ditto. Upper and lower jaw, from outer side.

Fig. 7.—*Ceroma pallidum*, sp. n., ♂. Jaws, from inner side.

Fig. 8.—*Pseudocleobis alticola*, sp. n. Upper jaw and flagellum.

Fig. 8 a.—*Pseudocleobis andinus*, Poc. Upper jaw and flagellum.

Palpi without spines, except for a row of three short spines on the outer side of the under surface of the patella and tibia; all the segments covered thickly with erect hairs and bearing some long bristles; the patella more than twice as long as the width of the head.

Tibiae: second and third *legs* with 3 spines on the posterior side.

Total length 10 millim.

Loc. Mashonaland: Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Only one species of the genus *Blossia* is up to the present time known, namely *B. spinosa* of Simon (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1880, p. 400), from Lower Egypt and Algeria. The genus, however, has been recorded from S. Africa by Kraepelin, who mentions but refrains from naming, except as doubtfully *spinosa*, some females procured at Moritzburg (? Pietermaritzburg). More probably these females belong to the species here described, which at least differs from *B. spinosa* in the dentition of the jaws of the mandible. In *B. spinosa* the fourth tooth of the upper jaw is a little larger than the first and second, and in the lower jaw there is only one intermediate minor tooth.

Genus GLUVIOPSIS, Kraep.

Gluviopsis atratus, sp. n.

♀.—*Colour* mostly a tolerably uniform deep blackish brown, relieved by the pale-coloured bristles and hairs; lower surface and base of appendages flavous; legs of first and second pairs mostly pale, tarsus and apex of tibia of third and fourth legs pale.

Width of *head* about equal to length of patella and to tibia and tarsus of palp, shorter than patella and longer than tibia of fourth leg; mandibles beset above with slender erect cylindrical bristles; upper jaw strong, convex above, slender and depressed apically, the first and second teeth large.

Palpus about three times as long as width of head; patella armed below with 4–5 pairs of short slender spines; tibia with 6 pairs of stouter shorter spines; tarsus also furnished below with bristles and spines on inner side. *Tarsi* of second and third legs hairy beneath, armed apically with 4 pairs of spines and with 1 anterior basal spine; tarsus of fourth armed with 6 pairs of spines.

♂.—Much more coarsely and thickly spined than female. Terminal fang of jaws long and slender, the upper nearly straight, bent slightly downwards. *Palpi* long; patella and also tibia and tarsus about once and a half times the width of the head; patella of fourth leg nearly twice as long and tibia about one fifth longer than width of head. Modified *bristles* of second abdominal sternum long, slender, incrassate, then apically acuminate, three in number on each side.

Measurements in millimetres.—

| | Total length. | Width of head. | Length of palpus. | Length of first leg. | Patella of palp. | Tibia and tarsus of palp. |
|------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| ♂ .. | 14 | 3.5 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| ♀ .. | 13 | 3 | 13 | 20 | 4.8 | 4.8 |

Loc. Western India, Poona and Khandeish (*Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*).

The male of this species may be at once recognized from that of *G. rufescens*, Pocock (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) xx. p. 271 (1897), sub *Blossia*), from S. Arabia, by the longer terminal fang of the upper jaw, the small size of the first two teeth, the shorter palpi and legs, and the different form of the modified hairs on the second abdominal sternum. In *G. rufescens* the palpi are about seven times as long as the width of the head (21:3), and the fourth leg more than eight times as long (26:3), and the modified bristles on the abdomen are short and strongly clavate.

The species described by me as *Paracleobis Balfouri* and *Paracleobis nigrijalpis* fall into the genus *Gluviopsis*, as Kraepelin has already suggested.

Genus PSEUDOCLEOBIS, nov.

Differing from *Cleobis*, Sim., as recently restricted and defined by Kraepelin (*Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst.* xvi. pp. 223-227, 1899) in the following particulars:—

The tibia and protarsus of the palp are furnished below with short paired spines in both sexes. In the male the third tooth of the upper jaw is larger than the first and much larger than the second, which is minute and lodged in between the other two. In the female the third tooth is also larger than the first and second, but its basal width is less than that of these two teeth taken together.

Also allied to *Mummucia*, but having the fourth tarsus distinctly trisegmented.

Type *P. andinus*, Pocock*.

Pseudocleobis alticola, sp. n. (Figs. 8, 8a.)

♂.—Closely resembling *P. andinus* in colour, but rather more deeply infusate. Differing from that species in having no crest on the superior side of the upper jaw of the mandible and in the shortness of the palpi. In *P. andinus* the patella of the palp and of fourth leg are a little more than twice as long as the width of the head; in *P. alticola* these segments are barely twice the width of the head.

♀.—Tarsi of second and third legs with 4 pairs of spines and 1 basal anterior spine; of fourth with 6 pairs of spines, 2 pairs on the basal, 1 pair on the median segment, and three at the apex of the third segment; tibia of these legs with 3 posterior and 2 anterior spines, without superior spines as in *P. andinus*.

* In Fitzgerald's 'The Highest Andes,' p. 359 (1899).

Measurements in millimetres.—♂. Total length 10; width of head 2·6; length of palpus 14·5, its patella 5; fourth leg 18, its patella 4·5. (In *P. andinus* ♂ the head is 2·8; the palpus 19, its patella 7; fourth leg 25 from base, its patella 7.)

Loc. Bolivian Andes, Mount Sorata (♂ type) (*Sir Martin Conway*).

Genus CEROMA, Karsch.

Ceroma pallidum, sp. n. (Fig. 7.)

♂.—*Colour* a tolerably uniform ochre-yellow; ocular tubercle black; abdominal terga greyish or subolivaceous, with a large clear yellow patch at the posterior end of the abdomen, involving the ninth, tenth, and part of the eighth somites.

Width of *head* about two thirds the length of the patella of the palp, less than two thirds length of tibia and tarsus of palp, only a little more than half the length of the patella of the fourth leg.

Mandibles but little modified: first and second teeth of upper jaw large, subequal, and sharp; third small, fourth larger than third but not so large as second: lower jaw armed with three normal sharp and conical teeth, the median the smallest: flagellum very short, the apex filiform, but not extending back beyond the middle of the upperside of the mandible, the basal expanded portion protected on the inner side by one strong spine, and beneath it two bristles, stout at the base and filiform at the apex.

Legs and palpi long; palpus about four and a half times and fourth leg about seven times as long as width of head.

Measurements in millimetres.—Total length 10; width of head 2·5; length of palpus 11·5, of fourth leg 18.

Loc. Garies, Little Namaqualand (*Dr. Broom*).

At once recognizable from *C. Johnstoni*, Pocock (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xx. p. 253, figs. 1, 1 a), from Nyasaland, and from *C. ornatum*, Karsch (= *C. variatum*, Pocock, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1898, p. 523, pl. xlii. fig. 16, ♂), from Masailand, by the shortness of the flagellum, the nearly uniform pale colouring, greater length of appendages, &c.*

* In Jahrb. Hamb. Wiss. Anst. xvi. p. 247 (1899), Kraepelin cites amongst the recognized species of *Ceroma* two forms named *Ceroma Sclateri* and *Ceroma capense*, both purporting to be described by Dr. Purcell, of the South African Museum, Cape Town. I cannot discover that the descriptions of these species have yet been published. It is a thousand pities that *nomina nuda* should make their appearance in literature in this way.

N.B.—Since writing this note I have learnt that pt. iii. of the 'Annals of the South African Museum,' containing the descriptions of these and many other new species of Solifugæ, not to mention other Arthropods, has been issued, bearing the date December 1899, although it does not appear to have been published before February 1900.

XXXIX.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles from Perak, Malay Peninsula.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE reptiles here described form part of a collection submitted to me for identification by Mr. L. Wray, Curator of the Perak Museum, to which they belong.

Lygosoma larutense.

Section *Lygosoma*. Body much elongate; limbs minute, didactyle. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in the anterior part of the nasal; no supranasal; frontonasal twice as broad as long, forming sutures with the rostral and with the frontal; præfrontals small; frontal slightly longer than broad, broader than the supraocular region, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars; seven supraciliaries; frontoparietals distinct; interparietal a little longer than the frontoparietals; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; fourth upper labial entering the orbit, second and third smaller than first and fourth. Ear completely hidden. 26 smooth scales round the middle of the body, equal. A pair of enlarged præanals. Hind limb twice as long as fore limb; fingers tubercle-like, clawed, equal; second toe twice as long as first. Tail thick. Uniform brownish in spirit (faded?).

| | millim. |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Total length | 242 |
| Head | 13 |
| Width of head | 9 |
| Body | 101 |
| Fore limb | 7 |
| Hind limb | 13 |
| Tail | 128 |

A single specimen from Maxwell's Hill, Larut, 3000 feet elevation.

Closely allied to *L. sumatrense*, Gthr. Scales round the body more numerous and hind limb less rudimentary.

Hydrophis rhombifer.

Head very small; body long, extremely slender anteriorly.