

*Lithobius harrietae* Chamberlin.

Described originally from specimens collected some miles east of Glenwood Springs (author, 1904). Several specimens of the species have also been received from Prof. Cockerell, who secured them in Boulder Co.

*Lithobius forficatus* (Linnæus).

Numerous specimens were obtained by the author at Colorado Springs (1910). The species will doubtless be found common in and about towns along the western sides of the mountains, and especially northward. This is the most abundant North American member of the genus, occurring throughout the northern sections, but not ranging into the southern States.

*Lithobius dopaintus*, sp. nov.

None of the dorsal plates with posterior angles produced.

Articles of antennæ 20.

Ocelli about 15, arranged in four series: 1 + e, 5, 3, 3. The ocelli of the most dorsal series distinctly larger than the others.

Prosternal teeth 2 + 2.

Last two pairs of coxæ laterally armed, the last three pairs dorsally armed.

Spines of the first legs 1, 3, 1; of the penult 1, 3, 3, 2, the claw armed with a single spine; of the anal 1, 3, 3, 1, the claw armed likewise with a single spine.

Coxal pores round, 4, 6, 5, 5.

Claw of the gonopods of the female tripartite; basal spines 2 + 2, apically bi- or tridentate.

Length, 12-16 mm.

Locality, Manitou (author, 1910).

About a dozen specimens were secured. Apparently most closely related to *L. socius* Chamb. of Utah.

*Lithobius tivius* Chamberlin.

Angles of none of the dorsal plates produced.

Articles of antenae 25-32, but mostly 28 and 30.

Ocelli mostly 8 or 9, arranged in two series, which form a narrowly elongate patch: 1 + 4, 3-1 + 5, 3.

Prosternal teeth 2 + 2.

None of the posterior coxæ armed either laterally or dorsally.

Spines of the first legs 0, 1, 1; of penult 1, 3, 3, 1, the claw armed with one spine; of anal 1, 3, 1, 0 (mostly) -1, 3, 2, 0 (rarely 1, 3, 0, 0), the claw armed with one spine.