

white; superior claw long, tapering, rather straight, six toothed; inner edge with two prominent teeth at about equal intervals; two more on both sides near the outer edge, dividing it into thirds; inferior claw half as long as the other, straight, tapering, bearing subapically a slender bristle longer than the claw, also a tooth upon a swelling on the inner edge near the base. Furcula almost reaching the head; manubrium stout, purple; dentes twice as long, slender, pale lilac, each with long white bristles on either side, and a single, extra long ventral, subapical bristle; mucrones white, less than one-third the dentes, narrowly elliptical, ventral concavity shallow, with distinctly serrate edges, apex clearly emarginate, having a median, rounded quadrate notch between two rounded teeth.

Maximum length, 3.3 mm. Described from over fifty specimens.

This species was found abundantly in February and March of this year, in a greenhouse at Cambridge, Mass., upon wet, decaying wood, and upon the outside of alga-coated flowerpots, especially in warm, moist and shaded situations.

*P. vittatus* is closely allied to *P. marmoratus*, Pack. I have examined the types of the latter species which have shrivelled and lost colour, yet show distinct, structural differences from *P. vittatus*, especially in the claws and mucrones. *P. marmoratus* has a longer, oblong mucro, not emarginate, but terminating in a distinct, rounded lobe; the distal spines of the dentes are clearly barbellate; claws shorter and stouter; the superior claw has four teeth much more obscure than the six of *vittatus*: an evident tooth on the middle of the inside, a second, obscure, midway towards the apex, and a pair of small lateral teeth near the outer edge, one-third from the apex; the inferior claw has a short, apical bristle, and is less dilated basally than in *P. vittatus*.

This species is easily recognized by the broad white head band, the sagittate mark, the three median dorsal streaks, and the brilliant white spots on the sides of the abdomen.

*Papirius opalinus*, n. sp.

General colour orange-rufous or ferruginous. Head, first two antennal segments, anal tubercle, and legs pale orange-ochraceous. Head with a few short bristles on front; vertex almost naked, swollen dorsally; eye spots black, often quadrate. Antennæ shorter than the body, from three-quarters to one-half as long, according to age; basal