

arcuate; dorsal shield plainly granulate, and provided with a few scattered, short hairs; legs short and heavy, with rather long tarsi, terminating in the usual two claws and swollen pad, the basal joints with a number of stout bristles, most of them longer than the diameter of the joints. Palpi quite long, divergent. On the front of the body are seen four parallel lines, reaching back a short distance. Length, 1 mm.

From a bat in a cave in Indiana (Blatchley). Nearest to *P. caryalis* of Europe, but with a longer body, more granulate shield, and more slender tarsi. The truncate anterior margin is also peculiar. This is, I believe, the first time the genus has been recorded from this country.

*Liroaspis*, n. gen.—A Gamasid, probably related to *Lercon*. The genital opening is in front of sternal plate; the dorsal shield is divided into six pieces, a large piece in front, a smaller piece near tip, and four small median pieces arranged in a quadrangle. The claws are all very weak, especially so in the front legs. The peritreme runs along above the coxæ for a considerable distance. The body is broad, and rather flat; behind emarginate and tipped with four spine-like bristles. The anal opening is small and near tip of body. Type *L. Americana*, n. sp.

I also refer to this genus the *Scius acanthurus*, Can., described from Australia, and also recorded from Italy. Berlese puts it in *Lercon*, which, however, is distinct by the short peritreme, etc.

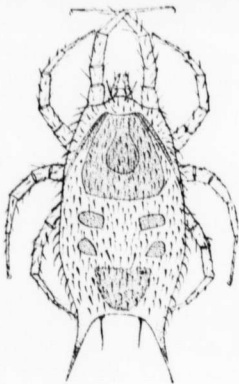


FIG. 7.

*Liroaspis Americana*, n. sp. (Fig. 7).—Yellowish throughout. Body a little more than one and one-half times as long as broad, about as broad