

The genus *Pseudachorutes*, Tullberg, belongs to one of the most generalized of the Collembolan families, the Poduridæ. Including the subject of this paper, it comprises as yet only nine species, five of which are reported from Europe and four from North America. Two or three additional species have been described by different authors, only to melt away into the synonymy that is so rife in Collembolan classification. At present the genus is recorded only from the north temperate zone, but they are rare insects, and future collecting will probably discover them in other parts of the world.

The name "*saxatilis*" given the species here described, is suggested by the insect's habit of frequenting the rocks where it becomes trapped in the water-worn cups. What attraction a moisture-loving Collembolan can find on the sun-baked wind-swept limestone is hard to understand. Like many other members of its order, this *Pseudachorutes* seems possessed of a *wanderlust* that gets it into trouble. It does not seem possible that it can live on these bare rocks, and a careful search under stones and in crannies near the rock cups failed to discover a single individual. The fifteen or twenty specimens I have collected were all found caught on the water in the cups. The "mother lode" of this supply has not yet been traced, but it is probably among the bushes and trees a few yards back from the shore. In this respect the name is inaccurate, for the next time the insect is taken it will probably be in dead leaves or under rotten bark. But scientific names are no more to be regarded as strictly descriptive than those of persons, and no one expects to find every John Smith hammering iron on an anvil.

***Pseudachorutes saxatilis*, n. sp.**

Plate V. Figs. 1 to 8.

*Colour* light to dark lavender blue, finely mottled. Body sutures, legs and under parts lighter. Dividing the width of the back into about thirds, are two rows of small light spots which diverge a little caudally on each segment (Fig. 1). *Eye-spots* conspicuously black, particularly so in the lighter-coloured specimens. *Eyes* 8+8, equal (Fig. 2). *Postantennal organ* of about 28 oval leaves arranged in a long ellipse (Fig. 3). The number of elements varies from about 25 to 29. *Antennæ* sub-equal in length with head or slightly shorter. Third and fourth segments confluent dorsally, but suture shows ventrally. Relative lengths of segments vary a good deal in different individuals, but approximate 7:8:7:9. First segment about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times wide as long, second segment about  $\frac{1}{4}$  times wide as long, third and fourth segments taken together about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times long as wide. Fourth segment furnished with "olfactory" setæ (Fig. 4). *Sense-organ* of two clavate curving rods situated distal dorsally on third segment (Fig. 5). *Antennæ* bear many single setæ, sparse on first and second segments, numerous on third and fourth segments. *Buccal cone* relatively short. *Unguis* (Fig. 6) with one large tooth about one-third from base. No tenent hairs, but distal tibio-tarsal hairs are apically bent and minutely knobbed. *Furcula* short and stout. *Dentes* with many coarse dorsal tubercles distally. *Mucrones* (Fig. 7) about one-third as long as dentes, convex in outline, with rounded lamella extending about two-thirds of the length, apical third finger-like, ventral margin curved. *Rami of tenaculum* tridentate, corpus