THE PHALANGINÆ OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY NATHAN BANKS, SEA CLIFF, N. Y.

The family Phalangidæ is readily separable from the other families of Phalangida by having but one simple (not compound) claw at the end of each tarsus and having a claw at the end of palpus. The last (fifth) joint of palpus is nearly always longer than the next to last; an exception is the male of Protolophus. Our species have been described by Say (Complete Writings), Wood (Bull. Essex Inst., 1868), Weed (Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist., 1889, and various articles in Am. Nat., 1887–1893), and Banks (Trans. Ent. Soc., Wash., 1891). The genera known to me may be separated by the following key:—

| Body with two rows of large tubercles, male with fifth palpal joint shorter than fourth, female with third palpal joint forked |
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| A group of spines on the front margin of the cephalothorax, eye- tubercle with two rows of prominent spines |
| Three large spines on the second joint of palpus, eyes exceedingly large |
| Femur I., much shorter than body, in the females not as long as width of body |
| Metatarsus I., without false articulations, femora and tibiæ I. and III. much thickened |
| 6 Eye tubercle spinese |
| 7 Second joint of palpus with prominent spines |
| 8 No false articulation in metatarsus I., eye tubercle more remote from the anterior margin |
| Femora as narrow as, or narrower than eye-tubercle, fifth joint of palpus longer than the third and fourth together |
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