

of which the last have become peculiarly specialized, having the tarsi slender or thread-like, and divided into a large number of short segments, being antenniform rather than like ordinary legs. Claws are normally absent from these last tarsi; but an individual has been found in which claws are present, this case probably representing an atavism to the more general *Cryptops*-like form from which specialization has proceeded in the group. In *Newportia* there are no teeth on the inner side of the femora of the prehensorial or poison feet. All the dorsal plates are marked with two impressed longitudinal lines or furrows, one each side of the middle, while on most of the plates there is outside of each of these an oblique furrow. The first dorsal plate is characteristically marked with a transverse furrow, which in most species is angularly bent backward at the middle. In some species the plate is distinctly depressed into a pit at this angle in the cervical line or furrow. In about half of the known species the two median furrows of the first dorsal plate bifurcate, the two inner of the diverging branches running inwardly and forward and meeting at the middle angle of the cervical line. A W-shaped mark is thus formed. (See Fig. 2.)

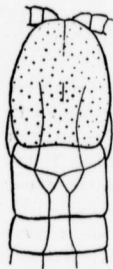


FIG. 2.—*Newportia Utahensis*; dorsal view of head and anterior segments.

The species of *Newportia* found in Utah is clearly most closely related to *Newportia azteca*, Humb. and Sauss. (*spinipes*, Poc.), the species ranging nearest it geographically. These two species differ from all the others with the W marking on the first dorsal plate, in having two spines at the distal end of the tibial joint of the legs, and in having at the same time a ventral spine below the apex of the tarsal joint. The Utah species differs from *azteca*, among other points, in the shape and proportions of the head plate and in the greater length and different disposition of its posterior furrows; in lacking dental plates, and in not having the anterior border of the presternum mesally deeply excavated; in having the last ventral plate more narrowed posteriorly, and its posterior margin but slightly incurved; in having the pseudo-pleura of the last segment covered with numerous spinules, both laterally and ventrally, among the pores, as well as along the posterior margins and over the basal portion of the posterior processes; and in the form and size of the spiracles.