

tarsal digitules rather stout, knobbed; digitules of claw longer than the claw and knobbed. Hairs on legs rather small and scanty.

Anal lobes rather prominent, bearing a large seta  $75\ \mu$  long, and a number of quite stout conical spines and spinnerets. Anal ring normal. Female ovipositor unknown.

Eggs and larvae unknown. Male unknown; male sac white, elongate, about 2 mm. long and  $75\ \mu$  wide.

Habitat.—On a creeping vine. Collected by H. Caracciolo, Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.; Jan. 27, 1894.

Rem.—This is No. 6160 of the U. S. D. A. collection. The most marked characteristic of this species is the peculiar arrangement of the secretion described above. It seems to resemble *R. filicicola*, Newst.

### A NEW SPECIES OF SINEA.

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*Sinea complexa*, n. sp.—Length, ♂, 8 to 9.5 mm., ♀, 9.5 to 11 mm.; width, ♂, 3 mm., ♀, 3.5 to 4.5 mm. General colour ranging from a very dark brown to pale cinnamon. Head armed with three pairs of anteocular spines, the posterior pair the longest, with smaller ones interspersed. Behind the eyes, with several sharp spines, one near each ocellus being almost as long as those of the posterior anteocular pair. Neck spinose. Antennae somewhat pallid, with a slight rufous cast at the distal ends of the segments.

The anterior femora are much swollen and armed with the usual long, sharp, dorsal-spine, and with ten spines beneath arranged in two longitudinal rows. The last two spines of the inner row are much larger and longer than the others, and the terminal one is out of alignment, so that it is rather on the dorso-lateral surface. (*Sanguisuga* and some other species also show this arrangement of spines on the anterior femora, but in these cases there is no striking enlargement of the spines, and hence it is not so noticeable. The nymphs of *diadema*, and probably other species as well, have dorso-lateral spines on the anterior femora.) This spine is almost as long as the dorsal one and, when the femora is viewed from the front, is quite prominent. In this view the second spine also is somewhat prominent. The anterior tibiae have the usual double row of three strong spines below. They are pale towards the tip, with the apex black. The dorsal and two enlarged ventral spines of the anterior