

again shortening caudad. Spiracles all circular, the first greatly exceeding the second in size. First pair of legs much reduced; anterior pairs more robust than the caudal, not shorter. Anterior ventral plates with a rather weak median sulcus, most plates plane; pores not detected. Last ventral plate moderately wide; margins straight, the lateral moderately converging caudad. Coxopleuræ with about four pores in a row under edge of plate, and four or five free on the sides, well separated from each other. Anal legs longer and more crassate than the penult; without claws. Pairs of legs (in female) 4r.

Length of female 15 mm.; width .9 mm.

Localities.—Posers and Kimball's, Mich.

Genus *Gnathomerium* Ribaut.

*Gnathomerium umbraticum* (McNeill).

Syn. *Gnathomerium americanum* Ribaut.

Locality.—Manitou, Colorado.

This seems to be a southern species, occurring widely and abundantly throughout the Southern States. In favourable seasons it may be found to be not rare in the present region, as Bollman reports it as common in Indiana.

Subfamily *Linoteniinæ*.

Genus *Linotenia* Koch.

*Linotenia chionophila* (Wood).

Localities.—Devil's Lake and Ashland, Wis.

Many specimens were taken at the former locality under leaves and stones about the margin of the lake. This species is boreal, being abundant, comparatively, in Alaska and adjacent islands. It was first described from specimens taken at Fort Simpson on the Red River of the North. It is very close to *Linotenia acuminata* (Leach) of Europe, and may have to be merged with it.

*Linotenia fulva* (Sager).

Localities.—Mongona, Boone, DeWitt and Marshalltown, Iowa; Franklin Grove, Ill.; Sterling, Ill.

Very much the commonest *Linotenia* in the Northern United States, and one of the commonest members of the entire order.

Family *Soniphilidæ*, fam. nov.

Genus *Soniphilus*, gen. nov.

Labrum free; the median part firmly fused to the lateral, at least at ends; edge of median portion directed ventrad and bearing a number of