

In addition to the type *sierravagus* Chamberlin, *E. pusio* Stuxberg, and *E. bipunctatus* (Wood) belong to this genus, as does probably also the doubtful species *E. monticola* of Stuxberg, which I formerly have regarded as probably the same as *sierravagus* but which agrees rather better with adult *pusio*, a species which Stuxberg based on a very young and immature specimen, though differing according to the published description from either.

Genus *Zinapòlys* gen. nov.

Each lateral margin of the head distinctly broken a little in front of caudal third of its length as in the preceding genus. Prosternal spine immediately caudal of the ectal prosternal tooth on each side; prosternal teeth large and uniformly spaced, no diastema separating them on each side into two groups. Gonopods of male distinctly biarticulate. Basal spines of gonopods of female 6+6. Claws of legs, especially of the more caudal pairs, long and rather slender, all with two accessory claws. Coxal pores in a single series on each coxa of the last four pairs of legs. (Coxæ of the last two pairs of legs each armed with a stout ventral spine).

Type.—*Z. zipius* sp. nov.

The type is the only species of the genus thus far known.

Zinapòlys zipius sp. nov.

Antennæ short, composed of 20 articles; the articles beyond the large second one of moderate length, becoming shorter proximad of the ultimate; hairs clothing the articles usually long, mostly oblique to surface; not very dense. Eyes composed of about twenty ocelli arranged in four series, eg. 1+5, 5, 4 (3). The single ocellus not very large. Organ of Tomosvary large, exceeding an ocellus, well removed from the eye-patch. Prosternal teeth 6+6-7+7, the most ectal on each side largest; the others decreasing from this one to the mesal incision. Spine moderately stout at base but apically long and bristle-like. Angles of none of the dorsal plates produced. Gonopods of male distinctly biarticulate, the distal article much narrower than the proximal; subconic, pale. Claw of gonopods of female entire, curved, deeply hollowed out on ventral side. Basal spines 6+6, mostly thickest at middle, being acuminate distad and somewhat narrower at base. Coxal pores circular to transversely sub-elliptic, moderately large and distinct; 4, 4 (5), 5, 5. Spining of legs: first to seventh, $\frac{0,0,3,2,2}{0,0,3,3,2}$; eighth to eleventh, $\frac{0,0,3,2,2}{0,0,3,3,2}$; twelfth and thirteenth, $\frac{1,0,3,2,2}{0,1,3,3,2}$; penult, $\frac{1,0,3,1,1}{1,1,3,3,2}$ and 1, $\frac{1,0,3,1,0}{1,1,3,3,1(0)}$. All legs terminating in three claws. Last two pairs of coxæ armed laterally as well as ventrally and dorsally.