

The measurements given are taken from mature examples from the Isle d'Orleans, P. Q., as my Ontario ones, if full-grown, are rather undersized.

I found this species in considerable numbers on the Isle d'Orleans, under flat stones at the bottom of a wooded hill. They were associated with *C. terrestris*.

The best character for distinguishing the males of this species from those of the other species of this region is the emarginate hind margin of the 9th dorsal segment and the peculiar shape (Pl. IV., fig. 1) of the subgenital plate. The fore femora are frequently more than a third longer than the pronotum.

24. *CEUTHOPHILUS PALLIDIPES*, sp. nov.

Of medium size and moderately stout. Fore femora no stouter than the middle pair, one third or a little more, longer than the pronotum, and about three-sevenths the length of the hind femora. Fore tarsi faintly or no longer than the pronotum, rather slender. Middle femora with 1-3 spines on the front carina, and with 0-3 on the hind besides the genicular spine. Hind femora about as long as the body, moderately stout, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, the upper margin more convex than the lower, which is nearly straight in its proximal half. A very few raised points usually present on the upper part of the inner surface. Inferior sulcus very narrow, except at apex, rather deep, rounded when not altered in shape by drying. The spines on the outer and inner carinae in the male are very variable, both in number and size, but are never conspicuous. There may be from 10 to 18 on the outer and 8 to 15 on the inner, but are usually 12 or 13 on each. They are nearly equal in size, and more or less irregularly scattered over the apical half or two-thirds of each carinae. In the female there are about the same number, or fewer, very minute and delicate spines distributed in a similar manner. Hind tibiae faintly longer than the femora, moderately slender, the spurs longer than the tibial depth, usually set at an angle of 60° or 70° with the tibiae, but very variable in this respect. Inner middle calcaria nearly or quite as long as the first tarsal joint. Extremity of male abdomen slightly swollen, the 9th dorsal segment somewhat upturned and produced into a short truncate supra-anal plate, its corners well rounded. Subgenital plate of male large, convex and upturned, divided by a deep median fissure into two spoon-shaped lobes, which slightly overlap in the middle line. Each lobe is about one-half longer than broad, its upper margin nearly straight,