

are, however, chelate, and of the true Gamasid type. The palpi are free, and the other characters do not depart from those of *Dermanyssus* sufficiently to merit notice. The shape of the dorsal plate and elongate body are rather anomalous, but not characters of importance. I shall therefore consider *Halarachne* a genus of *Dermanyssidæ*, not greatly differing from the other members of that family; but showing certain adaptive characters that fit it for its peculiar surroundings.

Our species appears to be different from the European form; and I describe it as follows:

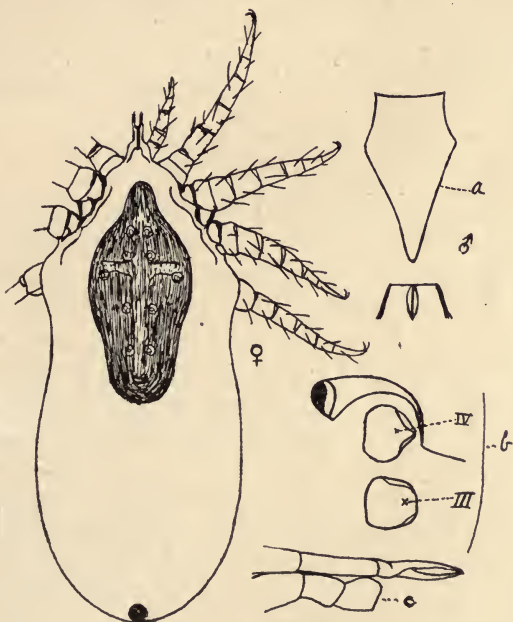


FIG. 15.—*Halarachne americana*: a, sternum of male; b, stigmata and coxæ; c, mandible; all enlarged. (Original.)

#### *Halarachne americana*, n. sp.

White, hard parts pale yellowish; smooth, body narrowed in front, contracted behind the fourth pair of legs, broadly rounded at tip; a dorsal shield on basal half, narrow in front, broadest before the middle, then tapering behind, but broadly rounded at tip, showing an irregular cross and some geminate spots; a small round hard spot near tip of body at the anus; legs short and stout, second pair stoutest, with a few short bristles, and two claws at tip, the terminal joint longer than the others which are subequal; stigmata just above the fourth coxæ; sternal plate truncate in front, sides nearly parallel at first, then concavely tapering to the bluntly-pointed apex.