



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

A younger specimen has the plumage above not quite so bright, and the under of a lighter brown, ashy on the middle of the abdomen and on the throat. Length to end of tail about 8 in. ; wing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ; tail 2 ; bill 1 ; tarsi  $1\frac{3}{8}$ .

*Habitat*.—Guatemala.

### 3. ARAMIDES AXILLARIS.

Chin and throat white, entire head besides, neck, breast and abdomen, of a bright chestnut-red, lighter on the sides of the head ; lower part of abdomen and thighs dark greyish-cinereous ; upper part of back bluish-cinereous, middle of back olive-green ; rump deep chocolate-brown, deepening to brownish black on the tail coverts ; tail deep brownish-black ; primaries bright cinnamon-red, slightly dusky at their ends ; the secondaries are liver-brown on their inner webs, and on the outer greenish olive-brown ; the tertials and wing coverts are of the same color as the back ; under wing coverts and axillaries black, narrowly banded with white ; sides under the wings and under tail coverts brownish-black ; bill dusky-olive on the sides for two-thirds its length, the remainder yellowish white ; legs and feet clear vermilion, of a rather light color, and in the specimen before me translucent.

Length about 13 in. ; wing  $6\frac{3}{8}$  ; tail  $2\frac{3}{8}$  ; bill  $1\frac{1}{8}$  ; tarsi  $2\frac{1}{8}$ .

*Habitat*.—Barranquilla, New Granada, collected by Geo. Crowther, Esq.

The toes of this species are short, and together with the tarsi, quite slender. It does not appear to resemble any of the described species that I have examined.

## Description of New Species of NORTH AMERICAN PEDIPALPI.

BY DR. H. C. WOOD, JR.

### SCORPIUS ALLENII.

*S. saturate* brunneo-castaneus, lævis, venuste politus ; cephalothorace antico distincte emarginato ; palpi modicis ; manibus magnis, subquadrangulatis, latis, vix crenatis, sparse punctatis ; digitis robustis, modice brevibus, fere rude punctatis, curvatis ; oculis lateralibus fere æqualibus ; cauda breve, valde crenulata ; spiculo brevissimo, subuncinato, sine spinulo basali ; pectinis dentibus fere 7.

The dorsum is beautifully polished, and not at all tuberculate. The palpi are of medium size. The second joint has all of its borders, except the postero-inferior, crenulate. The third has only its supero-anterior crenate. Its anterior face is complanate ; its posterior convex. The hands are rather thin, somewhat cordate, subquadrangular, and faintly marked with divisions between eight facets. The anterior border is thin and convex. The fingers are very robust, almost rudely punctate, rather short, and ornamented with a few long hairs. Their opposing margins are minutely denticulate. The tail is short ; in the female not so long as the body. The first joint is broader than long. It has both the superior and the supero-lateral crests crenulate. The third and fourth have also the infero-lateral distinctly crenate. The inferior crests are crenulate on the fourth. The penultimate joint is elongate ; its lower surface is tuberculate ; its single median inferior and infero-lateral crests strongly dentate. The terminal joint is elongate ; its superior surface is complanate and triangular ; its inferior convex, and marked with a dark median stripe. The sternal plate is pentangular. It affords me great pleasure to dedicate this species to my friend and co-laborer, Dr. H. Allen, U. S. A.

Length of body, ♂ 6 lines, ♀ 9 lines : of tail, ♂ 8 lines, ♀ 8 lines.

*Hab*.—Lower California. Smithsonian Museum. J. Xantus de Vesey.

### BUTHUS EXLICAUDA.

*B. dilute* aurantiaco-brunneus, interdum obscure maculatus ; dorso tuberculis parvis asperato ; cephalothorace antico late sed haud profunde emarginato. 1863.]

nato; palpi nonnihil gracilibus, subelongatis; manibus parvissimis; digitis valde elongatis, gracilibus, curvatis; cauda gracile, nonnihil elongata; spiculo modice longo, valde curvato, sine spinulo basili; pectinis dentibus fere 18.

The cephalothorax is medianly canaliculate, and anteriorly broadly but very shallowly emarginate. The lateral eyes are arranged in a straight or nearly straight series. The palpi have their surface quite rough, and are somewhat elongate and slender. The second article has four minutely crenulate crests, besides minute tubercles on its anterior face. The third has five ridges, besides larger tubercles on its front surface. The anterior aspect of the hand is very convex. The posterior border is ornamented by an obsoletely crenulate ridge. The opposing margins of the fingers are armed with obliquely longitudinal imbricated rows of minute teeth, with a series of distant larger ones on either side. The caudal surface is rough. The first joint has very minutely denticulate superior, supero-, median, infero-lateral, and inferior ridges. The next three articles have the same crests, excepting the median lateral. There are generally no distinct ridges on the penultimate segment. The last joint is short, and very narrow, but quite thick. Its superior aspect is not complanate; its inferior is strongly convex. The lower surface of the tail is generally marked with a median longitudinal stripe. The sternal plate is triangular, with its apex truncate.

Length of body, ♂ 7 lines, ♀ 8 lines: of tail, ♂ 13 lines, ♀ 12 lines.

*Hab.*—Lower California. Smithsonian Museum.

#### B. HIRSUTUS.

*B. brunneus*; palpi, pedibus caudaque dilute aurantiacis, longe pilosis; cephalothorace lato, margine antico non solum haud emarginato sed etiam convexo; oculis lateralibus in serie valde curvata dispositis; palpibus crassibus, marginibus nonnihil crenulatis; manibus modice tumidis, obsolete septuplicatis, marginibus posticis anticisque tuberculatis; digitis valde elongatis, robustis, curvatis, obsoletissime plicatis; pectinis dentibus 25—30; abdomine nonnihil laeve, haud carinato; spiculo sine spinulo basali.

The common tint of the dorsum is a very dark reddish-brown, but it varies greatly, in some specimens being as light as the legs, in others even olive. In the typical pattern, whilst the penultimate caudal segment is of the same reddish-brown as the body, the terminal is very light. The cephalothorax is broad, and has its surface minutely granulate. The median furrow is strongly pronounced, and is intersected by three transverse crosses. The most anterior of these crosses is at the position of the median ocelli; the most posterior just in front of the hinder margin. Rarely these are somewhat obsolete, and sometimes they are slightly oblique. The opposing edges of the fingers are armed with obliquely longitudinal imbricated rows of small teeth, with a series of larger distant ones on each side. The surfaces of the abdominal scuta are quite smooth, but their posterior borders are tuberculate. Anteriorly they are impressed with two crescentic linear furrows. The legs are compressed and hairy; their edges are more or less crenulate. The tail is long, massive, rough and very hairy. At the proximal end of each of the first four joints, there is a pair of broad, thin, minutely denticulate articular processes. On the distal extremity of the fourth there is a nondenticulate pair. The superior, supero and median lateral crests of the first four articles are strongly but irregularly crenate. The median is evanescent, on each, anteriorly. The inferior and infero-lateral ridges are smooth on the two anterior joints, on the third they are slightly, on the fourth distinctly crenate. The supero and median lateral crests of the penultimate segment are strongly crenulate; the infero lateral and median inferior strongly denticulate. The last joint is short, swollen and very hairy. Its articular processes are large, but not dentate. Its superior surface is triangular, smooth and complanate, or even depressed; its inferior is tuberculate, and traversed by two grooves on each side.

[April,

Length of body, 1 5-8 inches: of tail, 2 5-8 inches.

*Hab.*—Lower California. J. Xantus de Vesey. Smithsonian Museum.

#### B. EMARGINATICEFS.

*B. olivaceo-fulvus*; palpi, pedibus caudaque longe pilosis; cephalothorace antico late et profundissime emarginato, sed alibi, *B. hirsuti* illo simillimo; palpibus crassibus; marginibus nonnihil crenulatis; manibus modice tumidis, obsolete septemplicatis, marginibus anticis posticisque tuberculatis; pectinis dentibus 30; abdomine nonnihil lævi, medio haud carinato; spiculo sine spinulo basali.

The color of our single specimen is an olive-yellow tint, with a very dark crescentic blotch at the position of the median eyes. But in this pattern it does not differ from some individuals of the preceding species. The cephalothorax differs from that of *B. hirsutus* only in one character: In its anterior border is a very large emargination, which reaches about one-third of the distance to the median eyes. The abdomen is precisely like the preceding species. The tail is perhaps a little less massive. But it also so closely resembles that of *B. hirsutus* the description of one will answer for the other.

Length of body, 1 5-8 inches: of tail, 2 5-8 inches.

Lower California. J. Xantus de Vesey. Smithsonian Museum.

#### B. EUSTHENURA.

*B. aurantiaco-brunneus*; dorso tuberculis minimis asperato; cephalothorace haud emarginato, medio canaliculato; oculis lateralibus utrinque in serie curvata dispositis; palpi gracilibus longis, longe sparse pilosis; manibus parvis, haud tumidis, subcylindraceis; cauda modice longa, percrassa; spiculo brevissimo, valde curvato, sine spinulo basali; pectinis dentibus fere 17.

The surface of the cephalothorax is rough and uneven. The hands are very small and smooth, with some traces of the eight facets so distinct in *B. punctipalpi*. The fingers are about as long as the hand, rather slender, with their opposing margins armed with a row of very sharp, minute teeth, and much larger ones placed at intervals on one side of their distal portion. The legs are somewhat compressed; very long and slender. The tail, when compared with the body, is very heavy. On the first four joints the superior and supero lateral crests are alone serrulate. The superior terminates in a spine, feebly pronounced on the fourth article. The inferior and infero lateral crests are distinct, but not crenulate. The penultimate segment has well-marked, but not crenate, supero and infero lateral ridges, besides a single median inferior and median lateral on their proximal portion. The terminal joint resembles that of *B. punctipalpi*, but is much larger and thicker, and not so prolonged posteriorly. Sternal plate pentangular.

Length of body, ♂ 7 lines: of tail, ♂ 13 lines.

*Hab.*—Cape St. Lucas. J. Xantus de Vesey. Smithsonian Museum.

#### B. PUNCTIPALPI.

*B. aurantiaco-brunneus*; dorso tuberculis minimis asperato; cephalothorace medio canaliculato, antico nonnihil emarginato; palpi dense minutissime punctatis, nonnihil robustis; manibus magnis, tumidis, octo faciebus indistincte instructis; cauda modice longa et crasse; articulo penultimo longo, ultimo parvo, supra complanato; spiculo gracillimo, valde elongato, gradatim curvato, sine spinulo basali; pectinis dentibus fere 20.

All of our specimens are immaculate; some of them shade off in color towards an olive. The lateral eyes, three in number, are generally arranged in a slightly, but occasionally in a strongly curved line. The cephalothorax, and, indeed, the whole dorsum is roughened by very numerous minute tubercles. The scuta are more or less distinctly medianly keeled. The joints of the palpi are irregularly parallelopipedal, with their margins mostly well-1863.]

defined and crenulate. The second joint has on its anterior face one or two crenate ridges; its posterior margin is rounded off. The hands are large, and have only their superior and inferior edges distinctly crenate. The fingers are robust and moderately long, with their opposing margins armed with a single row of teeth, with larger ones at regular intervals on one side of their distal portion. The feet are compressed. The tail is rather robust. The first three joints have their superior and supero lateral ridges sharply serrate, and terminating posteriorly in a spine. In the fourth they are the same, except that the terminal spinule of the supero-lateral crest is wanting. The first four joints have infero lateral and inferior crests, the former mostly distinctly, the latter indistinctly (excepting on the posterior segment) serrulate. The penultimate articulation is long, and armed with distinctly serrulate supero-lateral, infero-lateral crests, as well as a single median inferior; and on its anterior half, central lateral ridges. Its form is that of a parallelopipedon thinned at its two extremities. The superior surface of the last joint is triangular and complanate; the inferior is convex. The sting is very long, slender, and gracefully curved. The sternal plate is pentangular.

Length of body, ♂ 10 lines, ♀ 12 lines: of tail, ♂ 16 lines, ♀ 14 lines.

*Hab.*—Cape St. Lucas. J. Xantus de Vesey. Smithsonian Museum.

#### B. SPINIGERUS.

B. dilute olivaceo-fulvus, fusco vitatus; cephalothorace antico haud emarginato, medio canaliculato; oculis lateralibus in serie curvata positis; palpi modice robustis, marginibus valde crenulatis; manibus nonnihil tumidis, lineis elevatis obsolete; digitis nonnihil elongatis, modice curvatis, marginibus opposentibus et dentatis et crenulatis; abdominibus mediis nonnihil carinatis; cauda modice brevis, robustissima, lineis elevatis denticulatis; spinulo sine spinulo basali; pectinis dentibus 20—25.

The color of this species varies; generally each abdominal plate has a dark brown v or w shaped marking, forming a continuous stripe on each side. This is obsolete on the cephalothorax. But this distinctness of pattern is often lost, and the whole body involved in an olive-brown tint. The palpi closely resemble those of *B. boreus*, but have the hand not so large, and the facets and elevated lines not so strongly pronounced. The opposing margins of the fingers resemble those of that species in their armature, but want the wavy outline. On each side of the abdominal median line are numerous small black tubercles, so arranged as to form more or less prominent ridges. There is also a series of these on the posterior border of each of the abdominal scuta. The legs and tail are of a dirty yellow color. The anterior four caudal joints are short and very robust, the breadth of the first three often equalling their length. These four joints are provided with denticulate superior and supero-lateral crests. In the anterior three these are of nearly the same length, and terminate distally in a small spine. In the fourth, the dorsal is only two-thirds the length of the other raised line, and the joint is then scooped out to the level of the latter, which does not end in a spine. On the first four articulations the middle lateral crests are almost entirely obsolete. On the fifth they are more strongly pronounced. This joint is much more elongate than the others. Its supero-lateral crests are not so strongly denticulate as those of the others, and have no spine at their distal extremity. The infero-lateral and inferior crest exist on the first four joints as four black, occasionally somewhat obsolete, ridges, but are not crenulate. On the fifth both the inferior-lateral and the single median-inferior crests are denticulate. The sixth caudal joint is somewhat ovate, flattened above, and without ridges. On the lower surface there exists a faint mesial groove. The sting is slender and strongly curved.

Length of body, ♂ ♀ one inch; of tail, ♀ one inch, two lines; ♂ one inch, four lines.

*Hab.*—Texas. Smithsonian Museum.

[April,

## CENTRURUS PHAIODACTYLUS.

*C. brunneo-fulvus*; cephalothorace sparse punctato, medio leviter canaliculato, antico et abbreviato et rotundato et nonnihil emarginato, postico transverse sulcato; manibus caudaque venuste politis et pedibus nonnihil pilosis; palpi robustis, angulis vel valde crenulatis vel denticulatis, articuli tertii superficie antica spinulo unico (interdum duobus); manibus valdissime tumidis, longis, indistincte octoplicatis; digitis latis, robustissimis, modice brevibus, curvatis, marginibus opponentibus acute denticulatis; pedibus flavis; abdomine læve; cauda breve, cristis superioribus obsoletis, superficie superiore nonnihil minute granulata; articulo quarto haud carinato; articulo ultimo maximo, spiculo parvo sine spinulo basali; pectinis dentibus 7-9.

The cephalothorax is not produced as far anteriorly as is commonly the case. It is impressed with a faint transverse groove at the position of the median ocelli, and with another, more distinctly defined, on its posterior third. These channels separate three pairs of slightly pronounced elevations, which successively decrease in size from the first. The first joint of the palpi has all of its margins armed with distinct obtuse denticules, excepting only the postero-inferior, which is rounded and concave, and crenate only on its proximal third. The third article is much larger than the second, and has only its anterior margins crenate. Its posterior surface, as well as that of the hand, is sparsely and irregularly punctate. The anterior aspect of the hand is minutely tuberculate. The first joint of the mandibles is very long, almost always extending as far forward as the cephalothorax, and often much beyond it. The distal portion of these organs, with the "pincers," is black. The median eyes are placed upon a single black elevation in the middle third of the cephalothorax. The first two lateral ocelli are somewhat smaller than the median; the third is much smaller; the fourth is at right angles to the third, and is still less. The three anterior joints of the tail are short and rather broad. Their superior crests are entirely, and their supero-lateral almost, obsolete; their inferior and infero-lateral are well-marked and broadly crenate. All of the ridges of the fourth segment are obsolete. The penultimate joint is elongate and slender. Its lower surface is rough, and has two strongly, but obtusely denticulate infero-lateral, and a single, median-inferior crest. The last segment is immensely swollen. Its distal portion is suddenly and very strongly contracted, and then inflated slightly again, so as to form a knob, as it were, on the base of the sting.

Length of body,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; of tail,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Hab.*—Utah Territory. Smithsonian Museum. M. McCarthy, Esq.

## PHEYNUS ASPERATIPES.

*P. dilute aurantiacus saturate rubido-brunneo maculatus*; cephalothorace lato, reniforme, abdomineque tuberculis parvis sparsis et granulatis minutis numerosis asperatis; palpi magnis latis, nonnihil semi-cylindraceis; articuli secundi superficie antica et spinulis parvis numerosis et uno vel duobus majoribus armata; articuli tertii margine superiore spinis 4, inferiore spinis 5; articuli tertio quartique superficiebus posticis tuberculis parvis spinosis in seriebus rectis dispositis armatis; illius margine superiore ulterius spinis maximis 3 et 2-3 modicis instructo; margine inferiore spinis magnis 2 et 2-3 parvis armato; articulo quinto spina maxima unica et spinulis modicis duobus instructo; femoribus tuberculis spinosis numerosis asperatis.

The color of our single specimen is a very light orange. The cephalothorax has a median longitudinal sulcus distinct anteriorly, but evanescent posteriorly. A short distance behind the centre of the cephalothorax is a well-defined transverse groove, extending nearly across one-third of its breadth. Posterior to this, and connected with it by the median sulcus (here very well marked), is a transverse furrow similar to the other, but only about one-third its length. 1863.]

The three sulci are of a dark-brown tint. Besides these, there are on each side of the cephalothorax four dark, but more or less obsolete grooves. At the position of the lateral eyes on each side there exists a dark-brown spot, and between them and the anterior transverse groove is a pair of similarly colored round depressions. The maxillary palpi are of a more decided orange than the body. The second joint has its anterior face armed with eight or ten very small spines or spinous tubercles, and one or two larger ones. The spines on the lower margin of the third joint are longer than those on the upper. On each, the two nearest the body are much larger and more closely approximated than the others. Between the margins are a few very small spinules. The spinous tubercles on the upper portion of the posterior surface are more numerous than those on the lower. The fourth joint is dilated superiorly in its distal portion: where on the upper margin are placed three very long acute spines, with two or three much smaller ones. The lower margin has five spines, three of them being much smaller than the other two. The moveable finger is very long and acute. The upper surface of the abdomen has along the mesial line a double row of dark-brown spots, and on either side a series of blotches of the same color,—one on each scutum. The legs and sides of the abdomen are very rough. The under surface of the abdomen is smooth.

*Hab.*—Lower California. Smithsonian Museum. J. Xantus de Vesey.

---

*May 5th.*

The President, MR. LEA, in the Chair.

Twenty members present.

The following paper was presented for publication :

On the Lestris Richardsoni, etc. By Elliott Coues, M. D.

---

*May 12th.*

The President, MR. LEA, in the Chair.

Sixteen members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :

Synopsis of the Marine Invertebrata collected by the late Arctic Expedition under Dr. I. I. Hayes. By Wm. Stimpson.

Descriptions of the soft parts and embryonic forms of one hundred and forty-three species of Unionidæ of the United States. By Isaac Lea.

New Exotic Unionidæ. By Isaac Lea.

---

*May 19th.*

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty members present.

The Secretary announced the death on the 3d inst., of Col. Mark W. Collet, M. D., aged 36, late a member of the Academy.

The following papers were presented for publication :

Contributions towards a Monography of the Pholadacea, etc., No. 2  
By Geo. W. Tryon, Jr.

[May,