A NEW SCHENDYLOID CHILOPOD FROM MEXICO.

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The type of the interesting new chilopod described below was taken by Dr. Wm. M. Mann several years ago at Guerrero Mill, Hidalgo, Mexico. It represents a new genus related to the North American genera Nyctunguis Chamberlin and Nesonyx Chamberlin in having ventral pore areas in the anterior region and in possessing a well developed claw on each anal leg. It differs from these genera in having only a single coxal pore on each side. In this respect it agrees with the West African Mesoschendyla of Attems, but the latter genus has no claw on the anal legs.

Mexiconyx, Gen. nov.

Claw of the second maxillæ pectinate. Labrum with median arc bearing true teeth which are well chitinized and have distinct roots. Mandible with a single pectinate lamella. Ventral pores present on sternites of the anterior region. A single coxal pore on each side, this simple or homogeneous. Anal legs terminating in a normal claw.

Genotype.—*M. hidalgoensis*, sp. nov.

Mexiconyx hidalgoensis, sp. nov.

Head longer than wide, widest in front of middle; anterior margin convex or very obtusely subangular, the caudal margin straight and the lateral margins convex and converging caudad from in front of middle. Prebasal plate not exposed, the head well overlapping the basal plate, the exposed portion of which is rather short. Claws of prehensors when closed surpassing the head, reaching to the end of the second antennal article or nearly so. Joints of the prehensors unarmed within. Prosternum also unarmed; without chitinous lines. Labrum rather deeply excavated at the middle and bearing in the type twenty-two teeth of which those of the median arc are more strongly chitinized and differentiated; five teeth at the crest of the arc are directed ventrad. Dentate lamella of mandible presenting six or seven

conical and strongly chitinous teeth which do not seem to be segregated in distinct divisions. Ventral pores present in a circular area on sternites of anterior region but absent from middle and posterior regions, last ventral plate wide. Coxal gland one on each side, this homogeneous, and, while large, was evident in the type only after clearing of the specimen. Anal legs long, with well developed claws, with sparse stiff hairs over surface in general and numerous finer and shorter ones on ventral surface of proximal joints in particular, as usual, e. g. in species of Nyctunguis. Palpus of second maxilla rather short and stout; claw short, excavated, pectinate along the edge to and around the end, the setæ long. Number of pairs of legs, in female, fifty-five. Length, about 18 mm.

PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA FROM THE FIJI ISLANDS.[1]

By Charles T. Brues.

Several years ago when Dr. Wm. M. Mann visited the South Seas, he collected extensively in the British Solomons and in Fiji where he obtained a small number of Parasitic Hymenoptera. These he very kindly gave me for study and those from the Solomons have already been dealt with.[2] Meanwhile Turner has published a list and descriptions of some new Hymenoptera from Fiji in which he enumerates 53 species.

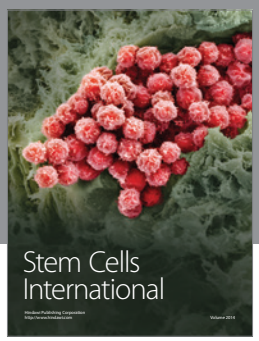
Of Mann's material there remains a smaller, but perhaps even more interesting series from Fiji and many of these are treated in the present paper. I have also included one particularly curious genus contained in a small lot of Serphoidea from Fiji sent me by Mr. F. Muir who collected it when he visited these islands in 1905.

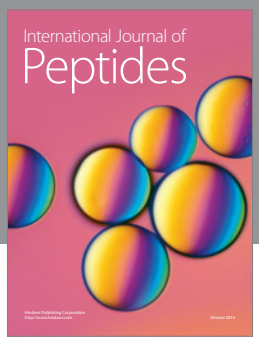
As will appear evident from the context, these groups at least, show a strong Australian element in the fauna, but suggest the probable occurrence of a considerable number of peculiar endemic genera.[3]

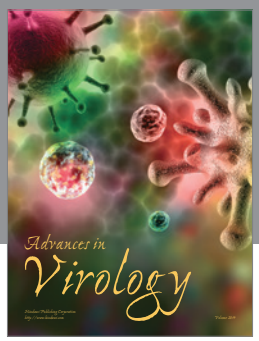
[1]Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution Harvard University, No. 197.

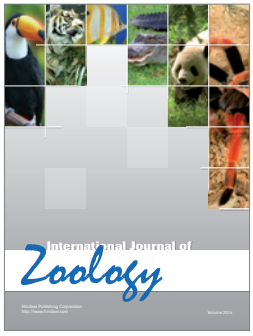
[2]Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 62, No. 3, pp. 97-130, pl. 1 (May 1918).

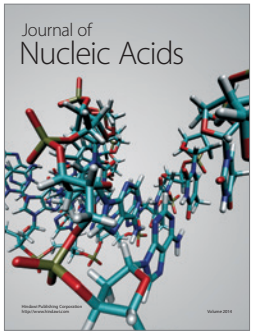
[3]Turner (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1918, p. 334) has expressed a similar opinion, based mainly on the aculeata of these islands.

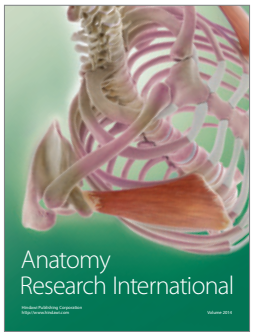


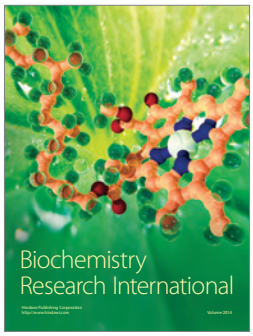


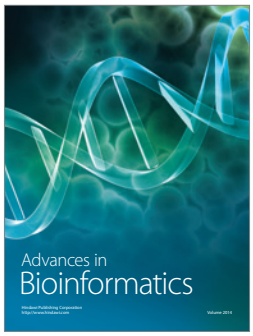


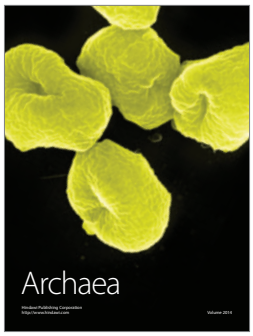


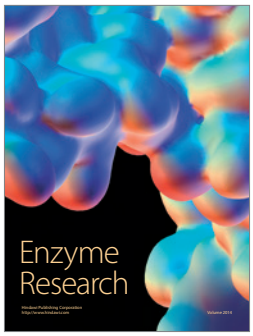


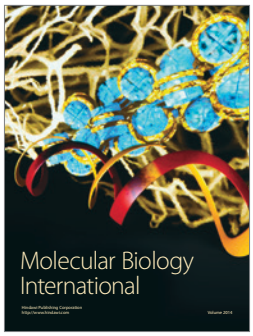












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