47. On some New Genera and Species of Arachnida.
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(Text-figures 1–7.)

Order Araneae.

Family Argiopidae.

Acantharachne regalis, sp. n. (Text-fig. 1.)

Colour (in spirit).—Carapace slightly infuscate, but portions of its surface, including the spines and the margin, are pale, the ground-colour being very pale yellow. Sternum blackish. Anteriorly the dorsal surface of the abdomen has dark almost reticulate markings, but the rest of it is yellowish white. Venter of abdomen yellowish white, except for a dark anterior strip which includes the genital area, and a narrow little transverse dark marking in front of the brownish spinnerets.

* The illustrations in this paper are all drawn by Miss V. Borrow with the aid of a camera lucida under my personal supervision.
Legs yellowish white, but some of the segments are infuscated in places, for instance, the femora. Carapace furnished with spines or processes very like those present in Dicrostichus. There are six of these spines and they are arranged as follows:—First comes a transverse row of three spines situated a little behind the ocular tubercle; then a large median unpaired spine; finally a pair of bifurcated spines situated quite close together some distance from the posterior margin. Ocular tubercle bearing the four median eyes not very high, and it has a distinct little spine. Lateral eyes placed on slight tubercles. Abdomen wider than long and furnished dorsally with two circles or rings each composed of five strong thorns. There are also some denticles and granules within each circle of thorns. These two circles of thorns are well separated from one another and situated posteriorly on the highest part of the abdomen. A considerable distance below the circles of thorns a postero-lateral protuberance is present on the lower part of the abdomen, being without any spines but slightly lobate.

Length of body 5 mm., width of abdomen 6 mm.


Order Opiliones.

Suborder Cypophthalmi.

Rakaia, gen. nov.

Stink tubercle (Conus foavitus) fairly large and more than its own length from the lateral margin of the cephalothorax. Eyes absent. First and second coxae slightly movable, not being coalesced with the posterior coxae. Tarsus of first leg not produced ventrally.

Rakaia antipodiana, sp. n. (Text-figs. 2 & 3.)

Colour deep brown, the limbs paler. Surface of body evenly granular. Abdominal tergites well defined, and they have a slight but distinct median longitudinal furrow. Posterior end of last tergite of male depressed in the middle and with the lateral margins raised in an almost conical fashion so that it appears somewhat bilobed, especially when viewed from below. There is a slight elevation a little in front and to the side of the genital operculum of the male. Distal part of ovipositor of female (when protruded) consisting of two processes placed side by side giving it the appearance of being split or bifurcated. First coxa with a tooth-like process on its inner (anterior) margin as in Ogovea grossa Hansen (see his fig. 6 a, pl. ii., and fig. 1 d on pl. iii., in "Two Orders of Arachnida"). Legs of male stouter than those of the female, especially the fourth pair. Tarsus of fourth leg of male stout and high, with a dorsal tubercle bearing a curved seta. Second segment of chelicera of adults fairly elongated; dentition of the fingers as figured.
Length of body of male 2.5 mm., its width 1.32 mm.; length of first segment of chelicera of male 0.95 mm., of second segment of chelicera 1.85 mm. Length of body of female 2.6 mm.; its width 1.31 mm.


Note.—This is the first record of the occurrence in New Zealand of a harvestman of the suborder Cyphophthalmi. It is probable that the same genus or some allied form belonging to this sub-order will also be found in Australia.

Rakaia sp. (Text-fig. 3.)

Another specimen from the same locality as the types of *R. antipodiana* differs in having the second segment of the chelicera.
cera rather short and somewhat swollen (see figure), instead of long and slender as in adults of both sexes of *R. antipodiana*. A distinct process or spine is present on the ventral surface of the trochanter of the palp, whereas in *R. antipodiana* no such spine is present. Two other specimens also have somewhat short and swollen chelicerae, but in these there is no spine on the trochanter of the palp.

**Opiliones Laniatores.**

**Family G O N Y L E P T I D E.**

**ISOCRANAUS GORGONEX, sp. n.** (Text-fig. 4.)

*Colour* dark brown; there is a little rather elongated patch of yellowish-waxy coloration on each side of the margin of the third area of the dorsum. Chelicera and proximal segment of palp with dark reticulate markings, but they are not conspicuous;
similar markings are also visible in the centre of the cephalothorax in the paler (male) example. *Ocular tubercle* wider than long and bearing two strong spines, and also a few granules, but only the pair behind the large spines is distinct. Four transverse grooves are present on the scutum; the granules on its surface few in number and mostly minute and difficult to see; the median pair of granules on the second area are somewhat larger.

Text-figure 4.

*Isocrin anus gorgone*, sp. n., ♂. Dorsal view.
A. Chelicera of male from above. B. Lateral view of palp of male.

and conical, however; there is also a pair of minute but distinct granules behind the strong pair of thorns on the fourth area. Anterior free tergites each with a median pair of distinct granules, and also lateral granules; the posteriormost (third) free tergite with a strong pair of thorns, somewhat shorter than the pair on the fourth area of the scutum; and also with median and lateral pairs of granules. First (proximal) segment of chelicera in the
male sex furnished with strong denticles as figured; the base of the second segment is furnished with two salient processes in this sex. Trochanter of *palp* of male with a dorsal thorn and also a little conical granule or denticle behind it; ventrally this segment has a little granule bearing a hair. Femur of palp highest at a short distance from the proximal end, forming at this point an angular process ending dorsally in one or two little spinules; ventrally there is a rather knob-like process, and there are also granules on this segment as figured. Tibia of palp somewhat swollen; it has four antero-ventral spines of unequal length and four or five postero-ventral spines, only two of the latter being of any size. Tarsus of palp with four antero-ventral spines, also three postero-ventral spines and proximally a remarkable process of considerable length and stoutness, bearing an accessory tooth. Femora of *legs* 1–3 with longitudinal series of granules or conical denticles which are strongest on the antero-ventral edge of these segments. Less than half of the first metatarsus is somewhat swollen, being distinctly wider than the proximal part of it. Fourth femur with the granules more strongly developed, and it has a fairly large curved antero-lateral process near the distal end; patella of fourth leg with granules and a postero-lateral spine proximally; fourth tibia with a postero-lateral comb of tooth-like processes. Number of tarsal segments: —♂ 6, 14–15, 7, 8; ♀ 6, 13, 7, 7.

Length of body: ♂ 6.2 mm. ♀ 6.1 mm.

Locality. Gorgona Island, off the coast of the Republic of Columbia. A male and a female specimen collected by P. H. Johnson, cruise of the 'St. George' (Scientific Expeditionary Research Association).

Opiliones Palpatores.

Family *ACROPS OPILIONIDEAE*.

**CADDELLA**, gen. nov.

Allied to *Acropsopilio* Silvestri. Ocular tubercle and eyes very large. Proximal segment of chelicera lacking the ventral tooth present in the *Oligolophina*, but there is a minute antero-lateral denticle at the distal end of this segment. Trochanter and femur of palp with conspicuous spines. Tarsus of palp shorter than its tibia, but with a well-developed spine representing the claw. Lobe of second coxa apparently absent. Number of tarsal segments 23, 27, 22, 21.

**CADDELLA CAPENSIS**, sp. n. (Text-fig. 5.)

Colour (in spirit) dark grey to brown above; dorsally a longitudinal white- or silvery strip runs along the lateral margin of the cephalothorax. Sides of posterior half of dorsum usually paler than the upper part of it and with dark spots; ventre pale. Legs pale brown. Ocular tubercle practically double, the two...
halves being divided by a median depression; the eyes themselves large as in *Caddo* and *Acropsopilio*. Distal part of *penis* strengthened by chitinous strips and furnished with spines. Immovable finger of *chelicera* unarmed but strongly chitinized distally; movable finger with a row of nine denticles on its distal half, the penultimate denticle being larger than the others. Proximally the second segment of the *chelicera* has a little knob-like process. *Coxa of palp* with a little spinule; trochanter with a ventral spine; femur fairly elongated and with four ventral spines, the proximal one being the longest and it is forked apically; patella and tibia unarmed; tarsus shorter than the tibia, both these segments with numerous hairs ventrally forming a scopula; a straight strongly chitinized spine, probably representing the claw, is present at the end of the tarsus. *Legs* long and slender; the *metatarsi* are especially long, those of the third and fourth legs having numerous false articulations; tarsi of legs with numerous segments (see generic description), the distal ones being very short, except the last one bearing the claw which is a little longer.

*Length of body 2.8 mm.*

*Localities.* Port Alfred and Grahamstown, South Africa (J. Hawitt).

*Note.*—*Acropsopilio* Silvestri, the only genus of the family *Acropsopilionidae* hitherto described, occurs in Chili—hence the discovery of a South African genus belonging to this family is of some interest.

In having the tarsus of the palp shorter than its tibia *Caddella* agrees with other members of the tribe *Dyspnoi*, but differs in having a spiniform claw. Another point of resemblance with many of the *Dyspnoi* is the absence of the maxillary lobe of the
second coxa, but this lobe is present in Acropsopilio. The North American genus Caddo, which is referred by Roewer to the Oliogolophinae (tribe Eupnoi), resembles Cadella and Acropsopilio in having very large eyes and also a strongly armed palp.

Order Acari.
Family Teneriffiolidae.
Heteroteneriffia, gen. nov.

Allied to Neoteneriffiola Hirst. Fourth coxae widely separated from one another, only the basal portion being distinct. Antepenultimate segment of palp lacking the process present in Neoteneriffiola and Parateneriffia Thor. Claw of first leg with distinct double pectinate comb; claws of legs 2-4 with the comb very indistinct and inconspicuous. Hairs on coxae more numerous than in Neoteneriffiola.

Heteroteneriffia marina, sp. n. (Text-figs. 6 & 7.)

♀. Body rather elongate oval and usually with a slight constriction a little behind the middle. Twenty-two slightly plumose hairs (eleven pairs) are present on the dorsum; this number includes the slender pseudo-stigmata situated behind the second

Text-figure 6.