

NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN FALSE SCORPIONS FROM THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS^{1 2} (ARACHNIDA: CHELONETHIDA)

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It is doubtful whether anything like true insular endemism occurs in most species of false scorpions, because of the ease with which they are distributed by commerce, both primitive and modern, and by such natural carriers as birds, strong flying insects, and drift. Although the records are too few to permit a conclusive statement, there is no indication that any of the species herein described are truly local in distribution. Thus, as I have pointed out elsewhere [B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. **142** (23): 1939], *Haplochernes funafutensis* (With), which had been known from a single female collected on Funafuti Island in the Ellice group, has been found in both the Society and Fiji islands. *Oratemnus samoanus* Beier, originally described from Samoa, is here recorded from the Marquesas Islands and from shipments originating in Jamaica and St. Kitts of the West Indies and intercepted at quarantine in Boston and New York.

In view of the foregoing facts and the incompleteness of our knowledge, it is evident that great caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions as to the original distribution of any chelonethid species. Likewise, the use of these data for the support or nonsupport of any hypothesis as to the origin and distribution of a given fauna should be carefully considered.

About the most that can be said, at present, about the relationship of the false scorpions of these south Pacific archipelagos is that they belong to a group of genera derived from Asiatic, Neotropical, and holarctic faunas. In addition, certain nearly tropicopolitan genera are represented.

All species treated here are considered in serial taxonomic order. These records may be considered as a supplement to my "Check list of the false scorpions of Oceania" [B. P. Bishop Mus. Occ. Pap. **10** (22): 1-14, 1934].

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SUBORDER DIPLOSPHYRONIDA CHAMBERLIN

SUPERFAMILY GARYPOIDEA CHAMBERLIN

FAMILY GARYPIDAE HANSEN

SUBFAMILY GEOGARYPINAE CHAMBERLIN

Geogarypus (Geogarypus) marquesianus, sp. nov. (fig. 1).

Medium-sized species for the genus, the adult female measuring 2.0-2.2 mm. long. Carapace shorter than posterior breadth (0.8-0.9 as long as broad) and 4.0 times as long as the well developed cucullus, which is typical in appearance and with a distinct longitudinal furrow; medianly on each lateral half of the cucullus a single seta which is much longer and stouter than the other vestitural setae. Eyes typically developed, nearly contiguous. Carapace and palps unicolorous throughout and evenly granular, the granules uniform in size and moderately large. Tergites squamotessellate, the median tergites with 14-16 marginal setae and about 6 large discal lyrifissures as well as other smaller ones. Vestitural setae of palps, carapace, and abdomen minute, acuminate, and apparently completely nondenticulate (fig. 1, *F*). No abdominal or pedal pseudotactile setae. Abdomen scarcely longer than broad; broadly ovate (0.98-1.15 times as long as broad). Tergites 4-10 each with a pair of darker, more sclerotic areas on each scutum (4 per tergite); tergites 1-2 with a darker patch on each side and a larger median one; tergite 3 with only the small, lateral, darker patches. Chelicerae of usual structure; galea of female a simple unbranched stylet (fig. 1, *C*); serrula exterior with 18 teeth. Palps of usual form and moderately slender (fig. 1, *A*); trochanter with a rather narrow but strongly marked subventral process (fig. 1, *B*); trochanter 1.60-1.65 times as long as broad; femur 4.2-4.5 times as long as broad, 2.3-2.5 times as long as trochanter, and 1.37-1.45 times as long as the tibia, which is 2.96-3.01 times as long as broad; chela 3.9-4.0 times

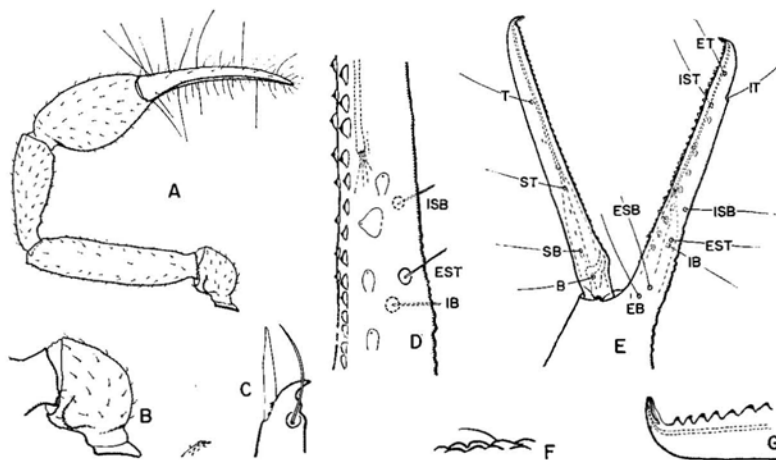


FIGURE 1.—*Geogarypus (Geogarypus) marquesianus*, sp. nov.: *A*, ventral aspect of right palp, female; *B*, ventral aspect of palpal trochanter; *C*, tip of fixed finger of chelicera showing galea, female; *D*, median portion of fixed finger of chela showing marginal and accessory teeth, sense spots, etc., female; *E*, extero-lateral aspect of left chela, female; *F*, vestitural seta and granulations from trochanter of palp, female; *G*, tip of movable finger of chela showing venedens and lamina defensor. (*A-C, F*, JC-820.01001; *D*, JC-816.01001; *E*, JC-813.01001.)

as long as broad and 4.30-4.45 times as long as deep; hand 1.1 times as broad as deep; contour of chela evenly rounded dorsally and laterally, without a markedly angular depression at finger base; fingers 1.14-1.22 times as long as hand and its pedicel (hand without pedicel 0.76-0.82 as long as fingers). Chaetotaxy and dentition of chela as illustrated (fig. 1, *D-E*). Well developed but basally obsolescent teeth occurring on both fingers, those of the movable finger nearly contiguous (fig. 1, *E*) and numbering between 37 and 43; teeth of fixed finger distinctly spaced medianly by about their own width (fig. 1, *D-E*); marginal series numbering 31-35 and with a closely parallel series of 12-13 "accessory" teeth (fig. 1, *D*); no accessory teeth on movable finger; venom duct elongate, extending nearly to seta ST and ISB on movable and fixed fingers respectively; nodus ramosus proximad of median (fig. 1, *E*). With or without a single basal sense spot at base of movable finger; fixed finger with a series of about 4-6 sense spots exteriorly and 3 or 4 interiorly, these occurring about medianly on finger and lying between setae IB and IST (fig. 1, *D-E*). Dorsum of fixed finger granulate to a point just distad of seta EST (fig. 1, *D-E*). Leg I: femur pars basalis 2.7-3.0 times as long as deep; femur pars tibialis 1.7-1.9 times as long as deep; femur pars basalis 1.6-1.7 times as long as pars distalis; tibia 3.3 times as long as deep and 0.70-0.73 times as long as combined length of two tarsal segments; metatarsus 0.98-1.07 times as long as telotarsus. Leg IV: femur (greatest length of both subsegments) 3.5-3.7 times as long as deep and 1.57-1.60 times as long as tibia; tibia 4.1-4.3 times as long as deep and 0.92-0.95 as long as total length of both tarsal segments; metatarsus 1.02-1.07 times as long as telotarsus.

Measurements (in millimeters). Holotype female (JC-820.01001). Total length, 1.95. Carapace, 0.629 long, 0.77 broad; cucullus, 0.156 long. Abdomen, 1.30 long; 1.33 broad. Palps: trochanter, 0.295 × 0.187; femur, 0.730 × 0.167; tibia, 0.525 × 0.176; chela, 1.122 × 0.288 broad and 0.256 deep; hand, 0.500 long (with pedicel 0.541); fingers, 0.656 long. Leg I: femur pars basalis, 0.320 × 0.111, pars tibialis, 0.192 × 0.101; tibia, 0.239 × 0.072; metatarsus, 0.164 × 0.057; telotarsus, 0.164 × 0.423. Leg IV (greatest length of combined subsegments): 0.575 × 0.162; tibia, 0.364 × 0.085; metatarsus, 0.208 × 0.060; telotarsus, 0.202 × 0.044.

Paratype female (JC-816.01001). Total length, 2.04. Carapace, 0.606 long, 0.755 broad posteriorly; cucullus, 0.151 long; eyes, diameter of anterior pair 0.074, of posterior pair 0.055. Abdomen, 1.44 long and 1.30 broad. Palps: trochanter, 0.296 × 0.181; femur, 0.714 × 0.164; tibia, 0.521 × 0.146; chela, 1.089 × 0.270 broad and 0.244 deep; hand, 0.437 long (with pedicel 0.525); fingers, 0.642 long. Leg I: femur, pars basalis, 0.309 × 0.103, pars tibialis, 0.180 × 0.096; tibia, 0.226 × 0.068; metatarsus, 0.155 × 0.052; telotarsus, 0.155 × 0.039. Leg IV: femur (as above), 0.562 × 0.156; tibia, 0.357 × 0.087; metatarsus, 0.210 × 0.060; telotarsus, 0.204 × 0.044.

Paratype female (JC-813.01001). Total length, 2.15. Carapace, 0.705 long and 0.820 broad posteriorly; cucullus, 0.176 long. Abdomen, 1.51 long and 1.44 broad. Palps: trochanter, 0.344 × 0.208; femur, 0.809 × 0.194; tibia, 0.590 × 0.197; chela, 1.240 × 0.320 broad and 0.288 deep; hand, 0.567 long (with pedicel, 0.606); fingers, 0.693 long. Leg I: femur, pars basalis, 0.338 × 0.125, pars tibialis, 0.210 × 0.114; tibia, 0.256 × 0.077; metatarsus, 0.167 × 0.057; telotarsus, 0.162 × 0.040. Leg IV: femur (as above), 0.655 × 0.181; tibia, 0.415 × 0.099; metatarsus, 0.230 × 0.065; telotarsus, 0.215 × 0.047.

Uahuka: Putatauua, Vaipae Valley, altitude 800 feet, September 21, 1929, from dead banana leaves, holotype female (JC-820.01001) and 3 topotype females (JC-820.01002-4), A. M. Adamson.

Hivaoa: Pouau, altitude 1,500 feet, March 5, 1929, 1 paratype female (JC-816.01001). Mumford and Adamson.

Nukuhiva: Teuanui, Tovii, altitude 2,000 feet, October 27, 1929, from dead stipes of *Angiopteris* sp., paratype female (JC-813.01001), Mumford and Adamson.

Holotype (JC-820.01001) and paratypes (JC-820.01003 and 813.01001) in Bishop Museum; others in author's collection.

This species is quite close to *G. elegans* (With), a Malayan species, to which it runs in Beier's key (Das Tierreich, 57: 227, 1932). It differs in the broader carapace and abdomen and the more robust chela. From *G. longidigitatus* (known from Funafuti) it differs in having the femur much longer than, rather than subequal to, the fingers. From *G. personatus* (Simon), an inadequately described Hawaiian species which has not been available for study, it differs in its larger size and in the carapace being broader than long instead of longer than broad.

The single individual from Nukuhiva (JC-813.01001) differs in certain details from the other available specimens, but the material is inadequate to permit its separation as a subspecies. All points of difference found in my studies are contrasted in the following couplet:

Fingers 1.22-1.23 times as long as hand with its pedicel; femur 4.36-4.48 times as long as broad; fingers 3.69-3.72 times as long as tibial breadth; movable finger with 37-39 marginal teeth.....typical form from Uahuka and Hivaaoa.

Fingers 1.14 times as long as hand and its pedicel; femur 4.17 times as long as broad; fingers 3.52 times as long as tibial breadth; movable finger with 43 marginal teeth.....Nukuhiva specimen.

SUBORDER MONOSPHYRONIDA CHAMBERLIN

SUPERFAMILY CHELIFEROIDEA CHAMBERLIN

FAMILY CHERNETIDAE CHAMBERLIN

SUBFAMILY LAMPROCHERNETINAE BEIER

Lamprochernes kanaka Chamberlin (fig. 2).

Lamprochernes kanaka Chamberlin, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., London, XI, 2: 279, 1938.

Carapace distinctly longer than broad (1.15 times); anterior groove prominent and nearly median; posterior groove obscure but present; ocular spots obscure but present; carapace, palps, and tergites smooth and polished except for a few scattered and rounded granules on anterior face of femur. All but eleventh tergites and sternites longitudinally divided by a nearly linear suture (tergites 3-5 of holotype show only an obscure division). Tergal chaetotaxy tending toward a biseriata type; medianly with 4 discal and 14-16 marginal setae; posteriorly with 6 discal and 12 marginal setae; sternal chaetotaxy similar; tergites 1-3 markedly narrowed; segment 11 with a lateral and a submedian pair of pseudotactile setae both dorsally and ventrally; lateral marginal setae of segment 11 elongate and perhaps semitactile in function. Pleural membrane smoothly plicate. Vestibular setae almost truly acute, at most with an extremely minute denticule which causes a typical angular curve of seta (fig. 2, E). Setae esb, eb, and es of chelicera, each with a single minute subapical denticule; lamina interior with 3 dentate, subapical lobes; serrula exterior with 18-20 ligulate teeth; galea (fig. 2, B) well developed, with a single large shaft and 6 subapical, small, and slightly recurved simple branches. Palps robust (fig. 2, D); trochanter dorsally with a distinct conical protuberance twice as long as broad and subequal in length to breadth of hand; femur clearly shorter than length

of carapace but about equal to its breadth, scarcely as long as tibia, 2.1-2.2 times as long as broad; tibia 2.1 times as long as broad; chela 2.5 times as long as broad, very slightly broader than deep; hand and fingers of equal length, shorter than femur; fixed finger of chela with 26 and movable finger with 27 marginal teeth; movable finger exteriorly with 3 evenly spaced, accessory teeth anterior to nodus ramosus, interiorly with a large subterminal pair which are nearly contiguous; fixed finger interiorly with 2 almost terminal accessory teeth (fig. 2, *A*); general pattern of tactile setae of chela generically typical (fig. 2, *A*); setae SB and B almost contiguous, less than an areolar diameter apart, ST median between T and SB, IST and IB much farther apart than ESB and EB, which are scarcely more than an areolar diameter apart, seta T opposite nodus ramosus of venom apparatus, the basal accessory tooth, and the fourteenth and fifteenth marginal teeth; a median and distal pseudotactile seta on the movable and a single median one on the fixed finger (fig. 2, *A*). Chela exteriorly with a loose longitudinal

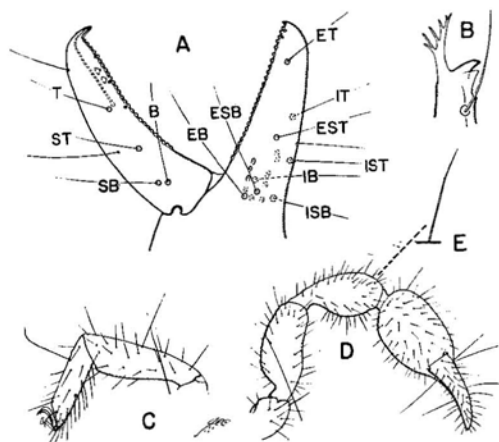


FIGURE 2.—*Lamprochernes kanaka* Chamberlin (male holotype): *A*, extero-lateral aspect of left chela; *B*, tip of movable finger of chelicera showing galea; *C*, lateral aspect of tibia and tarsus of leg IV; *D*, ventral aspect of right palp; *E*, vestitural seta from palpal tibia.

cluster of about 8 sense spots extending from base of fixed finger to slightly caudad of seta EST; interiorly 2 or 3 sense spots occurring basally on the fixed finger; no sense spots noted on movable finger (fig. 2, *A*). Leg I: femur (dorsal length of both subsegments) shorter than fingers of chela, 1.31 times as long as tibia and 2.7 times as long as deep; tibia no longer than tarsus and 3.3 times as long as deep; tarsus 4.7-4.8 times as long as deep. Leg IV: femur (greatest length of both subsegments) longer than palpal femur, 1.29 times as long as tibia, and 3.06 times as long as deep; tibia as long as, or slightly longer than, palpal fingers, 1.24 times as long as tarsus and about 3.4 times as long as deep; tarsus much shorter than tibia and 4.1 times as long as deep. Pseudotactile seta of fourth tarsus about one fourth (0.27) of tarsal length from its base; fourth tibia with a short basal and distal seta and a long median tactile seta (fig. 2, *C*). Both fore and hind tarsi with a sub-basal sense dome. Genital area of male of typical lamprochernetine facies, much as in *L. samoanus* Chamberlin.

Measurements (in millimeters). Holotype. Total length, 1.68. Abdominal breadth, 0.70. Carapace, 0.514×0.445 . Palps: trochanter, 0.299×0.150 ; femur, $0.420-0.440 \times 0.198$; tibia, 0.454×0.215 ; chela, 0.729×0.278 broad and 0.267 deep; fingers, 0.368 long; hand, 0.368 long (with pedicel 0.417). Leg I: femur (dorsal length of both subsegments), 0.343×0.127 ; tibia, 0.262×0.080 ; tarsus, 0.264×0.055 . Leg IV: femur (greatest length of both subsegments), 0.483×0.160 ; tibia, 0.376×0.111 ; tarsus, 0.303×0.074 .

Uapou: Tekohepu Summit, altitude 3,200 feet, November 28, 1931, from dead stipes of *Cyathea* sp., holotype male (JC-823.01001), Le Bronnec (in Bishop Museum).

In many respects this form seems close to the North American species *L. oblongus* (Say). This species was diagnosed, but not fully described in the reference above cited, in a key segregating it from another species (*L. samoanus* Chamberlin).

Lamprochernes (?) sp.

In some characters this tritonymph seems close to *Lamprochernes samoanus* Chamberlin. The following observations may ultimately permit a definite generic and specific assignment to be made.

Carapace 1.28 times as long as broad; eye spots distinct; carapacial grooves well developed. Tergites 1-3 uniseriate with 11 or 12 marginal setae, the rest biseriate with 4 discal and 11-13 marginal setae; sternite biseriate with 4 discal and 12 or 13 marginal setae. Chelicerae typical, setae b, sb, and es terminally denticulate; serrula exterior with 17 teeth; galea with 5 terminal and subterminal branches; anterior blade of flagellum marginally serrate. Palps moderately robust; facies much as in *L. kanaka*, smooth and polished; trochanter 1.88 times as long as broad; femur 1.37 times as long as trochanter and 2.1-2.2 times as long as broad; tibia almost as long as femur and 1.97 times as long as broad; chela 1.97 times as long as tibia and 2.64 times as long as broad; hand about as broad as deep and 1.17 times as long as fingers; chela with typically reduced chaetotaxy (IST and SB absent); disposition of other tactile setae much as in *L. kanaka*; with two weakly developed pseudotactile setae on movable finger placed as in *L. kanaka*; fixed finger with 35 and movable finger with 31 or 32 marginal teeth; about 5 evenly spaced accessory teeth exteriorly on distal half of each finger; no sense spots noted; nodus ramosus slightly proximad of seta T. Tibia and tarsus of leg IV with acuminate pseudotactile setae as in *L. kanaka*. Leg I: femur (dorsal length of both subsegments) 2.8-2.9 times as long as deep and 1.3 times as long as tibia; tibia 1.06 times as long as tarsus and 3.2-3.3 times as long as deep; tarsus about 4.0 times as long as deep. Leg IV: femur (greatest length of combined subsegments) 3.3 times as long as deep and 1.3 times as long as tibia; tibia 1.3 times as long as tarsus and 3.5 times as long as deep; tarsus 1.15-1.17 times as long as tarsus I and 3.6-3.7 times as long as deep.

Measurements (in millimeters). Total length, 2.18. Abdominal breadth, 0.77. Carapace, 0.59 × 0.46. Palps: trochanter, 0.287 × 0.155; femur, 0.392 × 0.184; tibia, 0.386 × 0.195; chela, 0.757 × 0.287 broad and 0.285 deep; hand, 0.420 long; fingers, 0.359 long. Leg I: femur (dorsal length of combined subsegments), 0.320 × 0.110; tibia, 0.246 × 0.077; tarsus, 0.231 × 0.057. Leg IV: femur (greatest length of combined subsegments), 0.467 × 0.140; tibia, 0.349 × 0.099; tarsus, 0.270 × 0.071.

Hivaoa: Matauuna, altitude 3,900 feet, March 4, 1930, under dead leaves on ground, tritonymph (JC-815.01001), Mumford and Adamson.

FAMILY ATEMNIDAE CHAMBERLIN

SUBFAMILY ATEMNINAE BEIER

Oratemnus samoanus Beier, (fig. 3).

Oratemnus samoanus Beier, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst., Oekol. ü. Geogr. Tiere, 62: 593, fig. 16, 1932.

Oratemnus samoanus Beier, Das Tierreich 58:61, fig. 78, 1932.

(Diagnosis addenda and emendata.) Medium-sized species, female 3.6-3.7 mm., male

2.5-3.0 mm. long (not KOH-treated). Carapace, tergites, sternites, and palps polished; carapace without transverse furrows; eye spots distinct; tergites 1-3 narrowed, nearly or quite entire; tergites and sternites 4-10 completely (or nearly) divided into subrectangular scuta by a more or less linear suturelike stripe; tergite and sternite 11 entire. Carapace 1.2-1.3 times as long as broad, with subparallel sides. Abdomen elongate, with subparallel sides and scarcely wider than cephalothorax; entire animal 3.2-4.4 times as long as broad. Abdominal chaetotaxy of male: tergites 1-3 uniseriate with about 8 marginal setae, tergites 4-9 biseriata with 6 more or less distinct discal and 8-10 marginal setae; sternites uniseriate except for a lateral discal seta on each scutum, with 11 to 13 marginal setae; chaetotaxy of female essentially similar except that there are slightly more marginal setae than in the male, (9-11 instead of 8-10 on the tergites and 14 or 15 instead of 11-13 on the sternites). In one of the West Indian specimens the median discal seta of each scutum is almost marginal but still more or less differentiated from the marginal setae. Scuta of sternite 10 each with a lateral and a submedian pseudotactile seta; scuta of sternite 11 with a lateral and a median pair of pseudotactile setae (4 in all); tergites with the lateral distal setae becoming progressively longer toward the terminal segments, being semitactile in form on segment 9 and pseudotactile on 10 and 11; a median pair of pseudotactile setae on tergites 10 and 11 (fig. 3, *M*). Serrula exterior

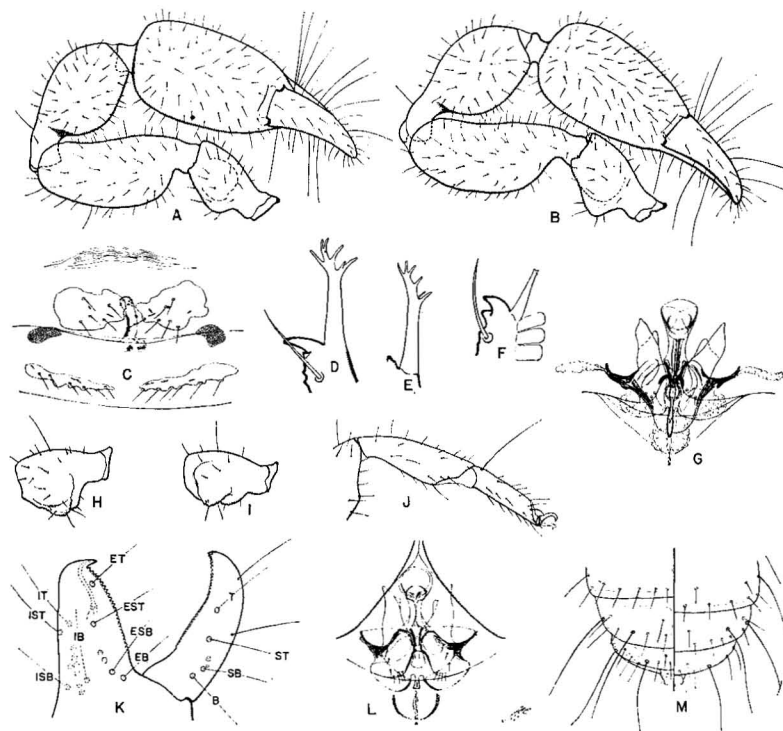


FIGURE 3.—*Oratennus samoanus* Beier: *A*, ventral aspect of right palp, female; *B*, ventral aspect of right palp, male; *C*, genital area of female; *D*, galea of female; *E*, galea of female; *F*, galea of male; *G*, sketch of male genitalia, cleared and stained specimen; *H*, dorsal aspect of palpal trochanter, male; *I*, dorsal aspect of palpal trochanter, female; *J*, tibia and tarsus of leg IV, female; *K*, extero-lateral aspect of right chela, female; *L*, sketch of male genitalia, unstained specimen; *M*, terminal abdominal segments showing chaetotaxy, left sternal, right dorsal, male. (*A*, *D*, *I*, JC-821.01002; *B*, *H*, *L*, *M*, JC-821.01001; *C*, *E*, JC-835.01001; *F*, *J*, *K*, JC-817.01001; *G*, JC-817.01002.)

of chelicera with 18-20 teeth; anterior blade of flagellum with 8-10 deep serrations anteriorly; setae es and b terminally denticulate, galea sexually differentiated, with 6 short terminal branches in female (fig. 3, *D, E*) and only obsolete traces of branching in male (fig. 3, *F*). Palps smooth and polished except for small and scattered but distinct granulations exteriorly on trochanter, interiorly on femur and tibia, and exteriorly and interiorly at base of fingers; appearance as shown in figure 3, *A-B*; only slightly differentiated sexually but slightly less robust in male; trochanter strongly bigibbose in both sexes, but more strongly so in male (fig. 3, *H-I*); femur stoutly pedicellate, 1.6-1.7 times as long as trochanter, subequal to tibia, and 2.2-2.4 times as long as broad; tibia rather slenderly pedicellate (pedicel much longer than narrowest breadth) and 1.9-2.1 (where accurately dorsoventrally oriented about 2.0) times as long as broad; chela robust, 1.5-1.6 as long as tibia and 2.4-2.6 times as long as broad; hand deeper than broad (breadth 0.85-0.95 as great as the depth); fingers short, slightly longer than breadth of chela (1.00-1.07 times), shorter than its depth (0.93-0.95) and 0.60-0.70 as long as hand; chela 1.2-1.3 times as broad as tibia; hand subequal to tibial length in female and slightly shorter than tibial length in male; chaetotaxy, dentition, and sense spots of chela as illustrated (fig. 3, *K*); with 25 or 26 marginal teeth on fixed and 33-36 on movable fingers; two pseudotactile setae on movable finger. Two or three sense spots exteriorly on both fixed and movable fingers immediately anterior to basal tactile setae, and a group of 5 to 7 sense spots interiorly between setae IB and ISB and extending distad nearly to seta IST (fig. 3, *K*). Legs of usual form. Leg I: femur (dorsal length of combined subsegments) 1.27-1.32 times as long as tibia, which is 1.15-1.25 times as long as tarsus; femur 2.48-2.63 times as long as deep; tibia 3.34-3.42 times as long as deep; tarsus 4.3-4.6 times as long as deep. Leg IV: femur (greatest length of combined subsegments) 1.0-1.1 times as long as palpal femur and 1.35-1.45 times as long as tibia, which is 1.3-1.4 times as long as tarsus; femur 2.6-2.7 times as long as deep; tibia 3.2-3.4 times as long as deep; tarsus 3.9-4.1 times as long as deep. Pseudotactile seta of fourth tarsus long and slender and only 0.09-0.10 of tarsal length from its base (fig. 3, *J*). No tibial tactile seta. Pattern of male and female genital areas as shown in figure 3, *C, G, L*.

Tritonymph. Facies like adult. Chaetotaxy of chela characteristically reduced, IST and SB absent, otherwise essentially as in the adult; sense spot distribution as in adult but only about half as numerous; venom apparatus as in adult. About 25 marginal teeth on movable finger and 22-23 on fixed finger, of which all but the distal 7 are reduced and nearly obsolete. Serrula exterior with 16-17 teeth; galea essentially as in female, with 5 short, recurved terminal branches. Flagellum and chaetotaxy of chelicera as in adult. Fourth tarsal tactile seta as in adult. Palps with chela normally sclerotic and colored, the other segments lighter in color; both tibial and femoral pedicels broader than long; trochanter as long as breadth of chela and 1.90 times as long as broad; not noticeably bigibbose; femur 1.34 times as long as trochanter, slightly shorter than tibia, and 2.1 times as long as broad; tibia nearly twice as long as broad; chela 1.7 times as long as tibia and 2.4 times as long as broad; hand only slightly deeper than broad and slightly longer than tibia; fingers 1.07 times as long as breadth of hand and 0.71 times as long as its length.

Measurements (in millimeters). Male (JC-821.01001). Total length, 2.84. Abdominal breadth, 0.83. Carapace, 0.82 long and 0.64 broad posteriorly. Palps: trochanter, 0.415 long; femur, 0.692×0.301 ; tibia, 0.685×0.333 ; chela, 1.045×0.398 broad and 0.454 deep; hand, 0.654 long; fingers, 0.421 long. Leg I: femur (dorsal length of combined subsegments), 0.484×0.190 ; tibia, 0.365×0.108 ; tarsus, 0.312×0.068 . Leg IV: femur (greatest length of combined subsegments), 0.696×0.262 ; tibia, 0.518×0.155 ; tarsus, 0.377×0.091 .

Female (JC-821.01002). Total length, 3.76. Abdominal breadth, 0.84. Carapace, 0.85 long and 0.65 broad posteriorly. Palps: trochanter, 0.398 long; femur, 0.639×0.287 ; tibia, 0.639×0.319 ; chela, 1.019×0.400 broad and 0.426 deep; hand, 0.646 long; fingers, 0.406 long. Leg I (as above); femur, 0.458×0.179 ; tibia, 0.358×0.105 ; tarsus, 0.296×0.068 . Leg IV: femur (as above), 0.715×0.263 ; tibia, 0.511×0.152 ; tarsus, 0.365×0.091 .

Tritonymph (JC-814.01001). Total length, 2.42. Abdominal breadth, 0.67. Carapace, 0.59 long and 0.43 broad posteriorly. Palps: trochanter, 0.277×0.146 ; femur, 0.370×0.177 ; tibia, 0.385×0.195 ; chela, 0.651×0.268 broad and 0.275 deep; hand, 0.402 long; fingers, 0.285 long.

Eiao: altitude 1,600 feet, April 23, 1931, from dead wood of *Pisonia* sp., tritonymph (JC-810.01001), Le Bronnec and H. Tauraa; plateau above Vaituha, altitude 1,150 feet, October 2, 1929, under stone, male and female (JC-817.01001-2), A. M. Adamson; near center of island, altitude 1,450 feet, October 1, 1929, under bark of *Thespesia populnea*, 2 males (JC-819.01001-2), A. M. Adamson; altitude 1,600 feet, April 16, 1931, on *Thespesia populnea*, male, female and tritonymph (JC-821.01001-3), Le Bronnec and H. Tauraa.

Hatutu (Hatutaa), April 28, 1931, 1 tritonymph (JC-814.01001), Le Bronnec and H. Tauraa.

Specimens JC-810.01001, 817.01001-2, 821.01001, 821.01003 in Bishop Museum, others in author's collection.

Female (JC-834.01001) intercepted at quarantine in New York City by Inspectors Fitzgerald and Woodbury in a parcel post shipment of 38 *Bryophyllum* cuttings from Jamaica, British West Indies, January 15, 1935 (N.Y. entry No. 33594). Female and tritonymph (JC-835.01001) intercepted at quarantine at Boston, Mass., June 18, 1935, by Inspector O. H. Hardy on a pineapple in a parcel post shipment from St. Kitts, British West Indies (Boston entry No. 10,708). Both lots of material submitted for determination by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Author's collection.

There is some doubt as to the tritonymphal determinations noted, but the facies is so similar to that of the adult that it probably belongs to this species.

Although Beier's description lacks important details and is based entirely upon a single female from "Samoa", I am unable to find any points of significant difference.

The material intercepted by quarantine inspectors at New York and Boston in parcel post shipments from the British West Indies seems to agree in every essential respect with the Marquesan material. Later studies may prove the West Indian form distinct, but no characters yet employed in discriminating chelonethid species suffice to distinguish them at present.

Since the genus *Oratennus* is primarily Asiatic (representatives have heretofore been recorded only from Sumatra, India, the Philippine Islands, the Dutch East Indies, and Samoa), it seems probable that *O. samoanus* is either a species that was introduced into the West Indies or has an exceedingly wide range. There is, of course, the possibility that the West Indian shipments were secondarily infested, while in transit, from specimens originating from other shipments from Samoa or the Marquesas Islands.