

Furcula: Manubrium : dens : mucro as 17 : 15 : 12. Dens with three stout simple spines and one curved simple seta (Fig. 34). Mucro long with recurved apex and two slender plate-like recurved teeth each joined to the mucronal base by delicate lamellae (Figs. 33-34).

LOCALITY: Lachen, Sikkim (type locality), in moss under pine wood 8,610ft altitude; in moss and pine needles 8,950ft altitude; in moss, pine needles and earth 10,000ft altitude.

Family ENTOMOBRYIDAE Tomosvary, 1882

LEPIDOSIRA Schott, 1925

Lepidosira unguerrata n.sp. Figs. 38-44

Colour: Cream to brownish ochreous, with deep blue ocellar fields joined in front by either a deep blue band across front of head or with a small deep blue pigment patch between ocellar fields.

Clothing: Of typical heavily striated scales and short ciliated setae, the latter longer on the legs, furcula and antennae and around posterior of abdomen. Long ciliated setae are absent from apex of mesotergum on my specimens but as these are not in perfect condition it is likely that this character would be present on better preserved material.

Body: Length up to 2.2mm. Antennae about three times as long as head, the four segments related as 45 : 90 : 75 : 125. Ant. IV with apical retractile sensory knob in pit, numerous short, slender, curved sensory rods and clothing of short stout strongly ciliated setae (Fig. 44). Ocelli eight to each side as shown in Fig. 41. Abd. IV four times as long as Abd. III.

Legs: Claw with single basal outer tooth and a pair of outer lateral teeth about one-fifth down, a pair of inner teeth and two single distal inner teeth as shown in Fig. 38. Unguiculus half as long as claw, lanceolate with outer lamella finely serrated. A single strong clavate tenent hair subequal to claw in length.

Furcula: Manubrium mucrodens related as 1 : 13; the dens scaled and bearing many long ciliated setae. Mucro bidentate with long slightly curved basal spine; uncorregated part of dens slightly longer than mucro.

LOCALITIES: Sikkim, Chungtang (type locality), 5,120ft altitude amongst leaves and moss on edge of wood.

REMARKS: In my paper dealing with the Collembola from Ruanda-Urundi, 1956, I dealt with the structure of the scales of several genera of the Entomobryini, but did not include the genus *Lepidosira*. Typical scales from the body and furcula as they occur in this genus and drawn from the type specimen of *Lepidosira unguerrata* are shown in Figs. 40 and 43.

LEPIDOCYRTUS Bourlet, 1839

Lepidocyrtus scaber Ritter 1910

1929. *Lepidocyrtus orientalis* Handschin.

1948. *Lepidocyrtus suborientalis* Denis.

1948. *Lepidocyrtus perterbans* Denis.

Specimens of *Lepidocyrtus* referable to *L. orientalis* Handschin were present in the collections made by Dr Clay and in identifying these I was struck by their similarity to *L. scaber* Ritter, *L. suborientalis* Denis and *L. perterbans* Denis. After studying Dr Clay's material and the relevant literature concerning all these species I have come to the conclusion that the three species described are synonymous and must henceforth be known as *L. scaber* Ritter. Denis lays great stress on the presence or absence of the dental lobe when he discusses this in relation to his own species and that of Handschin. I have previously suggested that this is a sexual character among the Paronellinae where it is quite common and I see no reason why it should not be similarly so among the Entomobryinae. Except for slight pigmentation which may or may not be present along the ventral edges of the terga the species are all yellowish or whitish in colour and agree very closely in other morphological details.

LOCALITY: Imphal, Manipur State, India, in rotting *Eichornia* 14.1.52.