
Colour: upper surface olivaceous, under surface ochraceous or olivaceous; legs wholly ochraceous or distally olivaceous (in specimen from Cuernavaca).

Body robust, attenuated in front and behind, wider in front than behind.

Head large, about as wide as long, not sulcate but conspicuously punctured, considerably overlapping the first tergite; with a pair of shallow impressions in its posterior half.

Antennae short, attenuate, composed of 18 segments, of which the basal 4 are naked and the rest pubescent.

Mandibles punctured; prosternal plates long, almost contiguous, almost square, with nearly straight anterior border, furnished with 4 blunt teeth, whereof the three internal are fused, and the external separate; femoral teeth of normal size, not dentate.

Tergites punctured; the first with a deep anterior transverse sulcus; the second to the twentieth bisulate; seventeenth to the twenty-first with raised margins.

Sternites smooth, from the second to the twentieth bisulate.

Anal somite: tergite wider than long, not sulcate; pleurae closely porous throughout, a single spine on its posterior margin, the process moderately long, smooth, armed apically and subapically with 4 spines; sternite with lightly convex and converging lateral margins, and straight posterior margin; legs moderately long, femur armed with about 15 or 17 spines, arranged in longitudinal series approximately as follows—2 on the upper-inner edge, 3 on the inner surface, 4 or 6 on the under-inner edge, and 3 and 3 on the under-outer edge; the middle of the under surface without spines, the process stout, of moderate length and tipped with two spines; tarsus unspined, claw spurred.

Legs: the twentieth pair with unspined tarsus, the rest with spined tarsus; claws spurred.

Length to 68 millim.

Hab. Mexico ¹⁵ (Geddes, in Mus. Brit.), Puebla (Saussure ⁶, Botteri ⁴), Cuernavaca in Morelos 5200 feet (Saussure ⁶, H. H. Smith).

According to Humbert and de Saussure this species frequents the plateau of Mexico, occurring at Cuernavaca and Puebla. S. pomacea may be recognized from the other indigenous Central-American species by its shorter antennæ. These appendages are composed of only 17 or 18 segments, whereas in the others there are always more than 20.

The above description is taken from a specimen in the British Museum obtained by Mr. Geddes, which has unfortunately but one anal leg; I am consequently unable to test the constancy of the spine-armature of the femur of this appendage. The spines in Koch's specimen seem to be fewer in number, since he indicates them as only 12, arranged as follows—from above downwards 2, 3, 3, 2, 2. In the above-described example they are 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, being two in excess; but I do not think this is sufficient to distinguish the specimens specifically. There is, however, one other objection that may be alleged against my opinion that S. pomaceae and S. chichimeca are identical. This is Koch's statement that the neck-plate in his specimen is without impressions. But I venture to think that he is here referring to the absence of punctures or of the two longitudinal grooves which characterize the rest of the terga, and not to the absence of the deep anterior transverse sulcus. This sulcus he probably never saw, owing to the retraction of the head-plate, which his figure indicates.

The determination of S. olmeca as the same species is based upon the absence of