striped appearance to the animals. Moreover, the anal segment and all the legs are
flavous or ochre-yellow, and the head-region is generally noticeably darker-coloured
than the opposite end of the body. The variation in colour does not seem to be
connected with distribution, since specimens from the same locality show immense
individual variation.

It may be that this species will prove to be based upon young specimens of S. heros:
but the evidence at my disposal does not support this supposition; for the large
Californian specimens that I refer to S. copeana have all the appearance of being adult,
and specimens from the same locality ranging from 90–130 millim. present no vari-
ation in the characters given above as distinguishing this species from S. heros; and,
conversely, Texan specimens of S. heros ranging from 108–140 millim. are also alike in
these particulars.

I may add that the species named S. polymorpha by Wood may prove to be the
same as S. copeana, in which case the former name has the precedence. But S. poly-
morpha is unknown to me, and I must follow the example of my predecessors in adding
it to the synonyms of S. heros.

I have examined fourteen specimens from Mexico: six, 78–85 millim., from
Dr. Gustav Eisen’s collection; three from Chihuahua (Montagu-Kerr), 70–93 millim.;
two from Ventanas (Forrer), 65–91 millim.; one from Amula (H. H. Smith), 101
millim.; and two from Tres Marias Islands (Forrer), 78–85 millim.

The British Museum also has an example, 104 millim. in length, from San Diego,
Texas, obtained by Mr. William Taylor.

Subsp. gaumeri, nov.


Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS (Colonial Exhibition); HONDURAS, Bonacca I., in the Bay of
Honduras (Gaumer).

This subspecies is based upon some specimens closely allied to the typical S. copeana,
but possibly specifically distinct from it. They are, however, in rather a bad state of
preservation, and I propose at present to regard them merely as a subspecies. They
differ from S. copeana in the absence of a sulcus on the anal tergite, and in the greater
shortness of the pleural process. Three specimens: one, the type, from Honduras,
measures 104 millim.; two from Bonacca Island, 78–88 millim. It appears to me
probable that the specimen recorded from Truxillo as S. pachypus by Bollman is a
representative of this subspecies.

10. Scolopendra sumichrasti. (Tab. II. figg. 4, 4 a.)
Scolopendra sumichrasti, Saussure, Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 385, t. 7. fig. 46 (1860)¹;