Pleura of the anal segment coarsely porous; the process long, slender, and simple.

Anal legs spinous, antenniform, the posterior tarsal segment being clawless and divided into many or few segments.

At present two genera only of this family have been established. They may be recognized as follows:

a. The distal tarsal segment of the anal leg divided into many minute ill-defined segments. 

Scolopendrides, Sauss. (Type mexicanus, Sauss.)

b. The distal tarsal segment of the anal legs divided into relatively few distinct, sharply-defined, long, cylindrical segments.

Newportia, Gervais.

(Type longitarsis, Newp.)

Scolopendrides.


The following table will serve to show some of the differential characters of the species of this genus:

a. Tibia of anal leg spined beneath; spines on the inner edge of the femur apparently as large as those on the lower surface of this segment.

mexicanus, H. & S.

b. Tibia of anal leg unarmed; spines on the inner edge of the femur much smaller than those on the lower surface.

a'. Terga not mesially carinate.

a". The protarsus of the anal leg wider than the tarsus; the head transversely sulcate posteriorly; patella of anal leg armed beneath with two spines; transverse sulcus of first tergite semicircular.

[ernsti, Poc. — Venezuela and St. Vincent.]

b". The protarsus of the anal leg not wider than the tarsus; head not transversely sulcate; transverse sulcus of first tergite ovate; patella of anal leg armed with one inferior spine.

[brevipes, Poc.—Demerara.]

b'. Terga mesially carinate; spine-armature of anal legs as in S. ernsti; head not transversely sulcate; sulcus of first tergite part of a circle; protarsus and tarsus of anal leg approximately equal in width.

stolli, sp. n.

1. Scolopendrides mexicanus.


Hab. Mexico, Cordova ¹–³.