Head and first tergal plate smooth. Inferior area of first plate abruptly incurved and marked with ridges defined by grooves, the superior ridge forming a cariniform crest with a somewhat tuberculiform posterior enlargement. The crests on the succeeding segments thick. Posterior half of segments and area of anterior half immediately in front of the groove very finely and closely punctured. Pores beginning on the fifth segment. Anal segment with tergal plate marked posteriorly with a transverse depression marking off a somewhat nodular caudal prominence, which scarcely covers the summit of the valves; the latter with strongly compressed and prominent edges; sternal plate with posterior edge almost straight.

Number of segments 57–65.
Length, according to Brölemann, up to 121 millim., with a width of 7·20.

Hab. Mexico, Ciudad in Durango (Forrer); Costa Rica, La Palma, Surubres near San Mateo, Caché (Biolley 1), Cariblanco (Lankester 1).

The brief diagnosis given above is taken from a single female example, collected by Forrer at Ciudad, which, judging from the description, is indistinguishable from the specimens from Costa Rica assigned by Brölemann to O. typotopyge. This specimen has 57 segments, and about 75 mm. in length and 6·8 in width. According to Brölemann, the anterior lamina of the coleopod in the male is inferiorly emarginate; and the posterior lamina is distally expanded into an antero-posteriorly compressed plate, with strongly convex lower edge, and produced externally into a short, blunt, upwardly directed process.

2. Orthoporus palpensis.

Spirostreptus (Scaphiostreptus) typotopyge palpensis, Brölemann, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, lxxiv. p. 362, t. 9, fig. 18 (1905) 1.

Hab. Costa Rica, La Palma (Biolley 1).

Described by Brölemann as easily distinguishable from the typical form of O. typotopyge, of which he considered it to be a subspecies, by having the inferior angles of the first tergal plate less sharply incurved and marked with shallower grooves, by having the sculpture of the segments coarser and more striolate, and by certain details in the structure of the copulatory apparatus—for example, the anterior plate of the coleopod is distally rounded, instead of being slightly concave, and the external process of the distal end of the posterior plate is slenderer and a little longer. The figures of this apparatus in the two forms show, however, very marked differences in the latter respect, for the whole distal extremity of the plate in question is shorter and much less expanded in O. palpensis than in O. typotopyge, and the external process in the former has the form of a strong, stout, upcurled hook, whereas in the latter it is merely a short, blunt projection. It appears also from the description that the posterior end of the anal tergal plate is less lobate and less sharply defined by the transverse groove, and that the margins of the anal valves, although compressed, are defined by a shallower depression in O. palpensis than is the case in O. typotopyge. These facts, coupled with the circumstance that specimens of the two forms were taken together at