upon immature examples of the latter, especially since de Saussure's words, "Nous possédons 8 individus de cette espèce [O. otomitus], mais la plupart jeunes . . . .," leads to the inference that he had adult females of this species as he also had of O. montezumae.

Nothing is known about the pores of the fifth segment either in this species or in the following, O. fratensis.

10. Orthoporus fratensis.


Closely allied to O. montezumae, but smaller and more slender, with the antennæ short and shaped as in O. otomitus, the third, fourth, and fifth segments being short. The ridges and grooves on the lower part of the anterior segments less pronounced than in O. montezumae. Anal tergal plate so obtuse that it ceases to be terminated by an angle.

Number of segments 75.
Length 84 millim., width 4.

Hab. Mexico, Yauteppec.

This species was based upon a single female example.

In 1872 de Saussure and Humbert doubtfully referred to O. fratensis a specimen from Mexico, but without definite locality, which had the anal tergal plate more angular and possessed only 63 segments. It was 66 millim. in length and 4 in width.

11. Orthoporus confagosus.

Spirostreptus confagosus, Karsch, Zeitschr. Ges. Naturw. (3) vi. p. 44 (1881).^1

Spirostreptus (Scaphistreptus) confagosus, Brülemann, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, lxxiv. p. 367, t. 9. fig. 20, and t. 10. fig. 21 (1905).^2

Colours brownish-black or olive-black, with the last segment and the ventral surface paler brown; the antennæ and legs yellowish. First tergal plate with its postero-inferior angle widely convex and but little marked; the anterior angle produced, more strongly so in the male than in the female, the margin above the angle slightly or more strongly concave; the inferior portion incurred and defined above by a ridge marked by the first groove, beneath which are many (6 or 8) longer and shorter grooves. Segments strongly sulcate, the area behind the groove and immediately in front of it densely and deeply sculptured with punctuation and strike, the latter running for the most part longitudinally. Pores small, beginning on the sixth segment. Last segment finely shagreened and more coarsely sculptured than the preceding segment; tergal plate feebly angular, and valves with strong marginal depression.

In the male the inferior angle of the mandible is somewhat strongly produced. The copulatory apparatus is different from that of all the Central-American species in which this organ is known in that the distal portion of the anterior lamina of the coleopods is produced forwards into a thick roundish projection; the posterior lamina bearing distally and externally a long, stout, bluntly-pointed process, projecting obliquely upwards and outwards from the inferior angle, which is not rounded, but geniculate and nearly rectangular. The peculiarity of the phallopod lies in the fact that the distal laminate enlargement is reduced to a narrow gutter leaving free a large part of the seminal style, which is stout and apically twisted.

Number of segments 61-66.
Length 78 millim. (♂) to 91 (♀), width 4·8 (♂) to 5·8 (♀).