appearance, which suggested to Saussure the name "limax" for the typical species of the genus. Yet, despite the variation in these and other respects, the general type of phallopod remains constant in all the Central-American representatives; and the spine on the apex of the second segment of the leg is never wanting, though variable in size.

With the material at my disposal I have found it impossible to write a monograph of the members of this genus. This could only have been done if specimens of all the described species had been available for examination. The species themselves are not difficult to distinguish, as a rule, by eye, but the differences between them are in many cases extremely difficult to express intelligibly in writing; and I have found it practically impossible to enumerate succinctly the distinguishing features of both sexes of the species in a dichotomous analytical key.

The majority of those described by Saussure and Humbert I have been compelled to omit from the table, because many of the characters I have found useful for identification purposes are not mentioned in the descriptions published by those authors. Notably have they omitted in nearly all cases to describe the structure of the phallopods.

It is unfortunate that many species have been based upon specimens of a uniformly pallid hue, which had either been decolorised by drying or by the action of alcohol, or, having recently moulted, had not acquired their natural tints. For it does not seem likely that any of the species are normally testaceous when adult in a state of nature. The possibility of this being so, however, must be borne in mind. However that may be, when a number of species are mixed together it is generally not difficult to sort them out by colour alone; and if the colours had in all cases been known, the characters they present would have been of the greatest use in drawing up a table of distinguishing specific features. As a slight aid to the determination of the species I have endeavoured to draw up a supplementary table based upon the pattern where this has been preserved and has been recorded:—

1. Small, length about 20 mm.; keels with anterior border strongly raised, the area behind it depressed; lateral border of keels from about the 5th to the 15th wider anteriorly than posteriorly, so that the lateral border is inclined obliquely inwards and backwards; posterior border thick, a little uptilted and deeply notched at base; phallopod with main branch about as long as palmar area, somewhat sharply incurved distally; auxiliary branch very short, almost spiniform.

2. Larger, length not less than about 27 mm.; keels not noticeably depressed behind the anterior border, which is not markedly raised as compared with the lateral border; lateral border not inclined obliquely inwards and backwards, the anterior angle of the keel not projecting more prominently than the posterior angle.

pusillus.