

Fam. CRYPTOPIDÆ, nov.

(= *Plutoniinæ* + *Cryptopinæ*, Bollman, 1893.)

Body composed of 21 leg-bearing segments, as in the Scolopendridæ; but with eyes absent and the tarsi of all the legs, except the last two pairs, undivided.

Containing *Cryptops*, *Paracryptops*, *Theatops*, and *Plutonium*.

THEATOPS.

Theatops, Newport, Trans. Linn. Soc. xix. p. 409 (1845).

1. *Theatops spinicauda*.

Opisthomega spinicauda, Wood, Journ. Acad. Phil. v. p. 36¹; Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 170²; Meinert, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1886, pp. 208, 209³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Illinois^{1 2}.—MEXICO, Acapulco³.

This species, described originally from North America, is recorded by Meinert from Acapulco.

Fam. SCOLOPOCRYPTOPIDÆ, nov.

Body composed of 23 leg-bearing segments; most of the terga nearly always bisulcate; the sterna either not sulcate or weakly bisulcate.

Head without eyes, overlapping the first tergite, which is strongly sulcate.

Maxillary coxæ without the distinct dental plates which characterize the Scolopendridæ.

Anal pleuræ, as in the Newportiidae, furnished with a very long spiniform process.

Anal legs long and slender, the femur armed with only two spines; the tarsi as in the Scolopendridæ.

The *legs* from the first to the twenty-first pairs with the tarsi undivided.

Omitting for the present *Scolopendropsis*, of which the systematic position is a matter of doubt, this family contains but two genera, which may be recognized as follows:—

- a. The seventh somite with a pair of stigmata SCOLOPOCRYPTOPS.
(Type *miersii*, Newp.)
- b. The seventh somite without stigmata OTOCRYPTOPS, Haase.
(Type *rubiginosa*, L. Koch.)

Up to the present time the first-named has not been recorded from Central America, being known only from Santa Lucia, in the Lesser Antilles, and Brazil.