

NEWPORTIA.

Newportia, Gervais, Insectes Aptères, iv. p. 298 (1847).

Synopsis of the known species of *Newportia* (excepting *N. azteca*).

- a. The transverse sulcus of the first tergite evenly crescentic ;
the longitudinal sulci not bifurcating in front.
 - a¹. Femur of anal leg with 3 long inferior spines ; patella
unarmed [*pusilla*, Poc.—St. Vincent, W. Ind.]
 - b¹. Femur of anal leg with 4 long spines ; patella internally
armed with 2 spines.
 - a². Proximal tarsal segment of anal leg almost as long
as the tibial ; tarsus shorter and composed of a
few segments (? complete) [*monticola*, Poc.—Chimborazo.]
 - b². Proximal tarsal segment of anal leg about half the
length of the tibial ; the tarsus nearly as long as
the rest of the leg, composed of 11 segments . . . [*longitarsis*, Newp.—St. Vincent.]
- b. The transverse sulcus of the first tergite distinctly angular ;
the longitudinal sulci bifurcating in front ; femur of
anal leg with 4 spiniform teeth.
 - c². Patella of the anal leg armed below with 3 spines in a
row, unarmed internally, proximal tarsal segment
only a little shorter than the tibia. *spinipes*, sp. n.—Omiteme.
 - d². Patella of the anal leg either unarmed beneath or
armed with only 1 spine ; its inner surface armed
with 1 or 2 spines.
 - a³. Patella of the anal leg unarmed beneath, the proximal
tarsal segment only a little shorter than the tibia . [*dentata*, Poc.—Andes of Ecuador.]
 - b³. Patella of anal leg with one spine beneath, the proxi-
mal tarsal segment about half the length of the tibia. *rogersi*, sp. n.—Costa Rica.

1. *Newportia azteca*.

Newportia azteca, Humb. & Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2) xxi. p. 158 (1869)¹ ; Miss. Sci. Mex.,
Myriop. p. 137, t. 6. fig. 20 (1872)².

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova^{1 2}.

This species may prove to be the same as that described below as *N. spinipes*. In many structural points the two are evidently closely allied ; but since Humbert and de Saussure say nothing about the spine-armature of the lower surface of the femur and patella of the anal legs, one is compelled to refer to the figure for information on this point : so far as can be judged, the four strong spines which project from the lower surface of the femur in *N. spinipes*, as well as in the other species of this genus (three in *N. pusilla*), are represented by about two much smaller spines ; and one certainly has no right to assume without further evidence that the authors overlooked such