Legs with claws furnished with two basal spurs; tibia armed distally with an anterior and an inferior spine; tarsometatarsus armed distally with a single inferior spine; the twenty-second pair of legs much longer and stronger than the twenty-first, with the tarsometatarsus divided into two segments, whereof the proximal is longer than the distal; tibia and tarsus unspined; the tarsometatarsus of the rest of the legs indistinctly bisegmented; the femur, patella, and tibia of all the legs armed inferiorly with one or more spines. In one specimen the femur in the anterior three pairs of legs is furnished with many spines, and in the other the twenty-second and twenty-third pairs of legs are densely pubescent distally.

Length up to 46 millim.; of anal leg 15 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Omitlame 7000 to 9000 feet, and Sierra de las Aguas Escondidas 9500 feet, both in Guerrero (H. H. Smith).

Found under rotting logs, in clearings and in the forest.

3. Newportia rogersi, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 6, 6 a–d.)

Colour deep ochraceous, head and maxillipedes castaneous.

Body attenuated anteriorly and posteriorly.

Head marked with larger and smaller punctures, sparsely hairy; a little longer than wide, with widely rounded posterior angles, marked behind with two very short longitudinal sulci.

Antennæ composed of 17 segments; distal segments pubescent, basal two segments furnished with longer hairs.

Maxillipedes punctured like the head-plate; the coxae with the anterior border lightly produced and nearly straight, bearing on each side of the middle line one wide very short plate-like tooth; femur not dentate.

Tergites smooth and shining; the first marked with a strong transverse angular sulcus, the area around the apex of the angle depressed; the area in front of this sulcus not longitudinally sulcate, the area behind it furnished with two longitudinal sulci, each of which bifurcates in front, the internal branch running to the apex of the angle of the transverse sulcus, the external meeting this sulcus at a point one-third of the distance from the angle; second and twenty-second tergites bisulcate, third to the twenty-first quadrissulcate, as in Cryptops; all, except the anal, with unraised margins; preescuta distinct and bisulcate.

Sternites wider in front than behind, each, except the first and last two, furnished with three longitudinal sulci—a median, more or less complete, and on either side a lateral anterior, which does not extend beyond the joint of the legs; each, except the twenty-first and twenty-second, overlapped by the one that is behind it, the covered portion marked by a deep, transverse, gently arched groove, the twenty-second without sulci.

Anal somite: tergite not sulcate, with raised lateral margins, posterior border convexly produced in the middle line; pleura, except the superior portion and the process, furnished with very many larger and smaller circular pores, the process elongate, slender, pointed and simple, the posterior surface internally chitinous and serrate; sternite narrowed posteriorly, with lightly concave posterior border; legs shorter, the femur, patella, and tibia subequal in length, the femur triangular in section, the posterior edge of the upper surface mesially notched, the superior internal edge furnished with about two rows of spicules, the under surface armed mesially with four enormous spiniform teeth; the patella subcylindrical, the inner surface armed in front with a smaller spiniform tooth, there being a similar spiniform tooth in the anterior half of the inferior surface; femur and patella internally hairy; tibia smooth, unarmed, and subcylindrical; tarsometatarsus composed of from seven to twelve segments, the first (proximal segment) about half the length of the tibia and about equalling in length the second and third, all the segments of the antenniform portion very distinct, each being wider at its distal than at its proximal extremity; the tarsometatarsus attenuate and a very little shorter than the femur, patella, and tibia taken together.

Legs distinctly hirsute; tarsometatarsus undivided and unspined; claws spurred; tibia furnished with an anterior distal spine; the twenty-second pair only normally larger than the twenty-first, its tarsometatarsus very indistinctly divided.

Length 32 millim.; of anal leg 7-5 millim.

Hab. Costa Rica, Volcan de Irazu (Rogers).