

So far at least as pattern is concerned, this species resembles *P. triangulifer*, except in the colouring of the keels. In *P. triangulifer* these are pale, with those on each side of the body opposite the widest portion of the pale median triangular patches dark, exactly the converse obtaining in *P. mexicanus*. The latter, moreover, is a much broader-bodied form, resembling *P. perpictus* in this particular.

### 11. *Platydesmus guatemalensis*.

*Platydesmus guatemalensis*, Brölemann, Mém. Soc. Zool. Fr. 1900, p. 112, t. 7. figg. 78-82<sup>1</sup>.

*Colour*: variegated reddish-brown and yellow; a median dorsal band formed of alternating yellow and brown rectangular patches, each patch extending over two adjacent segments; an exactly corresponding series of spots upon the keels, the intervening area of the segments deep brown; ventral surface pale.

*Head* without eyes. *Body* broad, almost four times as long as wide. *Segments* of substantially the same form as in *P. mexicanus*, furnished with two rows of tubercles, which become gradually effaced upon the keels. *Sterna* broad in the middle of the body and separating the legs widely. Number of segments 47. Total length 15, width 4 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (*Rodriguez*<sup>1</sup>).

This species differs from all the Central-American forms known to me in the absence of eyes and also in colour. In the latter particular, as well as in proportions, it stands nearest to *P. perpictus*; but Brölemann's statement that the segments of *P. guatemalensis* resemble those of *P. mexicanus* enforces the conclusion that the first tergite is widely excavated in front and not laminate as in *P. perpictus*. Reference may be made to Brölemann's paper for admirable figures of generic characters of *Platydesmus*.

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Another genus of this family, namely *Andrognathus* [Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. 1869, p. 182; Bollman, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 46, p. 187 (1893)], hitherto known from North America, will probably be found to extend at least as far south as Mexico, since the one species yet discovered occurs both in Virginia and Tennessee. This genus, unknown to me, is referred by Bollman and, following him, by Silvestri to the Platydesmidae. It may be at once distinguished from *Platydesmus* by the suppression of the terminal process on the stipites and lingual lobes of the gnathochilarium, the absence of tubercles on the dorsal area, the large size of the keels of the fifth segment, and the pedunculated pores.

### Fam. SIPHONOPHORIDÆ.

Head piriform, with a narrow pointed labrum. Mandibles obsolete; gnathochilarium with its sclerites indistinguishably fused, narrow and pointed distally, and forming with the labrum a pointed rostrum. Eyes absent. Antennæ lateral. Somites with thick chitinated pleuræ. Sternal areas compressed; basal segments of legs almost in contact in the middle line. Penes perforating coxæ of second legs.

*Distribution.* Neotropical and Oriental Regions.

Of the two genera that have been referred to this family, one only, *Siphonophora*,  
BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Diplop., November 1903.