DIPLOPODA.

CLEIDOGONA.

Cryptotrichus, Packard, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xxi. p. 189 (1883) (nomen praecoc.) (type C. cesio-
ammulatus, Wood).


Eyes well developed, forming a triangular patch on each side of the head. Antennae very long; third segment longest. Mandible with 12 pectinate lamelle. Gnathochilium with triangular promontum; segments without keels; setiferous tubercles relatively small. Eighth legs of male consisting of two pairs of processes, the posterior articulated to the base of the anterior. Ninth legs of male 5-jointed, the two basal segments large, the three distal segments small, armed with a claw and forming a hook. Tenth and eleventh legs of male with coxal pouches; coxa of eleventh with conical processes. Segments 30.

Distribution. Eastern United States; Central America.

1. Cleidogona godmani, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 7, 7 a-e.)

Colour: segments brown, mottled with pale spots, which are sometimes restricted to the area round the setiferous tubercles; median dorsal line also pale; posterior border of segments and also the overlapped anterior border pale bluish-grey; head and antennae infuscate; legs pale, distally infuscate.

Head hairy; eyes composed of about 20 ocelli. Segments smooth and shining, but very finely coriaceous, with an obliquely longitudinal crest above the infero-lateral angle; lateral setiferous tubercles larger than the rest, except at the posterior end of the body, where the three are subequal. Sterna with vertical anterior crest terminating in a downwardly directed spike. Anal tergite with lightly emarginate posterior border bearing a pair of long setiferous papillae; two tubercles near the middle of its dorsal surface; anal valves with three marginal setae in their upper half. Anal sternite semicircular, with two long setae.

Leg of ninth pair in male with the basal segment long and divided into two subequal sclerites by a distinct joint, which appears to be absent in the other known species of the genus; its inferior edge lightly convex, with a basal triangular enlargement; its dorsal edge correspondingly concave, with an anguiform process near the proximal end; second segment fusiform, its upper edge lightly, its inferior edge more strongly convex, especially in its distal half; terminal finger-like process consisting of three segments, whereof the distal is much the longest. Leg of eighth pair stout basally, with two strong, posteriorly directed, subconical prominences; the terminal portion slender, of nearly even width throughout, recurved at an obtuse angle of about 100°, and abruptly narrowed and subhamate at the apex; its posterior aspect furnished with a distinct hyaline membranous fringe with frayed edges.

Length about 20 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (H. H. Smith).

2. Cleidogona stollii, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 8, 8 a-c.)

Very nearly allied to the foregoing species, which it resembles in colour, but smaller, and differing essentially in the secondary sexual characters of the male. Leg of ninth pair in male with basal segment much shorter than in C. godmani and undivided, with a larger, more quadrate, inferior basal prominence, a more strongly convex inferior edge, and a somewhat sharp constriction near its middle. Eighth leg with its basal half relatively much thinner than in C. godmani, and without the large prominences, its terminal portion more nearly the same width as the basal, narrowed and pointed apically when seen from below and recurved at a right angle, the hyaline membrane bordering its posterior side not ambriated.

Length about 15 millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Volcan de Agua (Stoll).