

Group IV. SPIROBOLOIDEA.

Resembling the Iuloidea in general form and structure, but chiefly distinguishable by the following features:—

The stipites of the gnathochilarium are widely separated proximally by a large undivided triangular plate, the mentum. None of the anterior segments are apodous; segments 1–5 bearing each a single pair of legs, the 6th with two pairs. No penis is present in the male. The copulatory apparatus is completely retractile.

Fam. SPIROBOLIDÆ.

Since the known genera of Spiroboloidea are referred to a single family, the characters of the latter are those of the higher group.

RHINOCRICUS.

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*), Karsch, Zeitschr. ges. Naturwiss. (3) vi. p. 68 (1881).

Rhinocricus, Pocock, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 485 (1893); Myriopoda in Max. Weber's Zool. Ergebniss, &c. pp. 389 & 391 (1894).

Type, *Spirobolus* (*Rhinocricus*) *parcus*, Karsch.

In 1893 I selected as the type of the genus *Rhinocricus* the species named *parcus*, which is unknown to me. Since *R. parcus* was based upon specimens from the island of Porto Rico, it is probable that the species resembles in all essential characters those that are referred to *Rhinocricus* in the following pages, especially those included under the headings subordinate to *b*¹ in the analytical key. It is not known whether the apical segment of the antenna in *R. parcus* has many or only a few sensory papillæ. This important feature should, if possible, be ascertained before a generic or subgeneric value be assigned, as it probably will be assigned, to the character in question.

The Central-American species of *Rhinocricus* known to me have the following features in common:—

Setiferous pores on labrum 2 + 2. Eyes widely separated, each consisting of a subcircular cluster of ocelli.

Lateral portion of first tergal plate widely rounded and not extending inferiorly so low as the inferior portion of the second. More or fewer of the segments bearing near their anterior border, which is concealed by the preceding segment, a pair of depressions of unknown function, known as scobinæ. Each scobina consists of a short usually transversely crescentic groove, behind which there is an area of varying extent covered with very fine transverse striæ. The phallopod of the copulatory apparatus consists of two segments, the distal of which terminates in two processes, the smaller and slenderer of which is the seminal style, while the stouter, which is laminate at least apically, is the guard. The median unpaired sternal or anterior plate of the coleopods is large and subtriangular, with its apex projecting inferiorly as low as the inferior end of the anterior or proximal of the two lateral paired laminae.

Synopsis of the Species examined.

- a.* The normal sulcus defining the posterior portion of the terga obsolete dorsally, and replaced by a secondary sulcus which lies in front of the pore; distal segment of phallopod very short and stout, the seminal style slender, and the guard not shorter than the rest of the segment. . . . *omiltemæ*, sp. n.
*a*¹. The normal sulcus defining the posterior portion of the terga strong or weak