

The posterior angle of the *second segment* rounded and obtuse; the anterior angle also rounded and slightly produced. The rest of the *segments* striolate and somewhat coarsely punctured, especially along the groove where the transverse sulcus runs, the lateral surface closely but feebly striate, and posteriorly serrulate up to the pore; the transverse sulcus either entirely obsolete above or nearly so; not bifurcating above the pore. *Anal segment* large; the tergal plate wide and obtusely angled posteriorly, not quite covering the valves, which have lightly compressed margins; sternal plate with convex border.

Male slenderer, with the coxæ of the first and second legs unmodified; those of the third produced into a soft flexible short process; those of the fourth with a shorter blunter process, and of the fifth to the seventh unmodified.

Copulatory apparatus with the sternal plate strongly curved, concave above, deeper than in the other species and mesially impressed; the anterior laminae of the *coleopods* wider laterally than mesially, where they are punctured, and produced into a short downwardly directed process; the posterior lamina with its inferior angle strongly curved outwards. The *phallopod* with its proximal segment in the form of a long slender rod; the distal segment short, but longer than wide, laminate, externally geniculate at its base, its outer margin convex and finely serrate.

Number of segments 41 to 46. Length of large female specimen about 73 millim.; median width 8.7; width of first segment 7.7, of last 6, height of latter 6.2.

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

Apart from the secondary sexual characters of the male, this species differs from all the Central-American species known to me in the coarse and very distinct punctuation of the posterior area of the segments. In this particular *S. fossulifer* seems to come nearest to *S. reptans*, Porat, from Guanajuato (*cf. infra*); but is doubtless distinct, for Porat described the second segment of *S. reptans* as being scarcely produced below the level of the inferior angle of the first.

6. *Spirobolus amulensis*, sp. n.

Colour (in alcohol): head, legs, antennæ, first and anal segments olivaceous; anterior and posterior borders of first and posterior borders of the other segments ferruginous.

Head smooth; 6 labral pores; sulcus mesially incomplete. Anterior border of lateral portion of *first tergal plate* very slightly emarginate; posterior border evenly convex. The posterior angle of the *second segment* convex and evenly rounded; the anterior angle scarcely at all produced in front, forming a continuous line with the anterior border of the segment. The rest of the *segments* dorsally punctulate, striolate, laterally weakly striate up to or nearly up to the pore, those at the hinder end of the body laterally serrulate; the transverse sulcus manifest, as high as the pore, not bifurcating above it; the anterior portion of the segments slightly but distinctly elevated, being separated from the posterior portion by a shallow depression, this difference of level being especially well marked in the anterior half of the body. *Anal segment* with tergal plate produced into a widely rounded process covering the summit of the valves, which are very lightly compressed; sternal plate obtusely triangular.

Number of segments 48. Length about 100 millim.; width 10, of first segment 8.5, of anal segment 6; height of anal segment 6.5, of body 9.8.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This species may be distinguished from the rest here described by the smooth elevated ridge which crosses the anterior segments from side to side. It differs further from *S. tepanecus*, *S. mystecus*, and *S. monticola* in that the transverse sulcus does not bifurcate above the pore. Moreover, the anterior angle of the second segment is scarcely at all produced. From *S. fossulifer* it may be separated by the characters