

in size and shape between the keels of the fourth and sixth. The latter narrow and acutely angular with convex inferior edge. The five or six succeeding keels like them; but towards the posterior end of the body the keels become gradually broader and contiguous, the anterior angle becoming gradually more and more convex and the posterior more and more pointed and acute. The posterior border of the sixteenth inclined slightly backwards; that of the nineteenth forming an obtuse angle with the posterior border of the segment. Dorsally the segments are markedly depressed in front. Anal tergal plate moderately large, lightly compressed, with projecting inferior (posterior) border, hardly twice as wide as high; sternal plate with convex, bitubercular posterior margin. *Legs* with second segment much more than half the length of the third and longer than the fourth and fifth.

In the male the *legs of the first pair* are modified, the femur being stout and strongly convexly arched above, with a conspicuous dentiform tubercle near the base below. *Sterna* of fifth and sixth segments quite narrow; but the second segment of the legs long and curved slightly backwards to make room for the phallopods. *Socket* of phallopods very large and wide, its margin not noticeably raised; *sternal area* between the posterior legs of the seventh segment very narrow, scarcely exceeding the width of the basal segments of the legs. *Phallopods* widely separated by a submembranous area; basal segment stout, vertical, convex externally, concave internally for the lodgment of the distal segment, which arises on their inner aspect, and from the inferior view at least appear to be two-jointed; the proximal portion stout and short, with a posterior and an anterior tuft of bristles, the latter tuft overlapping the proximal end of the distal portion; the latter elongate, strongly convex, and distally curved upwards and outwards, with a hair-tipped excrescence at the base on the outer side and a fringe of hairs on the apex; the hollow of this is occupied by a less chitinated piece, which also ends distinctly in a pointed process, so that the segment in question is apically bifid.

Length 8 millim., width about 3.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Agua (*Stoll*).

2. *Cylionus gracilis*.

Sphæriodesmus gracilis, Humb. & Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1869, p. 149¹; Miss. Sci. Mex., Myr. p. 22, t. 1. figg. 2-21 (1872)²; Attems, Denk. Akad. Wien, lxxviii. p. 391 (1900)³.

Cylionus gracilis, Cook, Pr. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxi. p. 463 (1898)⁴.

Apart from the original describers, no one seems to have seen examples of this species. It is not easy to extract from the description and figures any well-marked specific features to separate it from *C. constrictus*, except those presented by the structure of the phallopods, which are totally different in the two forms. It may be added, however, that the third tergal plate does not appear to be so long and wide laterally in *C. gracilis* as in *C. constrictus*. Judging from the figure of *C. gracilis*, the phallopods are rather less widely separated, and the distal segment arises much less markedly from the inner aspect of the proximal than in *C. constrictus*. The proximal portion of the distal segment also is much longer and bears two incurved processes, the inferior forming a simple pointed flagelliform hook, and the superior an equally strongly incurved apically bifid process. Other sexual characters are not recorded; but about the specific distinctness of the two forms there can be no doubt whatever.

Length 11 millim., width 2.5.

Hab. MEXICO, Moyoapan in the Eastern Cordillera¹⁻⁴.

COLOBODESMUS.

Colobodesmus, Brölemann, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. lxxiv. p. 347 (1905).

The name *Colobodesmus* was proposed by Brölemann for a species of this group apparently resembling *Sphæriodesmus* in external features, but separable from all the members of that genus in which the phallopods had been described by the structure