

2. *Lophodesmus celatus*, sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 2, 2 a.)

Colour blackish-brown above, with the cylindrical area of the segments pale; underside of segments from margin of keels to the base of the legs or thereabouts also blackish-brown; head pale, with exception of the frontal area, which is blackish-brown; antennæ and legs pale; sternal area with a median blackish-brown streak; anal sternal plate, valves, and underside of caudal process pale.

Head with frontal area prominent and coarsely granular. *Antennæ* short, second, third, and fourth segments subequal, fifth much the longest and thickest, sixth longer and thicker than the second and cylindrical, shorter than the fifth. *First tergal plate* high, strongly convex from above downwards; its anterior border ten-lobed, forming a shelf concealing the head, roughened with tubercles, of which two on the summit are considerably larger and two a little in advance somewhat larger than the rest. The rest of the segments high, strongly convex, but flattish above, with a series of three larger tubercles forming a crest on each side of the middle line and three others forming a much less distinct crest upon the side of the dorsal slope. *Keels* of second noticeably wider than the others and three-lobed, the anterior lobe the largest, the posterior the smallest; the anterior border entire, the posterior with a distinct lobate tooth. The rest of the keels laterally two-lobed; but the posterior lobe where it carries the pores trilobulate, the median lobule being the pore-pedicel; the posterior border with one well-defined but smaller lobe, which is the lowest and largest of a series of ill-defined lobes extending along the posterior border of the segments; anterior edge of keels sinuous, entire, but at the base passing into the lobulate anterior edge of the median portion of the segments; the anterior angle of the keels back to the 16th segment rectangular but rounded, of the 17th, 18th, and 19th more and more obtusely angled owing to the backward inclination of the keels; in the posterior half of the body the notch which defines the posterior lobe forms a deep fissure as in *Cyrtodesmus*. Anal tergal plate widely rounded, convex, and marginally six-lobed, the pale caudal process just protruding from beneath the median lobes.

Length 9 millim., width about 1.5.

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

3. *Lophodesmus perparvus*, sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 3, 3 a.)

♀. In general features closely resembling the preceding species, but smaller and with decided traces of a median lateral crest of larger tubercles beneath the dorsal crest, as in the typical species of the genus *L. pusillus*, and with the postero-lateral pore-bearing lobe of the keels much less distinctly trilobulate, the anterior lobule practically absent, so that the stout pore-pedicel is itself separated from the anterior lobe by a deepish notch; the anterior angle of the keels more widely rounded and the anterior lobe decidedly more prominent and projecting well beyond the pore; the posterior lobe of the keels defined by two shallow notches. The first tergal plate with two transverse rows, each consisting of four large tubercles.

♂. With secondary sexual characters as is *L. laminatus*; structural details of the phallopods not determined. Seminal processes of coxæ of second legs short and merely tuberculiform. Legs of third pair strongly thickened in the region of the third segment.

Length about 7 millim., width about 1.

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

DECAPORODESMUS.

Decaporodesmus, Kenyon, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. iv. p. 299 (1899).

Oligodesmus, Gill, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. iv. p. 300 (1899) (nec *Oligodesmus*, Attems, Denk. Akad. Wien, lxxvii. p. 322, 1899).

Differing from *Lophodesmus* principally in having the pores suppressed on the 9th, 12th, and 16th segments, so that there are only five pairs of pores on the 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 15th segments respectively, and in the coalescence of the dorsal rows of tubercles on the 19th and 20th tergal plates to form a single