

median crest, and in the presence of two definite rows of tubercles on the dorsal surface external to the upper admedian row.

Type, *D. motzoronginis*, Kenyon.

*Distribution.* MEXICO.

Kenyon made a special family for the reception of this genus, but it obviously falls into line with the genera *Pyrgodesmus*, *Lophodesmus*, *Urodesmus*, and others, for which the group-name *Pyrgodesminæ* had been previously proposed.

### 1. *Decaporodesmus motzoronginis*.

*Decaporodesmus motzoranginis* (sic), Kenyon, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. iv. p. 299 (1899) <sup>1</sup>.

*Colour* brown above, lighter below. *Keels* prominent, not decurved, with outer margins bilobed. First tergal plate with ten tubercles on either margin of the crest overhanging the head. Keels of second segment projecting forwards; the rest projecting outwards, except at the posterior end, where they incline more and more backwards. Last tergal plate pointed (?), marginally 5-tuberculate. Dorsal crest consisting of two or three tubercles and increasing in height posteriorly. The crests converging on the 18th segment, and uniting on the 19th and 20th to form a median crest which projects considerably backwards. Between these crests and the base of the keels there are two rows of simple tubercles, the inner of these rows more prominent than the outer.

Length about 8 millim., width ?

*Hab.* MEXICO, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Bruner* <sup>1</sup>).

## Fam. PERIDONTODESMIDÆ, nov.

*Antennæ* widely separated, the distance between them about equal to the length of their three basal segments, clavate, the sixth segment the longest and thickest. *First tergal plate* small, without keels. *Segments* 2 to 19 with well-developed, nearly horizontal keels, the lateral and posterior edges of which are armed with strong teeth each tipped with a bristle, the median area of the segments with three rows of setiferous tubercles. Keels of second segment much larger than those that immediately succeed them. *Pores* normal in number, placed above the lateral border of the keels in their posterior half. *Caudal process* triangularly pointed; *sternal plate* with broad truncate posterior border. *Sternal areas* moderately wide. *Legs* with sixth segment longer than the third. *Phallopods*, where known, of a very special type and different from those of all described Polydesmoids.

*Distribution.* CENTRAL AMERICA.

Cook ('Brandtia,' v. pp. 15-16, 1896) suggested that the genus *Peridontodesmus* might belong to the Xystodesmidæ, a family of which the characters do not appear to have been categorically detailed. It was established for several genera based upon species from tropical West Africa and South America, amongst the latter being *Trachelodesmus*, Peters. I cannot, however, find any evidence of relationship between *Peridontodesmus* and *Trachelodesmus*. Rather does it appear to me possible that *Peridontodesmus* is allied to *Cryptodesmus*, of which the type, according to Cook's selection, is *C. olfersii*, Brandt. In the latter, according to this author ('Brandtia,' p. 19, 1896), the terga have three rows of setiferous tubercles, the lateral and posterior margins of the keels are sinuato-dentate, the pores are normal and submarginal, the antennæ are