

- a*<sup>1</sup>. Antero-lateral tooth of keels smaller, not long and acute, and not projecting so far laterally as the second and third teeth; lateral border of keels of second segment with three teeth . . . . . (? in *woodianus*.)
- b*. Antero-lateral tooth of keels, except at posterior end of the body, moderately large but truncate; very few tubercles on the keels. . . . *hirsutus*.
- b*<sup>1</sup>. Antero-lateral tooth of keels a minute sharp denticle; keels more tubercular than the median area of the segments . . . . . *woodianus*.

### 1. *Peridontodesmus flagellatus*, sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 4-4 *g*.)

- ♀. Colour nearly uniformly testaceous or yellow-brown. Head beset with short hairs inferiorly; antennæ similarly clothed distally. First tergal plate with large horizontal keels, its anterior border with a row of eight small setiferous tubercles increasing in size externally and passing into the teeth of the antero-lateral border of the keel, of which there are five, the posterior being the smallest; posterior border of the keel directed forwards and outwards; the median area of the plate only lightly convex and bearing three rows of tubercles in addition to those on the anterior border. The rest of the segments very similar in form to one another; each with three rows of tubercles, the posterior row being on the posterior border; a shallow transverse sulcus lying between the first and second rows, on all but the second, third, fourth, and nineteenth; on the keels there are only about four or five tubercles continuing the anterior and median rows; the median area of the segments lightly convex; the keels large, set high on the sides, nearly horizontal; from the second to about the sixth directed slightly forwards, but the forward inclination less and less marked towards the middle of the body, those of the mid-region being transverse; from the 16th to the 19th directed more and more backwards; the keels at the posterior end more squared or rhomboid than those at the anterior end, which are wider than long and narrowed externally, except on the second; in all cases the keels as long as the segment, with the anterior border straight or becoming lightly convex in the posterior half of the body; the anterior angle well marked, acute in front, squared in the mid-region, and obtuse posteriorly; the second with well-marked posterior angle; its lateral edge armed with four strong teeth, the first and fourth being respectively upon the anterior and posterior angles; its posterior border also with four teeth, whereof the internal is smaller and lobate or subtubercular; from the third to about the tenth the lateral and posterior teeth form a continuous curved series; on the poreless keels there are three strong lateral teeth and four posterior teeth, the latter becoming gradually smaller and more rounded and lobate internally; the second and third lateral teeth with a supplementary tooth on most of the segments; on the pore-bearing keels there are two lateral teeth in front and a large subdivided tooth on the posterior angle, which becomes more and more acute and produced from about the 16th to the 19th; three teeth on the posterior border of the 17th, two on the 18th, and one on the 19th, but the teeth on these keels all smaller than those of the segments preceding them, and the anterior with a supplementary denticle. Pores conspicuous, normal in number, situated above the edge and rather more than their own diameter internally to and in front of the angular notch dividing the large tooth into its two moieties.
- ♂. Like the ♀, but smaller and with the keels a little larger and more horizontal; and, at least in the specimens examined, there is no anterior supplementary tooth on the second and third teeth on the lateral border of the keels. For structure of the phallopods, reference may be made to the generic diagnosis and to the figures.

Length of ♀ 9 millim., width 2; length of ♂ 7 millim., width about 1.5.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Chalhuitz (*Stoll*).

### 2. *Peridontodesmus hirsutus*, sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 5, 5 *a*.)

- ♀. Colour (in alcohol) dark blackish-green, fading when dry to pale olive-grey, without the yellowish or brownish tinge of *P. flagellatus*. Very similar to the latter, but larger, and differing in the following particulars: the keels are narrower and less lamellar, those of the second are only armed laterally with