

those of *P. tristani* and agree with Carl's description of them. The armature of the lateral borders of the keels is as in *P. tristani* and not as in *P. fraternus*. The dorsal surface shows distinct traces of the polygonal areas so noticeable in such a species as *P. clathratus*, Gerv., from Bogota, and the granulation is less distinct than in *P. tristani*. The *phallopod*, judging from Carl's figure, although very like that of *P. limonensis*, *P. fraternus*, and *P. tristani*, has the sublaminar distal portion less expanded.

Length, ♀, 90–100 millim., width 17–20.

„ ♂, 90 „ „ 17

Hab. COSTA RICA¹, San José (*Biolley*²), La Palma 1600 metres (*Biolley, Tristan*), Carrillo (*Underwood*).

It is highly probable that this form, as Brölemann has suggested, will prove to be the same as the earlier, but insufficiently described *Platyrachus python*, Peters, which also came from Costa Rica (*Hoffmann*). The single female upon which the species was based measured 100 millim. long and 21 millim. wide. The colour appears to be the same as in *P. bivirgatus*, but Peters says that the dorsal surface is smooth and without conspicuous granulation. As I have elsewhere pointed out, however, old and large examples of a species of this group are commonly much smoother than smaller and younger individuals. Hence the differences mentioned may merely be a matter of age.

7. *Platyrachus riparius*.

Platyrhacus riparius, Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. x. p. 641, t. 12. fig. 83 (1902)¹.

Colour dark brown above, with the borders of the keels paler; ventral surface and legs pale brown.

Female with *dorsal surface* more strongly vaulted and keels more sloped than in the male, which is flatter.

Thickly granular above, more coarsely on the posterior than on the median segments, the former also showing more distinctly the three rows of small tubercles. Sometimes vestiges of polygonal areas observable. No tubercles on the head. *Keels* wide, except those of the anterior three and posterior four segments, projecting at right angles to the long axis of the body; their anterior border straight or lightly convex, unarmed; anterior angle blunt; lateral border nearly smooth, lightly sculptured or armed with from two to five low blunt tubercular teeth; posterior border from the 5th to the 16th segments nearly straight, serrulate; posterior angle from the 7th to the 16th segments bearing a short, blunt, small, somewhat inwardly-directed, sometimes spiniform tooth. *Pores* far removed from the lateral border. *Caudal process* quadrate, with parallel sides. *Sternal areas* unarmed. *Phallopod* stout, especially at the base, ending in two branches, the seminal stile shorter than the outer auxiliary branch, which is sickle-shaped.

Length 55 to 60 millim., width 11.

Hab. COSTA RICA¹, Rio Général, Pacific slope (*Biolley*),

Although this species has the pores remote from the edge of the keels, in the form of the phallopod it more nearly resembles *P. montivagus*.

8. *Platyrachus montivagus*. (Tab. X. figg. 7–7 b.)

? *Platyrhacus mexicanus*, Attems, Denk. Akad. Wien, lxxviii. p. 348 (1900)¹ (? *P. mexicanus*, Lucas).

Platyrhacus montivagus, Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. x. p. 662, t. 12. figg. 84–88 (1902)²; Brölemann,

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, lxxiv. p. 342 (1905)³.

I have described below at some length the specimens I refer to this species, namely, a series obtained by