

Rogers in Costa Rica and a few from La Palma collected by J. Tristan, because certain differences they present from Carl's description of *P. montivagus* suggest that they represent a different species, unless his diagnosis and figures are inaccurate in certain particulars, as I assume to be the case.

♀. *Colour* chocolate-brown, with the external half of the keels and the caudal process yellow; antennæ and legs rather paler brown, the ventral surface and the two basal segments of the legs yellowish-brown.

Body very gradually attenuated from about the 15th segment forward. *Dorsal surface* coriaceous, subgranular, the three rows of tubercles only just detectable; back convex; keels of moderate size, and inclined downwards and slightly outwards. *First tergal plate* slightly wider than the head, its lateral angle rectangular; the edge just in front of the angle very weakly tuberculate; a row of indistinct tubercles along the anterior edge of the plate. *Keels* of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th directed forwards and downwards, nearly parallel-sided, the lateral border convex and armed with five small tuberculiform teeth. On the rest of the segments the keels have their anterior border lightly convex and the posterior lightly concave, the convexity and concavity increasing towards the posterior end of the body; from about the 11th and 12th, backwards, the anterior border is serrulate, and the posterior border also from about the 7th; the lateral border is armed with about five teeth, which are sometimes large and spiniform, sometimes smaller and more tuberculiform; and near the middle of the lateral margin there is a shallower or deeper angular notch, near the apex of which the *pore* is situated, its distance from the notch being from once to nearly twice its own diameter according to the depth of the notch; on the keel of the 19th the pore is near the middle of its upper surface. The upper surface of the keels is more granular than the median area of the segments; the anterior angles of the keels are convex, the posterior angles become gradually more and more acute and spiniform posteriorly: those of the 14th very slightly surpass the level of the posterior edge of the tergal area; those of the 18th and 19th are apically rounded. *Caudal process* semicircularly rounded, scarcely irregular marginally; *sternal plate* granular, broad, with two widely separated smallish tubercles. *Sternal areas* of the body granular, somewhat deeply sulcate transversely, the sulcus extending right across the middle line; the area in front of it lightly sulcate longitudinally and the area behind deeply sulcate vertically, so that the posterior sternal area is bicoxiform; sternum of 4th bitubercular, of 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th quadritubercular, the tubercles becoming gradually weaker.

♂. Smaller than the ♀, but less convex and with keels better developed. *Sternal area* of third with a median tuberculiform triangular tooth; sternum of sixth excavated to receive the tips of the phallopods, its posterior pair of tubercles suppressed. Margin of *cavity* of phallopods defined behind by a deep groove. *Phallopods* arcuate, crossing apically, the distal half bent inwards and upwards; the auxiliary branch curved and apically pointed; the seminal stile much shorter, straight, but pointing in the same direction obliquely outwards and downwards.

Length, ♀, from about 70–83 millim., width 11–12.

„ ♂, „ „ 60–70 „ „ 8–10.

Hab. COSTA RICA² (*Rogers*), Carrillo (*Underwood*), La Palma 1600 metres³ (*Tristan and Biolley*), Volcan de Turrialba 2000 metres.

Carl states that the sterna of *P. montivagus* are unarmed; and Brölemann appears to have detected no discrepancy between the specimens he referred to this species and those described by Carl. The examples I have seen, however, have well-developed spiniform or subspiniform tubercles on some of the anterior sterna. Moreover, neither of these authors mentions any peculiarity in the sulcation of the sterna, such as mentioned above; and, if Carl's figures be correct, the lateral borders of the keels of the 2nd segment are less convex and the anterior angle much more square, and the posterior angles of the 11th and 14th considerably more produced and spiniform in Carl's specimens than in those that I have seen.

In the dentition of the lateral borders of the keels these specimens and *P. montivagus*