

Dorsal area convex in the middle. *Keels* horizontal, with pore remote from the margin; anterior and posterior borders irregular or armed with tuberculiform teeth, not serrulate; lateral border usually with four or five larger subspiniform teeth and some smaller tubercles; two of the teeth are upon the posterior angle, which is acute but never actually spiniform. *First tergal plate* with keels well developed, projecting forwards and outwards, so that the widest point of the plate is well in advance of its middle; posterior border of the keel, as of all the rest except of the 18th and 19th, concave, at all events externally. *Caudal process* quadrate, with parallel sides and irregular tubercular convex posterior border. *Anal sternal plate* with large tubercles. *Sternal areas* rather narrow, their width about equal to the length of the second segment of the leg and less than half that of the third in the mid-region of the body; not distinctly tubercular but transversely and longitudinally hollowed.

♂. Like the ♀, but smaller, with keels relatively larger and higher, those at the posterior end being more strongly raised. Sternum of third segment with triangular tubercle, which is also present in ♀.

Length, ♀, 95 millim., width 16.

„ ♂, 87 „ „ 15.

Hab. COSTA RICA, La Palma¹ (*Tristan & Biolley*), Las Delicias (*Biolley*), Cariblanco (*Lankester*¹).

The coarseness of the granulation and the number and development of the lateral teeth on the keels are subject to considerable individual variation in this species.

I believe the specimens above described to be accurately identified. Nevertheless it must be pointed out that the shape of the keel of the tenth segment is, in all my examples, very different from that of the tenth segment of the type-specimen, as depicted by Carl. Since, however, this figure does not agree with the description as regards the position of the pore, which is much too near the sides of the body, I feel justified in assuming that it may be inaccurate in other respects and have its lateral border much too long and its anterior border insufficiently oblique. It gives very little idea of the peculiarity in the shape of the keels exhibited in my specimens, which must be specifically distinct from *T. biolleyi*, if the figure in question is correct.

Subfam. EURYURINÆ.

With the possible exception of *Aphelidesmus*, which appears to link the typical members of this subfamily with the Chelodesmidæ, the two genera here referred to the Euryurinæ form a natural group, differing from the Platyrrhinæ mainly in the fact that the lateral margin of the keel is smooth, thickened, differentiated from the rest of the upper surface of the keel, and carries the pore, which does not present so markedly the cannon-mouth appearance so noticeable in the Platyrrhinæ.

Distribution. Eastern area of Oriental Region; Southern States of North America; Central America and northern area of South America.

The three Central-American genera here admitted may be distinguished as follows:—

a. Dorsal surface of segments more or less strongly sculptured; phallopod simple, terminating in one or two accessory processes in addition to the seminal stile; caudal process squared or rounded.

b. Anal sternal plate with its posterior margin straight or concave, not produced between the setiferous tubercles

AMPLINUS.