

- b*¹. Anal sternal plate semicircular; area between the setiferous tubercles
convexly produced POLYLEPISCUS.
- a*¹. Dorsal surface of segments smooth; phallopod more complicated, subdivided,
the seminal stile guarded by wide sheath-like accessory branches APHELIDESMUS.

AMPLINUS.

Polydesmus (*Paradesmus*), Saussure, Liun. Ent. xiii. p. 325 (1859) (in part.: Div. ii.); Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 292 (1860) (in part.: Section i.).

Polydesmus (*Pachyurus*), Humbert & Saussure, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xix. p. 673 (1869) (in part.); Mém. Sci. Mex., Myr. p. 27 (1872).

Polylepis, Bollman, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 46, pp. 160 & 197 (1893) (for *Pachyurus*, preoccupied).

Pachyurus (*Amplinus*), Attems, Denk. Akad. Wien, lxviii. p. 281 (1900) (misprinted *Amphinus*).

Pachyurus, Brölemann & Carl (in part.).

Antennæ short, segments 2-6 not very unequal in length, subequal or gradually increasing to the sixth; area between them narrow and marked with a Λ -shaped sulcus, the upper limb of which is the downward continuation of the deep frontal sulcus, the two lower limbs passing into the antennal sockets, the area below the fork and above it on each side swollen, rounded, smooth, and shining. *First tergal plate* wider than the head and nearly or quite as wide as the second, produced laterally into angular cariniform laminae. *Dorsal surface* of all the segments, with the occasional exception of the first or a few more of the anterior segments, sculptured, the sculpturing consisting of three definite rows of polygonal areas, sometimes themselves granular or tubercular, or of about four rows of rounded or elongate, large, smooth tubercles, often broken up by smaller ones. Lateral borders of the *keels* thickened. *Pores* lodged in depressions of the thickening, and usually looking outwards, sometimes more or less upwards; cylindrical area of segments quite smooth, lateral area granular. *Sterna* smooth, about as wide as long, transversely and longitudinally sulcate. *Anal tergal plate* ending in a broad subquadrate caudal process, with subparallel lateral borders, straight or lightly convex posterior border, as wide behind as in front, or approximately so. *Anal sternal plate* with posterior border wide, emarginate or nearly straight from side to side, when emarginate there is a distinct bluntly rounded setiferous prominence on each side. *Legs* with third segment slightly or markedly longer than sixth, which is much longer than the fifth, the latter a little longer than the fourth. *Phallopods* with distal segment moderately long, projecting forwards parallel to each other, and ending in two, rarely in three prongs, the inferior prong being the seminal stile.

Type, *A. kalonotus*, Attems.

Distribution. Central and northern parts of South America.

Under the name *Pachyurus*, Humbert and Saussure included originally *P. klugi*, Brandt, from Central America, *P. margaritaceus* and *P. squamatus*, Koch, and *P. granosus*, and pointed out that the latter from the Moluccas differed from the three others in having the first tergal shield only as wide as the head and much narrower than the second. These characters, as Attems has shown, hold good, so far as is known, as a distinguishing feature between the Oriental and American species. The first author who definitely fixed the type of *Polylepis*, which was so named by Bollman because *Pachyurus* was preoccupied, was Silvestri, who in 1896 [Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) xvi. p. 190] selected the Moluccan *P. granosus*, thus assigning the name *Polylepis* to the Oriental species with narrow first tergal plate. Overlooking this fact, I subsequently gave the name *Paradesmorhachis* to a species, *P. solomonis*, from the