

consists of three rows of polygonal areas and is weak on the middle of the 1st tergal plate. The phallopods are chiefly remarkable for having the auxiliary branch bent twice at right angles.

Length of ♂ (loosely articulated) 65, width 8.

„ „ (according to Brölemann) 57, width 8.

Hab. GUATEMALA^{1 2} (*Rodriguez, Oltramare*).

Mr. Godman's collection contains a single male collected in Guatemala by Rodriguez. The figure of the phallopod (Tab. XI. fig. 3) is taken from this specimen.

2. *Amplinus palicaudatus*. (Tab. XI. figg. 1-1 e.)

Pachyurus palicaudatus, Attems, Mitt. Mus. Hamburg, xviii. p. 98, t. 1. fig. 8 (1901)¹; Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. x. p. 638 (1902)².

A species distinguishable from all the Central-American forms hitherto described by its coloration: the keels are wholly yellow and there is a conspicuous yellow line down the centre of the back; the legs and antennæ are yellow. The sculpturing consists of three rows of polygonal areas and is obsolete on the middle of the 1st tergal plate. The phallopod has the auxiliary branch only a little curved, whereas the seminal stile is strongly arcuate at the base, showing a light sigmoid flexure, with its terminal portion lightly curved in the same direction as that of the other branch.

Length 50-60 millim., width 7.

Hab. MEXICO, La Joya, Chiapas^{1 2} (type, *H. Kulow*); GUATEMALA (*Oltramare*), Quezaltenango (*Paganini*), Cholhuitz (*Stoll*).

The British Museum contains examples of both sexes of this species from Quezaltenango, presented by the Marquis G. Doria, and others from Cholhuitz, presented and collected by Dr. O. Stoll.

From the former have been taken figg. 1-1 b on Tab. XI., and from a male from Cholhuitz figg. 1 c-e, representing the phallopod. The terminal rami of this organ appear to be longer than indicated by Attems's figure of the type-specimen, and the examples I have seen may belong to another subspecies of *A. kalonotus*, possibly to a distinct species. But the rami in question differ so greatly in apparent length and curvature according to the aspect they are viewed from, that without examining the type of *A. kalonotus* it would, I think, be rash to attach systematic value to the differences mentioned.

3. *Amplinus convexus*.

Pachyurus convexus, Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. x. p. 633, t. 11. fig. 57 (1902)¹.

A large species, brown in colour, with the keels apparently the same colour as the back, and the legs and antennæ yellow. Sculpturing consisting of three rows of polygonal areas; obsolete in the middle of the 1st tergal plate and also of the 2nd to the 6th; the areas on the sides of the back and on the upper surface of the keels carrying each a tubercle; dorsal area of 19th with a single posterior row of tubercles. Keels back to the 16th with posterior angle rectangular; lateral margin considerably thickened, especially on the pore-bearing keels, which have the lateral margin produced and sinuous in outline, those of the poreless keels straight. Caudal process with straight parallel lateral borders, rounded angles, and lightly convex posterior border. Anal sternal plate with two very small tubercles. Phallopod somewhat like that of *A. palicaudatus*, but with the auxiliary branch longer, more arcuate and sickle-like, and the seminal stile less arcuate.

Length, ♀, 80-85 millim., width 13.

„ ♂, 70-75 „ „ 11.