

Hab. COSTA RICA¹ (*Biolley*).

This species is known to me only from Carl's figure and description. From the other species with polygonal sculpturing it differs in having the median area of segments 1 to 6 smooth and the posterior angle of the keels rectangular. It is also characterized by its large size, a feature in which it most resembles *A. areatus*, but has the terminal branches of the phallopod much more widely separated and the auxiliary branch more strongly arcuate.

4. *Amplinus areatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 4-4 f.)

Colour dark brown with posterior row of polygonal areas paler; external half of keels yellow; antennæ brown, much darker than yellow area of keels; legs with two basal segments yellow, the rest brown like the antennæ. Closely allied to *A. flavicornis*, but larger and with the legs and antennæ much darker tinted; the *keels* a little better developed, with the posterior angle a little more produced; the median area of the 1st tergal plate sculptured, though the sculpturing is weaker than at the sides and the antero-lateral notch on the keels of the 2nd and 3rd marked in front by a distinct but small tooth. *Phallopods* rather like those of *A. flavicornis*, but the terminal portion which carries the two branches narrower, with its flattened internal face less well-defined above and below and with its lower rim not produced into a definite crest; the terminal branches shorter and less curved distally.

Length, ♀, 70 millim., width 11.

Hab. N.W. GUATEMALA, La Tortuga, Retalhuleu (*Stoll*).

5. *Amplinus flavicornis*, sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 2-2 f.)

Colour brown with the margins of the keels yellow; antennæ and legs rather paler yellow than the keels. Summit of *head* smooth. Sculpturing of *dorsal area* consisting of three rows of smooth polygonal areas which at most show laterally a tubercle now and again on some of the segments. *First tergal plate* with sculpturing obsolete in the middle, laterally with four rows of areas which decrease in number and increase in distinctness on the keel, which is well developed, with very obtuse anterior angle and subacute but blunt posterior angle. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th with convex anterior and lightly concave posterior border; the anterior angle obtuse, marked by a notch; the posterior subacute. In the succeeding segments the anterior margin of the keel is lightly convex and runs into the somewhat widely-rounded anterior angle, not serrulate; posterior border straight or lightly concave, finely serrulate from about the 5th; the posterior angles slightly produced but never sharp or spiniform, those of the 17th, 18th, and 19th more produced than the others; lateral border of the poreless keels nearly straight and moderately thickened; other pore-bearing keels considerably thickened and more sinuous in outline. Upper surface of the 19th with two rows of subtuberculiform areas. *Caudal process* smooth, mesially depressed, its posterior border lobulate. *Anal sternal plate* emarginate between the thickened tubercles. Lateral surface of segments granular. Underside of outer half of keels smooth.

♂. Similar to the ♀, but with the keels better developed. *Phallopods* rather slender, ending in two slender pointed terminal branches which are rather narrowly separated, both being curved distally towards the middle line; the superior border of the slightly hollowed area at the base of the fingers with a distinct upstanding crest; the hollowed area wide and well-defined.

Length, ♀, 58 millim., width 8.

„ ♂, 53 „ „ 7.

Hab. CENTRAL AMERICA (*Mus. Brit.*).

Related to *A. nitidus*, Bröl., but differing from it in having the legs and antennæ pale, instead of black or dark brown, and in the structure of the phallopod, in which