

narrow ledge. *Antennæ and legs* moderately long, or long and slender. *Caudal process* narrowed posteriorly with truncate apex or subcylindrical. *Phallopods* moderately large, the distal segments showing division into two or even three elements, sometimes simple, sometimes branched towards the end, the seminal stile in the latter case lying at all events usually on the upper (adoral) side of the appendage and the guard or sheath on the lower or aboral side.

Distribution. Tropical and temperate zones of both Eastern and Western Hemispheres; but not as yet recorded as indigenous in Central America.

ORTHOMORPHA.

Paradesmus, Section III., Saussure, Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 326 (1859); Humbert & Saussure, Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, xix. p. 670 (1869) (nom. præocc.).

Orthomorpha, Bollman, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 46, p. 159 (1893); and of subsequent authors.

Antennæ slender. *First tergal plate* wider than the head, semielliptical, generally with rounded angles; metazonites smooth, from the fourth to about the 18th with a transverse sulcus. *Keels* moderately well developed, with thickened borders carrying the lateral pores; posterior angle acute or subacute. *Caudal process* with sides converging and apex truncate. *Anal sternal plate* triangular. *Sternal areas* unarmed. *Legs* slender. *Phallopod* with its distal segment elongate and differentiated into femoral, tibial, and tarsal elements; the seminal stile arising on the upper (adoral or preaxial) side and guarded by an auxiliary branch forming a sheath which may be complicated by accessory branches.

Type, *O. beaumonti*.

Distribution. Oriental and Ethiopian Regions, introduced by human agency into other Regions.

The name *Paradesmus*, Saussure, was originally applied to the following species:—Section I. *P. carolinensis*; Section II. *P. klugi*, *P. erichsoni*, *P. picteti*; Section III. *P. beaumonti* (Linn. Ent. xiii. pp. 325, 326, 1859). One of these must be its type, the addition of *P. coarctatus* to the list in 1860 (Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 297) not in any way affecting the question. As a matter of fact this question was settled by Humbert and Saussure in 1869 (Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, xix. p. 670), who eliminated the members of Sections I. and II. respectively under the names *Euryurus* and *Pachyurus*, and restricted *Paradesmus* to Section III., making *P. beaumonti* its type-species. But since *Paradesmus* was preoccupied, Bollman proposed *Orthomorpha* to replace it. Therefore *P. beaumonti* is the type of *Orthomorpha* and not *P. coarctata* as Silvestri asserts [Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) xvi. p. 198, 1896]. The importance of this conclusion comes in in the following way:—*P. beaumonti* was described by Le Guillou, and its characters are not sufficiently well known to enable a satisfactory settlement of its exact position to be reached. It may, in fact, fall into the genus to which I subsequently gave the name *Prionopeltis* (see Attems, Denk. Akad. Wien, lxvii. p. 359, 1899). If so, *Prionopeltis* will fall as a synonym of *Orthomorpha* and another name will have to be found for the host of species now by common consent assigned to *Orthomorpha*. But since *P. beaumonti* may be congeneric with the latter, it would be premature to disturb the existing nomenclature. I have therefore retained the name *Orthomorpha* for the following species.