

*Key to the Central-American Genera.*

- a.* Upper surface of metazonites with a deep transverse sulcus, behind which the integument is ornamented with two rows of smooth or tubercular areas; 5th segment of legs much longer than 4th and almost as long as 6th (at least in the type species) . . . . . EUTYPORHACHIS.
- a*<sup>1</sup>. Upper surface of metazonites with at most a shallow sulcus, the area behind it not differently sculptured from that in front of it.
- b.* Terminal segment of legs short, its proximal extremity supported beneath by a pad-like process from the penultimate segment.
- c.* Phallopod forming a simple twisted rod with at most very small accessory branches . . . . . CYCLORHABDUS.
- c*<sup>1</sup>. Phallopod short, stout, and complicated . . . . . PHYLACTOPHALLUS.
- b*<sup>1</sup>. Terminal segment of legs long, much longer than the penultimate and not supported beneath in either sex by a pad projecting forwards from the penultimate . . . . . DIRHABDOPHALLUS.

## DIRHABDOPHALLUS, gen. nov.

*Body* as wide anteriorly as in the middle. *Keels* high, horizontal, and moderately well developed. *Pores* normal in number and very commonly, at all events, carried upon tuberculiform excrescences projecting from the lateral edge. *Caudal process* conical with truncate apex. *Legs* with terminal segments long, much longer than the penultimate (5th) segment, which is only a little longer than the 4th segment. No arthrodial pad at the joint of the 5th and 6th segments beneath. *Phallopods* simple, consisting of two branches projecting straight forwards and not bent upwards at the tip; the inferior branch of the seminal stile sickle-shaped, with concavity looking inwards and geniculate at the base, the superior auxiliary branch wider and longer than the other, protecting it from above and forming a partial sheath over it.

Type, *D. montanus*.

*Distribution.* Central and South America.

Brölemann (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, lxxvii. p. 284, 1898) stated that the genus *Leptodesmus*, Saussure, was based upon *L. sallei*, Sauss., and added that I replaced the name with *Odontopeltis*, without giving reasons for the change. This paragraph contains three mistakes due to neglect to consult the original bibliographical sources of the names. In the first place, I proposed *Odontopeltis* as a substitute, not for *Leptodesmus*, but for *Rhacophorus*, C. Koch. In the second place, I gave as my reasons for the change the fact that *Rhacophorus* was preoccupied (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 509, 1893). In the third place—and this is a much more serious question,—*Leptodesmus* was *not* based upon *L. sallei*\*, but upon five species described by Saussure as *granulosus*, *subterraneus*, *carneus*, *aztecus*, and *javanus* (Linn. Ent. xiii. pp. 323–324, 1859). *L. sallei*, therefore, which was not added to the group until its revision by Saussure in 1860 (Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. pp. 299–304), *cannot* be

\* I am glad to be able to share with Brölemann the responsibility for this error, since in the paper above cited I stated that *L. sallei* “appears to be the type” of *Leptodesmus*.