

its typical species; and Brölemann's selection of *L. sallei* as the type is null and void.

Of the five species originally referred to the genus, Saussure in 1860 eliminated *granulosus* by referring it to *Fontaria*, and *javanus* by referring it to *Odontodesmus* (Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. pp. 323, 328), thus leaving the choice of type between *subterraneus*, *carneus*, and *aztecus*. But the selection has been still further narrowed by the relegation of *aztecus* to the genus *Neoleptodesmus* by Carl in 1903. Of the two remaining species, I propose to select *carneus* as the type, a species which has been retained in *Leptodesmus* by both Attems and Carl, the latter of whom has given figures and descriptions of the secondary sexual characters of the male. Judging from these characters, which I have verified by an examination of the two examples in the British Museum, *L. carneus* appears to me to differ generically from all the allied forms below enumerated from Central America. It differs at least in characters analogous with and equivalent to those which form the basis of the generic distinctions drawn between such genera as *Acutangulus*, Attems, and *Neoleptodesmus*, Carl.

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In addition to the species assigned to it below, *Dirhabdophallus* contains several others, such as *D. plataleus*, Karsch, *D. goudoti*, Gervais, and others from South America. Brölemann speaks of this section as the "*Plataleus*-group of *Leptodesmus*"; and since the genus *Leptodesmus*, in the wide sense admitted by this author, by Attems, and by Carl, contains heterogeneous elements, it appears to me expedient to give nominal generic recognition to the above-mentioned section, which contains a number of kindred forms with common characters readily capable of definition. They all apparently differ from the true *Leptodesmus*, as exemplified by the type-species, *L. carneus*, Sauss., in having the terminal segment of the leg long, the penultimate segment short, in the absence of an arthrodial pad beneath the joint of these segments, in the much simpler structure of the phallopods, the more conical caudal process, in having the keels of the anterior four segments less expanded and less depressed, in colour, and in size. *Leptodesmus carneus*, which has been described by Saussure, Attems, and Carl, is a very large Polydesmoid from Bahia. It is rosy-red in colour and reaches a length, according to Saussure, of over 80 mm. For its general characters reference may be made to the works of those authors just quoted. It must be added, however, that Carl's claim to have described Saussure's original examples must be dismissed, for Saussure expressly stated that the type of the species from which his description and figure were taken was an immature male with undeveloped phallopods, whereas Carl described an adult male and female, and there is no evidence obtainable from the text of the original description that Saussure had more than the one example in his hands at the time. The examples from Rio Janeiro that he and Humbert subsequently—that is to say, in 1872—assigned to this species were possibly