

4. *Dirhabdophallus spatulatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 6-6 c.)

♀. *Colour* of dorsal surface of mature specimens black or very deep brown, the posterior angles of the keels flavous; antennæ testaceo-fuscous; legs flavous. *Antennæ* long and slender, segments 2-6 subequal in length. *Body* nearly parallel-sided, the keels of the 1st to 4th well developed and on the same level with each other and with those of the rest of the body; the rest of the keels separated, rather small, situated high above the middle of the sides, nearly horizontal, the anterior angle evenly rounded, the posterior rectangular, produced posteriorly only in the last five segments; the *pores* conspicuous, situated in an ovate excavation of the keel just in front of the posterior angle and looking upwards and outwards, the area around the pore forming a swollen prominence; the rest of the margin not thickened. The *dorsal surface* very finely but distinctly rugulose, with indications of transverse rows of granules, the transverse sulcus shallow, but visible; lateral surface lightly wrinkled. *Sterna* wide, with straight anterior border and emarginate posterior border. *Anal tergal plate* much narrowed, its apex truncate; *sternal plate* triangular, with a setiferous tubercle on each side of the posterior angle.

Legs long and slender.

Length 37 millim., width 4.8.

♂. Slenderer than ♀, the *keels* horizontal and rising near the summit of the sides. The phallopods terminating in two processes, the upper of which is very wide, spatulate, and hollowed below, while the lower, lying in the hollow of the upper, is much shorter than it, pointed, and lightly curled.

Length 33 millim., width 3.8.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

5. *Dirhabdophallus ensiger*, sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 7; XIII. fig. 1.)

Closely allied to the preceding (*D. spatulatus*).

Differing in colour, in that the posterior half of the keel-bearing portion of the segments is ochraceous, which gives the dorsal surface a yellower aspect; antennæ entirely testaceous. Keels much less developed.

Phallopods of the same form, but much slenderer.

♀. Length 33 millim., width 4; ♂, length 29 millim., width 3.3.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme and Xautipa in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

The following species is of doubtful generic position, though probably belonging to *Dirhabdophallus*, and possibly synonymous with *D. granosus*:—

Dirhabdophallus (?) *hoffmanni*.

Rhacophorus hoffmanni, Peters, Mon. Ak. Wiss. Berlin, 1864, p. 537¹.

Colour dark olive-brown, with the ends of the keels yellow. Edge of the *keels* rounded; *pores* opening upwards and borne upon an excrescence projecting from their lateral edge; posterior angle of keels conspicuous only at the hinder end of the body.

Length 52 millim., width a little more than 6.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Hoffmann*¹).

Under the name *Leptodesmus carinovatus*, Attems (Mt. Mus. Hamburg, xviii. pt. 2, p. 85, 1901) records a form from Port Limon, Costa Rica, which is in all probability specifically distinct from the true *L. carinovatus*, from Manaos on the Amazons (Denk. Akad. Wien, lxxvii. p. 376, t. 6. figg. 127, 128, and t. 7. fig. 154, 1899). The true *L. carinovatus* appears to belong to the genus *Dirhabdophallus*, but differs from all the Central-American species of that genus that I have seen in the structural details of its phallopods, the terminal rami being very short, the auxiliary branch very wide