

and oval, and the seminal stile slender and but little curved. The segment that bears them, moreover, seems, from Attems's figures, to be rotated in such a way that when viewed from the outside the seminal stile is completely concealed by lying on the inner side of the sheath or auxiliary ramus. The length is 53 mm., much the same, that is to say, as in *D. granosus*. The dorsal surface, moreover, is granular, with three rows of tubercles, and the pore-area is prominent as in the other Central-American species. Attems unfortunately furnishes no particulars about the example or examples from Port Limon he determined as *L. carinovatus*. He does not say that there were males amongst them; and until information on this head is forthcoming suspension of judgment must be exercised as to the correctness of his determination of the specimens. It is, in my opinion, highly improbable that specific identity exists between examples from Manaos and those from Costa Rica. But whether the specimens from Port Limon are specifically distinct, as is indeed probable, from *D. granosus*, Carl, and *D. hoffmanni*, Peters, both from Costa Rica, there are no data to show.

For these reasons I have omitted *D. carinovatus* from the table of Central-American species given above.

PHYLACTOPHALLUS, gen. nov.

Head sulcate above; *antennæ* elongate and slightly incrassate to the 6th segment, the segments from the second to the sixth subequal in length. *Body* narrow, wider in front than behind, but even in front barely wider than the head; 1st tergal plate as wide as the 2nd; anterior keels moderately well developed, high and nearly horizontal, becoming gradually smaller in the middle and posterior portion of the body; the metazonites with a distinct but not deep transverse sulcus beginning on the 4th or 5th segments. *Pores* normal. *Caudal process* triangular, truncate, and *anal sternal plate* triangular. *Legs* with sixth segment very short, shorter than fifth, which sends forwards a process beneath its proximal end. *Phallopods* stout, apically blunt, and hooked, with a minute superior spiniform process and an external laminate sclerite.

Type, *P. stenomerus*.

Distribution. Central America (Costa Rica).

1. *Phylactophallus stenomerus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 3-3 h.)

Colour blackish, with the keels, the posterior border of the terga, the legs, and antennæ pale. *Head* sulcate above, rugulose. *Antennæ* moderately long, a little incrassate, the second and third segments subequal and slightly longer than the fourth, fifth, and sixth, which progressively decrease in length, the second as long as the sixth and seventh together. *Body* narrow, parallel-sided, rugulose above. The 1st tergal plate narrower than the head, nearly semicircular, convex above, its antero-lateral border evenly rounded forwards from the angles of the keels, which are a little acute; the posterior border mesially emarginate. *Dorsal surface* of the rest of the segments convex above, the keels not much above the middle of the sides and all small; the anterior and lateral borders of the majority forming a very obtusely rounded angle; the lateral margin evenly thickened, especially on the pore-bearing segments; the *pores* looking laterally; posterior angles of the keels acute, subspiniform, and a little produced backwards, becoming more and more spiniform and produced on the posterior segments. Keels of 2nd and 3rd segments directed a little forwards, especially those of the 2nd, in which the anterior angle is squared; anterior angles of 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, &c. becoming gradually more and more convex; a minute antero-lateral tooth traceable on some of the anterior keels. The *dorsal surface* coriaceous, with a distinct sinuous sulcus on the 5th to the 15th metazonites. *Caudal process* conical, truncated;