

anal sternal plate subtriangular, but not sharply pointed. *Sterna* moderately broad. Lateral surface coriaceous. A crest above the legs of the posterior pair on all the segments in the anterior half of the body. *Legs* moderately long; the anterior shorter and thicker than the posterior; the terminal segment of the legs of segments 1 to 8 very short, only about half as long as the penultimate segment, which is prolonged inferiorly beneath its proximal end as an arthrodial pad; terminal segment a little longer than the penultimate in the segments from the 9th to the end; the second segment of all the legs thickened and conically elevated above, the thickening gradually becoming smaller towards the end of the posterior half; third segment always rather short, thickened and convex above on the anterior legs, incrassate on the posterior legs; fourth segment shorter than fifth, the two together longer than the third or sixth segments. *Seminal processes* of coxæ of second leg short and rounded; two small tuberculiform excrescences on the anterior border of the sternum of the third segment. *Socket of phallopods* large and wide, its border elevated behind, and widely separating the coxæ of the posterior legs of the seventh segment. *Phallopods* with coxal segments large and coarsely hairy in front; distal segment with femoral piece also coarsely hairy, but the hairs shorter; this segment directed forwards, stout and short, with its terminal portion bent upwards at a right angle, and inclining a little outwards, and near the middle of its outer side there arises a large subquadrate lamina projecting outwards and downwards; the tip of the organ is hooked backwards and bluntly emarginate towards a short subcylindrical process (? the seminal stile) which arises from the upper side of the segment.

Length, ♂, 23 millim., width about 2.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*).

It is possible that the genus *Rhachidomorpha* may have to come into this section of the Polydesmoidea, and not into the Rhachidesminæ, where it is placed in this enumeration. The doubts that envelop the systematic position of the genus have arisen from our ignorance of the male-characters of the Mexican specimens described by Saussure as *Rhachidesmus tarasca*, the typical species of the genus, and from the fact that Attems has described as *R. tarasca* a specimen from Espirito Santo in Brazil, which unquestionably belongs to the section Leptodesminæ. In this example the phallopod has a distinct calcar and terminates in three branches—a superior arising from the femoral portion, and two, one above the other, from the terminal or tibial portion, the upper of these bearing the seminal duct, and the lower or aboral being an auxiliary branch. But whether or not the true *R. tarasca* possesses this type of phallopod, it differs from all the known Central-American species of Chelodesminæ in its strongly elevated subspiniform keels.

For further particulars concerning this species, see below, under the heading *Rhachidomorpha*, p. 174.

CYCLORHABDUS.

Cyclorhabdus, Brölemann, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, lxvii. p. 279 (1898); Mém. Soc. Zool. France, xiii. p. 98 (1900).

Allied to *Dirhabdophallus*, but differing in that the distal segment of the phallopod consists in the main of a single long, curled, and more or less twisted sclerite, without or with only very short accessory branches; in having the terminal segment of the legs short and supported proximally beneath by a forwardly directed process from the penultimate segment.

Type, *C. annulus*, Bröl.

Distribution. Venezuela and Guatemala.