

1. *Cyclorhabdus contortus*.

Cyclorhabdus contortus, Brölemann, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, xiii. p. 98, t. 6. figg. 21-25 (1900) ¹;
Bull. Soc. Zool. France, xxix. p. 189 (1904) ².

Leptodesmus contortus, Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. x. p. 607, t. 10. figg. 28-31 (1902) ³.

Colour greyish-brown with the swollen area of the keels pale yellow and a pale round spot in the middle of the dorsal area of the segment; antennæ and legs pale ochre. *Dorsal surface* of the segments coriaceous; area beneath the keels granular. *Head* smooth. *Antennæ* tolerably long and slender. *First dorsal plate* as wide as the head, with angles rounded and feebly concave posteriorly. *Keels* of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th segments subrectangular, a little depressed anteriorly; a minute tooth on the anterior angle of the 2nd. Upon the following segments the keels are reduced to a slender rounded ledge, which, however, is much dilated upon the segments carrying the pores; pores small and opening laterally; groove between the two portions of the segment wide and longitudinally canaliculate. *Caudal process* of 20th segment conical, with round slightly down-bent tip. *Legs* moderately long, the two basal segments studded externally (above) with spiniform tubercles; the penultimate segment produced inferiorly and distally beneath the proximal end of the terminal segment, which is short. *Phallopods* with basal portion (femoral area) of distal segment short, subcylindrical, and internally hairy; distal portion with an external spiniform process near the base, the rest of the segment stout with its distal half bent strongly upwards and outwards, ending in two processes—a slender seminal stile and a broader, more rounded, subsidiary process. *Sternum* of the 5th with two short, wide, flattish processes between the legs of the first pair and also a tubercle at the base of the coxæ of those of the second pair.

Length, ♀, 25 millim., width 3.40.

„ ♂, 20 „ „ 2.20.

Hab. GUATEMALA ¹⁻³ (*Rodriguez*).

This genus and species are known to me only from the description and figures.

EUTYPORHACHIS, gen. nov.

Distinguishable in both sexes from *Dirhabdophallus* by the presence of a deep transverse sulcus on the dorsal area of the metazonites, the area behind the sulcus ornamented with two rows of flat tessellated or tubercular areas. Fifth segment of legs much longer than the fourth and only a little shorter than the sixth. *Phallopods* otherwise formed.

Type, *E. tessellatus*.

Distribution. Guatemala.

Forms related to the type-species of this genus have been referred by myself and Attems to *Odontopeltis* (*cf. supra*, p. 161). Now the name *Odontopeltis* was proposed as a substitute for *Rhacophorus*, Koch; therefore the type-species of *Odontopeltis* must be the same as that of *Rhacophorus*, a point which has not yet been settled, for it will be noticed that Silvestri in his analytical key to the genera of Polydesmidae cited a type-species for all the genera save *Odontopeltis*.

Of the two forms referred by Koch to *Rhacophorus*, I select *R. conspersus*, Perty, as the type. The specific name *conspersus* was given to a Polydesmoid from Brazil measuring over 80 mm. in length, with wide keels in which the posterior angle from the fifth segment onwards is acutely produced and directed more and more backwards towards the posterior end of the body, the anterior border being lightly convex and the posterior lightly concave or straight and with the anterior angle armed externally with a strong, sharp, but short tooth, defined posteriorly by a conspicuous