

notch which separates it from the thickened but not prominent porous area. The upper surface is granular and rugulose. Until this species has been rediscovered and the character of the male made known, the position of *Odontopeltis* will remain unsettled. It may be that none of the forms referred to *Odontopeltis* by Attems and myself are congeneric with *R. conspersus*. At all events, it appears to me to be practically certain that the one I have described below as *Eutyporhachis tessellatus* is generically distinct from it.

The two species here referred to the genus *Eutyporhachis* may be distinguished as follows:—

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| Posterior area of terga behind the transverse groove tessellated, the anterior shorter areas irregularly rounded, the posterior larger, longitudinally oblong, scarcely tubercular; the single subsidiary branch of phallopod not much expanded proximally, strongly bigeniculate . . . . .              | <i>tessellatus</i> . |
| Sculpturing of posterior area of terga behind the sulcus tubercular, the tubercles of the posterior row overlapping the edge of the segments; phallopod with two subsidiary branches, the larger forming a funnel-shaped expansion on the inner side of the seminal stile and not bigeniculate . . . . . | <i>oltramarei</i> .  |

### 1. *Eutyporhachis tessellatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 4-4 c.)

♂. *Colour* piceous above; the pore-bearing area of the keels sometimes paler; legs and antennæ yellowish brown. *Antennæ* long, not incrassate, the second segment only a little longer than the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. *Head* smooth above, hairy below; frontal sulcus distinct. *Body* as wide anteriorly as in the middle, attenuated posteriorly; keels widely separated. *First tergal plate* smooth above, lightly convex; its anterior border not quite evenly curved, being straightish across the middle, laterally strongly convex, with well-developed posteriorly acutely pointed angle projecting backwards as far as the posterior border of the median area, with the intervening posterior border of the keel somewhat strongly concave. All the *keels* high on the sides, projecting horizontally, so that the back is nearly flat; their anterior border convex and becoming gradually more and more sloped backwards from the 2nd to the 19th segment, forming an even arch with the anterior half of the lateral border, so that from the 4th backwards no definite anterior angle is formed; the posterior angle acutely produced on all the keels and surpassing more or less the posterior edge of the median portion of the tergal area; those of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th with posterior border more concave and angle more produced than are those of the median area of the body, where the posterior border is sometimes lightly convex or inclined forwards, then abruptly bent backwards, sometimes showing a few small teeth, which, however, are inconstant; from the 16th to the 19th, where the body is narrowed, the keels become gradually produced more and more backwards, those of the 18th forming strong spiniform processes, those of the 19th smaller spiniform processes; antero-lateral edge of the keel elevated, on the poreless segments, the elevated edge gradually passing into the thickening which pervades the posterior angle; but on the pore-bearing segment the pore-area is more abruptly and more strongly thickened, and is defined from the anterior portion of the lateral border by a distinct notch, except on segments 17 to 19. *Dorsal area* strongly sculptured, as in the genus *Polydesmus*; each metazonite marked with a deep, central, mesially angled transverse sulcus; the area in front of this smooth, but mesially sulcate, and furnished usually with two pairs of small setigerous granules; the area behind the sulcus divided up into two transverse rows of low polygonal areas which are posteriorly weakly tuberculiferous, the areas of the anterior row, usually six in number, shorter than those of the posterior row, which are usually eight in number and longitudinally suboblong; sometimes the areas of these two rows almost fuse, and externally they pass into a few similar but less well-defined areas upon the upper side of the keels; the 2nd and 3rd