

segments are only very weakly tessellated in the way above described and the transverse sulcus begins on the 4th; 19th segment weakly tessellated. *Caudal process* of 20th conical, apically truncate; sternal plate triangular, the apex not spiniform. *Sternal areas* of segments wide, slightly wider in front than behind, posteriorly lightly emarginate; but upon the posterior segments more strongly so, the sternum of the 19th and in a lesser degree of the 18th being angularly excised behind. Sterna and legs hairy. Anterior sterna of ♂ without tubercles or processes. *Genital process* of second leg short and blunt. *Phallopods* moderately long, robust, ending in two branches—an external, slender, attenuated, pointed, and downcurved in its distal half (the seminal stile); and a larger internal, which is broad and bent sharply downwards proximally and then abruptly forwards and slightly outwards distally, the extremity being narrow and pointed. *Fossa of phallopods* wide, with strongly elevated thin posterior border. Coxæ of legs of 7th segment widely separated.

♀. Like the male, but a little larger and with the keels considerably less expanded (head and first three segments missing in only specimen available).

Length, ♂, 30 millim., width 3.5.

„ ♀, about 35 millim. (damaged), width 4.2.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Senahu in Alta Vera Paz (*Champion*).

## 2. *Eutyporhachis oltramarei*.

*Leptodesmus oltramarei*, Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. x. p. 600, t. 10. fig. 34 (1902)<sup>1</sup>.

*Colour* yellow or brownish yellow; sterna and appendages clear yellow. (Head and first tergal plate unknown.) *Keels* small, not much surpassing the posterior border of the median area of the segments, their anterior border forming a continuous arch with the anterior half of the lateral border. On the keels without pores the hinder angle is rectangular with the short posterior border of the keels. On the pore-bearing segment the pore-area forms an oval thickening, which projects a little beyond the border of the tergal area as a blunt anguliform process. *Dorsal surface* lightly vaulted, shining; the metazonites with central transverse groove; area in front of the groove smooth or at most lightly coriaceous; area behind it with two rows of tubercles, the first row consisting of six larger tubercles, the second row of eight smaller tubercles, which extend beyond the posterior edge of the tergal plate. Externally to the ends of the sulcus there is a small swelling. *Legs* long and thin, sparsely hairy. *Phallopods* moderately long; the distal segment divided into two unequal branches; the subsidiary branch is inferior, subcylindrical, and apically attenuated. The principal branch is longer and stronger and is itself divided distally into two, one of which (the seminal stile) is narrowed and slightly down-bent apically, while the other is expanded into a funnel-shaped lamina, the cavity of which looks outwards and upwards and guards the seminal stile on the inner side.

Length about 20 millim., width 1.8–2.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (*Oltramare*<sup>1</sup>).

### Subfam. *RHACHODESMINÆ*.

*Rhachidesminæ*\*, Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. xi. p. 553 (1903).

*Phallopods* without coxal calcar, usually excavated on the inner aspect of the femoral element. *Generative processes* of second leg in male long, slender, and projecting backwards.

*Distribution.* Central America.

\* Although Carl employed the term *Rhachidesminæ* for this section, the genus *Rhachidesmus* does not appear amongst the genera included under it. He retains the preoccupied name *Rhachis*, for which Cook had substituted that of *Rhachodesmus*.