

DUOPORUS.

Duoporus, Cook, Pr. Ent. Soc. Wash. iv. p. 402 (1901).

Antennæ slender, clavate, the sixth segment the broadest and longest, its length a little exceeding that of the second. *Head* smooth, prominent; without sulcus. *First tergal plate* semielliptical, wider than the head, a little narrower than the second, its angles not produced. *Segments* not sulcate or sculptured, smooth, rather strongly convex. *Keels* moderately broad, inserted about the middle of the side, broader on the anterior than on the posterior segment; the posterior border concave and posterior angle acute, becoming sharply spiniform on the posterior segments; anterior angle rounded, with very minute notch; the margin entire, thin, and with very fine raised rim. *Pores* present only on segment 5; minute and lodged in a depression just inside the edge of the keel, which is not thickened. *Caudal process* subtriangular, with apex abruptly narrowed, truncated. *Anal sternal plate* nearly as long as broad, with rounded margin; tubercles obsolete. *Sterna* with a small conical spine at the base of each leg. *Phallopod* quite simple; distal segment unbranched, subfalcate, at right angles to the proximal, which is large, prominent, and subcylindrical. *Genital processes* of second leg of ♂ sharp, conical, and directed posteriorly.

Type and only known species, *D. barretti*, Cook.

Distribution. Mexico.

Cook makes no suggestion as to the systematic position of *Duoporus*. The only character mentioned in the diagnosis from which I can form an opinion on this point is the shape and position of the genital processes of the second leg in the male, which in being conical and sharp and projecting backwards from the posterior aspect of the coxæ resemble these same processes in *Rhachodesmus*, *Strongylodesmus*, and other genera referred by Carl to the Rhachodesminæ; but there is no evidence that the coxal spur is missing. In the presence of two pores only on the fifth segment, *Duoporus* differs from all known Central-American genera, except *Stenodesmus*, a genus in other respects totally distinct from it.

Since only one species of this aberrant genus is known, it is difficult to decide what characters are of generic and what of specific value. No doubt some of those mentioned in the generic diagnosis will prove to be merely of specific importance when other species have been discovered.

1. *Duoporus barretti*.

Duoporus barretti, Cook, Pr. Ent. Soc. Wash. iv. p. 404 (1901)¹.

Colour pale purplish (in alcohol).

Length 12-14 millim., width 1.9-2.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos¹.

STRONGYLODESMUS.

Strongylodesmus, Saussure, Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 327 (1859); Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 537 (1860); Saussure & Humbert, Miss. Sci. Mex., Myr. p. 55 (1872), and of all later authors.

Antennæ long and slender. *Second tergal plate* as wide as the following. *Keels* well developed, situated high on the sides, horizontal; lateral borders of the pore-bearing keels thickened, of the poreless keels hardly bordered. *Pores* upon segments 5, 7-19, near the edges of the keels, the latter with rounded angles, except those of the 17th to 19th segments, which are broad and spiniform. *Caudal process* of