

yellowish-white, with traces of the bluish tint on the cylindrical portion of the segments. *Head* finely rugose, naked and sulcate above, hairy below. *Antennæ* hairy, not incrassate. *First tergal plate* almost as wide as the second, with lightly concave anterior border, convex lateral border, and posterior border straight mesially, directed slightly forwards laterally, the angles rounded. *Body* elongate; *dorsal surface* rugulose from the 1st to the 18th segment, hollowed, the keels standing high on the sides and a little uptilted. *Keels* subquadrate, slightly wider basally than the median area; the lateral border excised in its posterior half, giving rise to a median lobe and a short posterior lateral subspiniform process; in the anterior half of the body there is also a small antero-lateral spiniform tooth; keels of 17th and 18th segments forming wide spiniform processes, those of the 19th very small. All the *legs* slender and richly hairy. In the male the *seminal processes* of the coxæ of the legs of the 2nd pair are elongate and smaller, but somewhat similar processes are present upon the coxæ of the 3rd pair. Base of the distal segment of the *phallopod* swollen, thickly hairy inferiorly (posteriorly), and defined from the distal portion by a deep notch, giving rise to a conical process, the distal portion straight, not bent downwards, with rounded antero-inferior angle and divided into four more or less distinct lamellæ, the two inner with serrate edges, behind the distal of the latter arises a short process tipped with four long bristles.

Length, ♂, from 50–60 millim., width from 6–7.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba ¹⁻³.

PARARHACHISTES, gen. nov.

Head with deep frontal sulcus, smooth above and hairy below. *Antennæ* long and slender, not incrassate, the 4th and 5th segments serrate, only a little shorter than the 6th, which is subequal to the 2nd and 3rd. *Keels* well developed on all the segments, rising high on the sides, and horizontal or more or less elevated at the anterior end of the body; except at the anterior end not in contact, but separated much as in *Rhachodesmus* and *Strongylodesmus*; rather longer antero-posteriorly than the median dorsal area of the segments; the lateral margin not noticeably excised, but markedly thickened, especially on the pore-bearing segments, which are of the normal number; a small antero-lateral tooth; the 17th to the 19th keels posteriorly produced, spiniform, but not sharp. *Caudal process* of anal segment triangular, truncated; *anal sternal plate* triangular with rounded apex. *Sterna* wider than long, hairy. *Legs* long, hairy, 6th segment shorter than 3rd and about as long as the 4th and 5th taken together. *Generative orifice* of ♀ very large, with two long, generally protruded vulval sclerites. *Phallopod* of male much like that of *Rhachodesmus*, but with a longish, slender, flagelliform process arising from the base of the distal segment instead of a conical process.

Type, *P. elevatus*.

Distribution. Mexico.

Allied to *Rhachodesmus*, Cook, but at least distinguishable by having the lateral margins of the keels considerably thickened, the thickening carrying the pore, with the edge evenly rounded and nearly straight, at most slightly sinuous and with a minute antero-external tooth.

The two known species of *Pararhachistes* may be distinguished as follows:—

- a.* Keels of the anterior four segments strongly elevated and produced backwards far beyond the posterior border of the median area of the segments *elevatus*.
- a*¹. Keels of the anterior four segments moderately elevated and scarcely produced backwards beyond the posterior border of the median area of the segments . . . *vertebratus*.