

The two Central-American genera of the group may be readily distinguished as follows:—

- a.* Pores present only upon the fifth segment; the two branches of the phallopod enormously long as compared with the palmar * portion, which is only about half the length of the auxiliary branch STENODESMUS.
- a*¹. Pores normal in number; the two branches of the phallopod shorter, the auxiliary branch usually much shorter, never longer than the palmar portion of the segment RHYSODESMUS.

STENODESMUS.

Stenodesmus, Saussure, Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 327 (1859); Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 539 (1860); and of subsequent authors.

Related to *Rhysodesmus* apparently in all essential features, even in the form of the phallopod, but with the pores absent from all the segments, with the exception of the fifth. According to Carl, the terminal segment of the phallopod has a single superior auxiliary branch, which is long and slender and projects parallel with the main or seminal branch, but falls considerably short of its apex; it rises close to its base. The main or seminal branch is long, lightly curved, and hooked at the tip.

Distribution. Mexico.

1. *Stenodesmus mexicanus*.

Stenodesmus mexicanus, Sauss. Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 327 (1859)¹; Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 539, t. 3. fig. 21 (1860)²; Carl, Rev. Suisse Zool. xi. p. 561, fig. 20 (1903)³.

Colour maroon-brown, with the edges of the keels, the legs, and the underside yellowish.

Head with frontal sulcus well marked. *First tergal plate* with its anterior border slightly elevated and defined by a shallow groove. *Dorsal surface* convex, the keels following approximately the slope of the median portion; sculpturing very distinct, consisting of longitudinal striæ and scattered granules, the latter disappearing upon the keels. *Keels* of segments 2 to 4 with their posterior border directed obliquely forwards; their posterior angles not spiniform; those from the 6th backwards with their posterior border emarginate and posterior angle spiniform, the spiniform process much in evidence on segments 8 to 13 and becoming gradually less marked on segments 14 to 18, rounded on segment 19; the anterior border on the 8th and following segments directed obliquely backwards; the anterior angle rounded; lateral border with linear thickening and very finely denticulated. *Caudal process* conical; *anal sternal plate* rounded, with median tubercle as well as the normal setiferous tubercles.

♂ rather smaller than the ♀, with the sculpturing coarser, the dorsal surface less convex, and the posterior tooth of the keels less acute and produced.

Length, ♀, 65 millim., width 12.

„ ♂, 40 „ „ 10.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova¹⁻³.

* I have used the term “palmar portion” in this key and the key of species of *Rhysodesmus* for the proximal grooved portion of the distal segment of the phallopod, the length of this area being judged from the inner aspect of the segment.