

sculptured, the tergites being distinctly undulated laterally, and the interocular area of the head strongly scooped out transversely. In colouring it calls to mind *S. rugosa* of Newport, from East Africa, which has the same complete median dorsal flavous band, the same wide black band on each side of it, and the same strongly annulate legs. But the stomata in *S. rugosa* are not fuscous, and the tibiæ are more strongly annulate.

Subclass ARTIOSTIGMA*.

[Silvestri, Ann. Mus. Genova, xxxiv. p. 623 (1895).]

Order LITHOBIOMORPHA, nov.

[= *Unguipalpi*, Bollman, 1893; *Artiostigmata*, Silvestri, 1895.]

Containing the *Lithobiidæ* and *Cermatobiidæ*.

Fam. LITHOBIIDÆ, Newp.

LITHOBIUS.

Lithobius, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. xi. p. 381 (1814).

The following is a key to the identification of the species of *Lithobius* known to me:—

- a.* The posterior angles of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth terga squared (about 30 ocelli and 30 antennal segments) *stolli*, sp. n.
- b.* The posterior angles of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth terga produced.
 - a*¹. Ocelli about 30 in number on each side (also about 30 antennal segments); claw of generative forceps of female trifid *aztecus*, H. & S.
 - b*¹. Ocelli about 9 or 10 on each side; claw of female generative forceps simple.
 - a*². Of very large size, over 30 millim., with about 60 antennal segments and 10 to 12 coxal teeth *macroceros*, sp. n.
 - b*². Under 30 millim., fewer than 60 antennal segments, and (except in *L. decodontus*) with only 6 coxal teeth.
 - a*³. Coxal teeth about 10, all alike, and normally formed *decodontus*, sp. n.
 - b*³. Coxal teeth only 6, the external on each side spinuliform; anal legs of the male modified.
 - a*⁴. Male with legs of the fourteenth pair unmodified; the first tarsal of the anal legs modified.

* I here use this term in a much wider sense than that proposed by Silvestri, to embrace all the Chilopoda that were called Holotarsia by Brandt.