a⁵. About 27 millim.; external coxal tooth on each side larger than the internal (for sexual character, see Tab. I. fig. 4d). pontifex, sp. n. b. About 18 millim.; external tooth on each side smaller than the others (for sexual character, see Tab. I. fig. 5 c) . . . humberti, sp. n. b^4 . Male with legs of the fourteenth and fifteenth pairs modified; the first tarsal of the anal leg unmodified. a6. Antennal segments about 40; angles of the seventh tergum not produced, with an elongate crest on the patella of vulcani, sp. n. b^{6} . Antennal segments about 50; angles of the seventh tergum produced, with a rounded prominence on the patella of the anal leg. a. Tibia of the fourteenth pair in male much thicker than the patella, deeply grooved, and hairy above godmani, sp. n. b^7 . Tibia of the fourteenth leg in male only a little wider

1. Lithobius macroceros, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 3, 3 a-d.)

than the patella . .

Colour of upper surface ochraceous or castaneous, anteriorly and posteriorly darker than mesially, the head castaneous; under surface and legs pale ochraceous or pale castaneous; antennæ darker in tint than the legs.

salvini, sp. n.

Body long, narrow, and nearly parallel-sided, shining.

Head a little wider than long, minutely and closely punctured, shining and smooth, lightly convex, with raised lateral and posterior margins; the frontal plate distinctly defined and conspicuously longitudinally grooved.

Eyes composed of 10 ocelli, 1+3, 3, 3; the posterior eye large, irregularly ovate, and widely separated from the rest, the superior ocelli of the cluster larger than the inferior.

Antennæ very long, more than half the length of the body, attenuate, composed of from 58 to 63 subcylindrical, thickly but shortly hairy segments, less thickly hairy quite at the base; apical segment always longer than the one that precedes it, but not thicker.

Coxal plate of maxillipedes smooth, shining, very indistinctly punctured, hairy in front, longitudinally depressed and sulcate throughout its length in the middle, the anterior border angularly excised in the middle, the margins of the excision lightly convex and sloped inwards, bearing on each side 6+6 or 5+5 minute sharp teeth, the external of which are smaller and more separated than the internal.

Tergites minutely and closely punctured throughout, distinctly wrinkled, but very much less wrinkled in front than behind, posteriorly sparsely hairy and roughened; the first six with rounded posterior angles and straight posterior borders, the seventh with its posterior angles slightly produced but not sharp, the posterior borders of the eighth, tenth, and twelfth straight and with the angles squared; the angles of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth produced and sharp, the angles of the fourteenth very slightly produced.

Sternites sparsely hairy, mesially and laterally impressed.

Legs long and slender; the first pair armed below as follows—0, 0, 0 (one posterior), 3 or 2 (one anterior), 1; the anal legs armed below as follows—0, 1, 3, 3, 2, or 0, 1, 3, 2, 1; the claw basally spurred, the coxa furnished with one superior and one lateral spine, the coxa of the fourteenth pair with one lateral spine, the rest of the coxæ unspined; coxal pores ovate, 6, 6, 6, 6, arranged in a single series.

Generative forceps in the female with a simple undivided claw, and two separated, diverging, basal spurs on

each side.

Length up to 35 millim.; length of antenna of largest specimen 21 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 7000 to 9000 feet (H. H. Smith).