

is more in evidence the prozonites are posteriorly brown and almost as dark as the metazonites.

- d.* Metazonites pale, with a narrow dark transverse anterior streak expanding laterally into a conspicuous dark spot close to the anterior base of the keel; prozonites pale; first tergal plate with dark patch almost divided; head and antennæ dark *totanacus.*
- d*¹. When the pattern approaches that of *R. totanacus* the prozonites at least are brown.
- e.* Prozonites pale and sharply contrasted with the dark hue of the metazonites *attemsi, tabascensis, ? limax, ? stolli, ? championi.*
- e*¹. Prozonites dark and gradually shading into the dark hue of the metazonites.
- f.* Distinctly transversely banded, the posterior portion of the metazonites yellow from keel to keel, the dark patch on the first tergal plate bounded behind by yellow; anterior area of metazonites with a thickish transverse brown stripe expanding close to the base of the keel into a larger patch. *inustus, flavocinctus, nahuus.*
- f*¹. Not distinctly banded transversely, the metazonites either uniformly brown or a little paler behind, sometimes with a pale median patch, which, however, does not reach the yellow of the keels; dark patch on first tergal plate continued to its posterior border or only indistinctly and partially separated therefrom . . . *salvini, godmani, arcuatus, notostictus, ? toltecus, ? montezumæ, ? fraternus, ? violaceus, ? angelus.*

1. *Rhysodesmus montezumæ.* (Tab. XIV. figg. 6, 6 *a*; XV. fig. 8.)

Polydesmus (Fontaria) montezumæ, Sauss. Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 321 (1859)¹; Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 308, t. 2. fig. 9 (1860)².

Nec Fontaria montezumæ, Attems, Denk. Akad. Wien, lxxviii. p. 258 (1900)³.

Colour (in alcohol) a tolerably uniform pale olive-green, with the antennæ and the distal segments of the legs ochre-yellow.

Body slender and *Leptodesmus*-like, with keels small, not overlapping.

Head with frontal sulcus; *antenna* short; width of head equal to length of segments 1 to 5. *First tergal plate* with anterior border evenly convex; lateral angle rounded; posterior border laterally inclined forwards; keels of 2nd and 3rd with posterior border also directed obliquely forwards, with the posterior angle obtuse, and the anterior angle widely rounded. *Dorsal area* nearly smooth, only finely sculptured; the sulcus lineolate; three indistinct rows of granules. *Keels* small, markedly wider posteriorly than anteriorly; the anterior border very short, passing abruptly into the lateral border, the angle being very obtuse and rounded; the lateral margin considerably thickened; the posterior border produced, convex, separated by a distinct notch from the posterior border of the median portion; posterior angle rounded, never spiniform, surpassing the posterior border of the median portion only on segments 16 to 19. The keels even in the male rising low on the sides, but in this sex not following the slope of the back. *Pores* on the posterior half of the lateral surface, near its middle on the 5th keel, which has its posterior border inclined forwards slightly. *Caudal process* triangular, truncated; *anal sternal plate* subtriangular, an anguliform process between the setiferous tubercles. *Sternal areas* laterally notched; posterior border lightly emarginate; indistinctly longitudinally sulcate. *Legs* only moderately long, thickish, spine strong, terminal segment about twice as long as the penultimate. *Phallopods* when viewed from below with distinct sinuous curve distally, the points projecting straight forwards, not