

4. **Rhysodesmus stolli**, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 3, 3 b.)

♂. *Colour* (?decolorised) olive-grey with the keels and caudal process yellower than the metazonites; the metazonites above brownish, especially in their posterior half; prozonites pale; first tergal plate with median brown central patch; antennæ yellow; legs yellow, with two basal segments darker and rather sharply contrasted in tint with the sternal areas, which are whitish grey. *Body* robust, attenuated anteriorly from the 5th segment and posteriorly from the 17th, with the keels normally overlapping and depressed, but well developed. *Antennæ* short, width of head equal to length of segments 2 to 5 inclusive; segments 2 to 6 subequal in length. *First tergal plate* with anterior border only very lightly convex mesially, obliquely cut away laterally, lateral angle bluntly acute, posterior border lightly sinuous. *Dorsal surface* of body nearly smooth, only finely coriaceous in the middle; but becoming much more coarsely so on the lateral slope and on the upper side of the keels, which do not quite follow the slope of the metazonites, with two to three rows of obsolete granules and coriaceous in the shallow depression just behind the anterior ridge, which is laterally continuous with the ridge or crest of the anterior border of the keels. Keels with anterior border convex, and rounded anterior angle; the lateral marginal thickening well developed; posterior border very lightly concave, slightly prominent at shoulder and notched at the base; with the posterior angle a little produced, but becoming gradually more so in the hinder half of the body; the posterior border inclined obliquely backwards from about the 15th; keels of 19th small, apically rounded, only surpassing by a little those of the 18th. *Pores* in the anterior half of the keel, except at the posterior end of the body, but never near the apex. *Caudal process* triangular with truncate apex; *anal sternal plate* semicircular, with setiferous tubercles wide apart. *Sternal areas* considerably wider in front than behind; mesially depressed, with mesially abbreviated transverse sulcus, which is deep only between the two legs on each side, its posterior border produced a little on each side beyond the coxal cavity, lightly emarginate but becoming more pronouncedly so and in some cases bitubercular in the posterior half of the body, especially on the 17th segment. The ridge between the two zonites curving backwards in front of the base of the keel to meet at an acute angle, the dorsal ridge passing inwards from the anterior edge of the keel. *Legs* short, with spine of second segment well developed, about as long as the claw; terminal segment short, shorter than the third and not much longer than the fourth segment. *Phallopods* shortish, nearly in contact, crossing at the tip of the seminal stile, which is pointed when viewed from below, triangularly expanded from the side and lightly upcurled; auxiliary branch directed obliquely forwards and upwards, turned forwards at the tip and rising from about the middle of the upper side of the organ.

Length (♂, ♀ undistended) about 47 millim., width 12; length of antennæ 7 millim.

Hab. N.W. GUATEMALA, Retalhuleu (*Stoll*).

5. **Rhysodesmus tabascensis**, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 2, 2 a.)

♀. Closely allied to the preceding species in *colour* and structural characters, but with the anterior border of the *keels* more obliquely cut away externally, so that the anterior angle is more obtuse and less rounded and the posterior borders of the sternal areas are much more strongly bidentate.

Length about 42 millim., width 11.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

6. **Rhysodesmus championi**, sp. n.

♀. *Colour* as in *R. stolli*. *Antennæ* short, width of head about equal to segments 2 to 6 inclusive.

Allied to the two preceding species (*R. stolli* and *R. tabascensis*), but thinner, the anterior ridge of the keels less convexly produced, though the nature of the curvature more resembles that of *R. stolli* than that of *R. tabascensis*; the posterior angles from the 5th segment backwards produced, more so than in either of these forms; the keels of the 19th far surpassing those of the 18th, and the *anal sternal plate* markedly more triangular, its sides being nearly straight and the area between