

the tubercles angled. *Sternal plates* only lightly emarginate, more strongly so posteriorly, like those of *R. stolli*.

Length, ♀, 42 millim., width 9; length of antennæ 6 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Zapote, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

### 7. *Rhysodesmus flavocinctus*, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 6, 6 a.)

♂. *Colour*: transversely banded with brown and yellow, the anterior half of the dorsal area of the metazonites and the prozonites being dark brown, the posterior half of the metazonites yellow-brown and rather darker than the keels and caudal processes, which are pale yellow; first tergal plate brownish only in the middle; head brown above, paler below; antennæ brownish yellow; legs yellowish, a little darker than the sternal areas.

*Antennæ* short; head equal to segments 2-4 + half of 5 (♂) or to 2-5 + half of 6 (♀).

*Body* robust. *Keels* well developed, depressed, and almost following the slope of the dorsal area of the metazonites; those of the segments 1 to 4 much less narrowed laterally than in the three preceding species, the antero-lateral border of the 1st being evenly convex, the anterior angle of the 2nd and 3rd more rectangularly and less obtusely rounded; the anterior border of the succeeding keels more strongly produced, the greatest convexity of the crest being close to the anterior angle, which is rounded, the posterior angle scarcely produced; the posterior border very lightly convex or nearly straight, lateral border evenly thickened, not abruptly thickened in front of the pore as in *R. stolli*. *Pores* not so far forwards as in *R. stolli* and *R. tabascensis*, not in front of the middle of the keel, and lying well in the posterior half in the posterior portion of the body. Keels of 19th segment small, sometimes surpassed by those of the 18th. *Dorsal surface* smooth, with a few small tubercles near the base of the keels. *Anal sternal plate* with a small median dentiform process between the tubercles. *Sternal areas* and *legs* practically as in *R. stolli*. Ridge between the zonites continued right round, taking an abrupt bend in front of the base of the keel, but not quite continuous with the ridge along the anterior border of the keels.

*Phallopods* stout, with their distal extremity geniculate, turned obliquely inwards and forwards and upwards; the auxiliary branch rising just behind the middle of the upper (adoral) aspect of the organ and directed obliquely forwards and upwards with a sinuous curve.

Length, ♂, about 28 millim., width 7; length of antennæ 6 millim.

“ ♀, “ 31 “ “ 8; “ “ 5 “

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

### 8. *Rhysodesmus godmani*, sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 4-4 d.)

*Colour* chocolate-brown; keels brown, except their anterior portion, which is clouded with brown; head brown; antennæ brown and darker than the legs, which, like the ventral surface, are pale yellowish; dorsal area of prozonites as dark as the adjoining area of the metazonite and darker than their ventral portion.

*Head* with frontal sulcus ending inferiorly in a distinct depression. *Antennæ* long, in male about equal to the width of the body across the keels, with segments 2+3+4 equalling width of head; in female rather shorter. *First tergal plate* with an anterior transverse depression, rather widely rounded lateral border, with the posterior angle slightly obtuse; posterior border sinuous, mesially emarginate, very lightly curved laterally. *Body* not compact, but like that of typical members of the Chelodesminæ. *Keels* separated, large, and nearly horizontal; their anterior border rather strongly curved at the base; anterior angle widely convex; posterior border nearly straight, but shouldered at the base and defined by a distinct notch; their posterior angle rectangular, becoming gradually more and more acute (but never sharp or spiniform) from the 15th to the 18th; those of the 19th blunt; a few tubercles on their upper side. *Metazonites* very finely striolate, separated in front from the prozonite by a decided groove, bordered in front by the ridge which passes in front of the keel without any marked alteration of direction: thus the metazonites and prozonites do not form a continuous surface. *Anal sternal plate* with an angular process between the setiferous tubercles. *Sterna* moderately high, not flat in front;