

Saussure named *tepanecus* is correct or not. The description is too inadequate to supply data for such a conclusion, since it applies to many of the Central-American species of this genus. It may be noted, however, that Attems does not draw attention to the sexual differences pointed out by Saussure. Moreover, the measurements he gives suggest that the co-types of *R. angelus* are narrower than the type (σ) of *R. tepanecus* from Cordova and than the females from Moyoapan and Santa Cruz, near Orizaba, which Saussure and Humbert subsequently identified as that species. The male of *R. angelus*, for example, is 42 mm. long and 8.5 wide; while the male of *R. tepanecus* was 40 mm. long and 10 mm. wide. This fact, coupled with the inadequacy of the description of *R. angelus*, and with the circumstance that *R. tepanecus* was not recorded from Puebla, induces me to keep the two species distinct provisionally, lest *R. angelus* be wrongly lost sight of as a synonym and until the phallopod of *R. tepanecus* be described and compared with that of *R. angelus*, the structure of which has been partially made known by Attems. In being straight and gradually attenuated, this phallopod seems to resemble that of *R. attemsi*, but certainly differs in the greater thickness of the principal branch and the sinuous curvature of its edges when seen from the side. In these latter respects it somewhat calls to mind the phallopod of *R. pusillus*, but unmistakably differs, according to Attems's description, in having the principal branch straight and not inclined distally.

Attems has also recorded as *R. tepanecus* a species represented by specimens in the Hamburg Museum from La Joya, Mexico, and from Soconusco, Chiapas (Mt. Mus. Hamb. xviii. p. 85, 1901). Since neither of these localities is mentioned in his monograph of 1900 under the heading *Fontaria tepaneca*, it is impossible to say whether the specimens are specifically identical with *R. angelus* or not.

17. *Rhysodesmus consobrinus*.

Polydesmus (Fontaria) consobrinus, Sauss. Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 322 (1859)¹; Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 317, t. 2. fig. 13 (1860)²; Sauss. & Humb. Miss. Sci. Mex., Myr. p. 37 (1872)³.

Colour unknown; greyish or whitish.

♀. Like that of *R. otomitus*, but the *dorsal surface* slightly more convex and the *keels* a little more sloping, with the marginal thickening more linear, those which bear the pores being scarcely swollen. *Pores* small, not lodged in small pits, opening behind the middle of the lateral border, even on the 7th segment; and the spine on the *legs* stronger.

♂. *Dorsal surface* less convex, lateral border of the *keels* straighter, their posterior angles less obtuse, rectangular on the segments in the anterior half of the body and not obtuse as in the ♀. In the median and posterior segments the keels are horizontal, with their posterior angles acute and triangularly prolonged, the posterior border forming a distinct angle and not an even curve with that of the median area of the segments; posterior angle of segments 16 to 19 very sharp.

Length 31 millim., width about 7.

Hab. MEXICO, the colder parts of the plateau (Anahuac, Volcan de Orizaba, &c.)¹⁻³.

Said to be easily distinguishable from *R. fraternus* by its less convex shape, the female of *R. consobrinus* being even flatter than the male of *R. fraternus*.