

18. **Rhysodesmus fraternus.**

Polydesmus (Fontaria) fraternus, Sauss. Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 323 (1859)¹; Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 310, t. 3. fig. 16 (1860)².

? *Fontaria fraterna*, Attems, Denk. Akad. Wien, lxxviii. p. 260 (1900)³.

Colour chocolate-brown, with the postero-lateral portion of the keels, the anterior border of the first tergal plate, the legs, and antennæ flesh-coloured. *Body* robust and compact; the *keels* squarely truncated, with the lateral margins scarcely swollen. *Pores* smaller than in *R. montezumæ*, to which this species is said to be closely allied, and situated more forwards; also the keels of the 17th to the 19th are subacute and less rounded than in *R. montezumæ*; and the anal valves are striated as in *R. fraternus*.

♂. With *keels* sensibly more elevated, and approaching the horizontal in the posterior half of the body; *behind* the 6th and 7th segments projecting a little at the base posteriorly, and having the posterior angle somewhat acute. The *pores* more forward as in *R. montezumæ*.

Length, ♀, 37 millim., width 9.

„ ♂, 35 „ „ 9.

Hab. MEXICO³, in the villages of the eastern slope of the Cordillera^{1 2}.

This species is said to be closely related to *R. montezumæ*, of which it has the appearance, the shape, and the colours; but differs in being stouter and in the other characters mentioned in the diagnosis.

I cannot decide whether Attems correctly determined as *R. fraternus* the female specimen in the Hamburg Museum, ticketed Mexico, which he assigned to that species.

19. **Rhysodesmus limax.** (Tab. XV. figg. 1, 1 a.)

Polydesmus (Fontaria) limax, Sauss. Linn. Ent. xiii. p. 312 (1859)¹; Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève, xv. p. 312, t. 2. fig. 10 (1860)².

Colour chocolate-brown, the keels often paler. *Body* large, broad and compact. *Dorsal surface* evenly convex; anterior end elliptically narrowed. *First tergal plate* with lateral angles narrowed; posterior border of segments 2 to 4 lightly concave in the middle area, the posterior border of their keels oblique and a little sinuous, the anterior border rounded. *Keels* of the other segments depressed, almost following the slope of the dorsum; anterior border and angle of the keels forming an almost semicircular curvature, the border prominent; the posterior border sinuous, with a convex prominence at the base, then directed obliquely forwards, with the posterior angle somewhat produced, so that the entire border presents a sinuous ~-shaped curve; as far back as the 10th or 11th segments the keels are directed slightly obliquely forwards; only from the 12th are they directed obliquely backwards; marginal thickening very flattened, small, shining, posteriorly spiniform on the segments behind the 8th; posterior angle of keels of 18th and 19th sometimes deprived of spiniform process. *Pores* superior, in the anterior half of the marginal thickening as far back as the 16th segment. *Dorsal area* of segments 1 to 3 smooth, with only insignificant striæ, that of the rest with somewhat squamiform sculpturing, which becomes coarser upon the keels, the scales becoming as it were spiniferous. In addition the keels commonly show traces of three rows of small smooth tubercles; 18th and 19th segments almost smooth. In large individuals the sculpturing becomes almost effaced upon the middle of the back.

♂. With dorsal surface less vaulted.

Length 50-80 millim., width 17-20.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova, San Andres Tuxtla^{1 2}.

In the British Museum there is a single male specimen, probably referable to this species and purchased under the name "*P. limax*." It is 75 mm. long and 22 wide.