

The keels are very large but distinctly depressed, almost following the slope of the dorsum, with the posterior angles dentiform. The dorsal surface is rugose, tubercular laterally. The sterna are deeply emarginate, being bilobate or bidentate posteriorly; they are also much wider in front than behind. The terminal segments of the legs are quite short. The phallopods are elongate and distally gradually incurved; seen from the side the principal branch projects straight forwards and curls upwards at the tip and is about as long as the palmar area of the organ; the inter-ramal space is oval; the auxiliary branch is short, not half the length of the palmar portion, and is fairly evenly curved and subspiniform. This example is labelled "Mexico," without further particulars as to locality.

## 20. *Rhysodesmus mystecus*.

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) mystecus*, Humb. & Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2) xxi. p. 150 (1869)<sup>1</sup>; Miss. Sci. Mex., Myr. p. 32, t. 2. figg. 3-3 c (1872)<sup>2</sup>.

♀. *Colour* (in alcohol) testaceous with a pair of brownish-red longitudinal dorsal bands extending laterally near the base of the keels over the metazonites and prozonites; first tergal plate with a somewhat A-shaped mark; head blackish above, testaceous below; antennæ and legs testaceous, last segment of the former brown.

Very like *R. acolhuus*, a little more vaulted, the *keels* less rounded, squarer, the posterior angles rectangular, and the marginal thickening narrower, the pores opening almost laterally. The *body* much less attenuated posteriorly, remaining wide to the end, with the keels of the three penultimate segments much less prolonged; those of the 19th forming only small triangular teeth, whereas in *R. acolhuus* they form longer and wider lobes. The *caudal process* is, moreover, very different, being convex, conical, wider than long, and more pointed, with concave lateral borders.

♂. Much less vaulted, with the keels horizontal, wide and short, showing an oblique backward inclination from the 7th segment, the posterior end narrower.

Length, ♀, 43 millim., width 9.

„ ♂, 36 „ „ 8.3.

*Hab.* MEXICO, mid-region of the Eastern Cordillera<sup>1 2</sup>.

## 21. *Rhysodesmus nahuus*.

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) nahuus*, Humb. & Sauss. Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2) xxi. p. 150 (1869)<sup>1</sup>; Miss. Sci. Mex., Myr. p. 36, t. 1. figg. 6-6 b (1872)<sup>2</sup>.

*Colour* (in alcohol) greyish, the prozonites reddish-brown; a brown spot on each side of the metazonites placed anteriorly and at the base of the keels. *Dorsal surface* coriaceous, with some granules upon the keels. *Body* anteriorly attenuated. *Keels* continuous and depressed, following the slope of the back; those of segments 2-4 transverse with parallel borders; those of the 5th with a small basal prominence behind, the following with a similar prominence, but with the posterior border concave; from the 7th or 8th segment the concavity becomes more and more pronounced, making the posterior angle produced and subspiniform, the anterior angle rounded; the subspiniform process disappearing about the 15th or 16th segment. *Keels* of the 18th triangular, of the 19th small, rounded. *Pores* small, on the upper side of the middle of the marginal thickenings. *Caudal process* conical.

♂. *Keels* lightly raised posteriorly.

Length 30 millim., width 6.

*Hab.* MEXICO. Eastern Cordillera<sup>1 2</sup>.