the statement made by me in the 'Poissons du Bassin du Congo,' that no representative of the genus *Pimelodus*, in the modern sense, is known from Africa.

The Cameroon *Pimelodus guttatus*, Lönnberg, to which Mr. Poche has alluded, is, to judge by the description of the nostrils, clearly an *Auchenoglanis*, as defined by me, a view in which Dr. Lönnberg informs me he fully concurs.

LVII.—*Some new Genera and Species of Lithobiomorphous Chilopoda.* By R. I. Pocock.

The genera of Lithobiomorpha which appear to me to be recognizable may be tabulated as follows:—

a. No stigmata upon the first leg-bearing somite; more than one ocellus on each side of the head; no completely chitinized "collar" behind the coxæ of the toxicognaths	**Lithobiidæ.**
a^1. Coxal pores present upon the last five pairs of legs	*Pseudolithobius.*
b^1. Coxal pores present only upon the last four pairs of legs.	
a^2. The pores few and uniserial	*Lithobius.*
b^2. The pores many and multiserial	*Bothropolys.*
b. A pair of stigmata upon the first leg-bearing somite and a single pair of ocelli on the head; a completely chitinized "collar" behind the coxæ of the toxicognaths (? in Cermatobiidæ).	
a^3. Coxal pores present; legs shorter, tarsi of fourteenth pair with not more than six segments; gonopods of ♀ stout; antennæ not funiculate; legs with tibial spike	**Henicopidæ.**
a^4. Coxal pores reduced to one on each side; fifteenth pair of legs much shorter than fourteenth and without protarsal segment	*Haasiella.*
b^4. Coxal pores 3 to 5 in adult; fifteenth pair of legs longer than fourteenth, with distinct tarsal and protarsal segments.	
a^5. Tarsi of anterior legs not more than two-jointed.	
a^6. Tarsi of anterior legs undivided (legs of fourteenth and fifteenth pairs with tarsus and protarsus undivided)	*Lamyctes.*
b^6. Tarsi, at least of anterior pair of legs, bisegmented (legs of fourteenth and fifteenth pairs unknown)	*Paralamyctes.*
b^5. Tarsi of anterior legs trisegmented, of fourteenth and fifteenth pairs six-jointed	*Henicops.*
b^3. Coxal pores absent; tarsi long, with not fewer than four segments, those of fourteenth pair many-jointed; no tibial spike; gonopods of female slender; antennæ funiculate	**Cermatobiidæ**: *Cermatobius.*

Genus Lithobius.

Lithobius sculpturatus, sp. n.

Colour yellowish brown, clouded with black; terga paler laterally than in the middle; legs distally yellowish.

Head with 6–7 eyes on each side.

Antennæ short, with only 20 segments.

Coxæ of toxicognaths armed with 4+4 teeth.

Terga coarsely granularly rugose, the posterior borders of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth straight, those of the tenth, twelfth, and fourteenth shallowly emarginate; none of the posterior angles produced.

Legs weakly spined, the tibial spine only present on the anterior pairs; those of last pair armed beneath with 1, 3, 3, 0 short spines, and a short spine on the side of the coxa as well. Coxal pores 3, 4, 4, 4. Claw of anal leg with basal spine.

Generative forceps of female with 3+3 spurs and a broad trifid claw; genital appendage of male obsolete. Legs of fifteenth pair unmodified in both sexes.

Length about 11·5 millim.

Loc. S. India: Kodeikanal in the Palni Hills and Madras (*J. R. Henderson*).

This is the first record of the genus *Lithobius* from India.

Genus Haasiella, nov.

This new genus, of which the characters are given above, is erected for the reception of the species from Auckland, New Zealand, described by Haase as "*Henicops insularis*" (Abh. Zool. &c. Mus. Dresden, no. 5, p. 36, pl. iii. fig. 41, 1887).

Apart from the peculiar construction of the fifteenth pair of legs, this genus is interesting for the reduction in the number of coxal pores—a character in which it stands midway between a typical *Henicops* and the genus *Cermatobius*.

Genus Lamyctes, Meinert.

Lamyctes, Meinert, Nat. Tidsskr. v. p. 266 (1868).

Type *L. fulvicornis*, Mein.

By common consent this genus has been dropped of late years as a synonym of *Henicops*; but I think it may be conveniently retained on the strength of the entirety of the tarsi of the first to the twelfth pairs of legs and the bisegmentation into tarsus and protarsus of those of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth pairs.

In addition to the type, *L. fulvicornis*, which is common in

Europe, the genus contains, amongst others, the following exotic species:—*L. insignis*, Pocock, from Juan Fernandez; *L. tristani*, Poc., from Tristan d'Acunha; *L. albipes*, Poc., from Tjibodas, Java; *L. africanus*, Porat, from Cape Colony; and *L. marginatus*, Newport, from New Zealand.

Genus Paralamyctes, nov.

Differing from *Lamyctes* in having the tarsal segments of at least the first eleven pairs of legs bisegmented. The presence of 12 coxal teeth on the toxicognaths may also prove to be of generic value.

Type *P. Spenceri*, sp. n.

Paralamyctes Spenceri, sp. n.

Colour. Castaneous above and obscurely mottled with brown; legs and distal half of the antennæ fulvous; head castaneous, blacker in front.

Head convex, smooth and shining.

Antennæ short, composed of 20 thickly hirsute cylindrical segments, of which the apical is a little longer than the penultimate.

Toxicognaths with the anterior border mesially excised, the margin on each side of the excision being rounded and armed with 6 minute subequal teeth, making a total of 12.

Tergites sparsely hirsute, especially at the posterior end of the body, those of the first six somites with rounded angles and straight posterior border; the seventh, eighth, tenth, twelfth, and fourteenth with posterior borders becoming progressively more and more strongly emarginate from before backwards; the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth strongly emarginate, the angles being acute and much produced.

Legs thickly hirsute. Coxal pores 4, 4, 5, 4, rounded and set in a single series. (Posterior legs absent.)

Generative forceps furnished with two basal spurs on each side and a single claw.

Length 15 millim.

Loc. Durban. A single female specimen (*H. A. Spencer*).

This species may be readily distinguished from *Lamyctes africanus*, Por., by its slightly larger size, the smaller number of its antennal segments, its longitudinally grooved frontal plate, but more especially by its strongly emarginate posterior tergites, and by the presence of twelve small teeth, instead of at most six, on the anterior border of the coxæ of the toxicognaths.

L. sinuatus, Porat (Bih. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xviii.