

Sternites each with a deep, Y-shaped impression, the branches widely diverging, at or caudad of the middle, the angle very obtuse, the ends transverse.

Dorsal plates bisulcate from the first caudad.

Length, 75 mm.

Type—M. C. Z. 1,917; paratypes M. C. Z. 1,918. Philippines: Mr. Banahao, C. F. Baker.

**Pauroptyx**, gen. nov.

In this genus there is a short series of setae or cilia on or projecting from beneath the free edge of each lateral piece of the labrum at its mesal end. The mesocaudal angle of each lateral piece of the labrum is typically more strongly produced than in *Mecistocephalus*. The first lamina of the mandible has from ten to sixteen teeth in the known species, the series of teeth being continued proximally by a series of characteristic serrations along the mesal edge of the mandible.

Genotype.—*P. himalayanus*, sp. nov.

The known species are all from India.

**Pauroptyx himalayanus**, sp. nov.

The median piece of the labrum in this species projects caudad beyond the edge of the main part of each lateral piece; each lateral piece adjacent to the median piece produced caudad into a long acute tooth somewhat like but proportionately much longer than the corresponding processes of *P. superior* and *P. pallidus*. Labrum with setae showing at mesal end at a near angle formed by mesal process and main part of plate, these in part, at least, merely stiff hairs projecting from beneath (i. e., from dorsal surface) the edge and similar to the other hairs clothing the dorsal surface. Mandibles with nine pectinate lamellae of which the first is ten-toothed; the inner margin below these teeth conspicuously serrate. A median lamella has about thirty-eight teeth which decrease from the distal end proximad in the usual way. Head 1.9 times, or slightly less, longer than wide. Anal legs more than twice as long as the penult. Last sternite large, more strongly narrowed caudad than in *pallidus* but similarly constricted in front of caudal end; broader in male, the caudal lobe more abruptly set off.

Colour uniform fulvous to light brown, the legs concolorous. Head and prehensorial segment abruptly darker, chestnut to mahogany. Antennae fulvous.

Length to 60 mm.; width of first plate, 1.8 mm.

Pairs of legs, forty-nine.

Type.—M. C. Z. 899; paratypes, 897, 900, 898. India; Himalayas; Koolloo; near Amballa.

**Literature Cited.**

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