This is a very peculiar form of Parnidæ, being intermediate in appearance between the members of that family and those of the Byrrhidæ, and really closely connecting the two families by many of its characters. It is, however, clearly related to the Potamophilinæ, and should form one of the genera of that very distinct group of the Parnidæ. The clothing of the upper surface consists of very fine, short, erect or only subdepressed hairs; and the under surface has a very dense short pubescence of such a character as is commonly found in Byrrhidæ, in Morychus for example. The antennæ are widely distant at their insertion, and but little different from those of Potamophilus, the basal joint, however, being more elongate and joints 3–11 more simple. The head is flexible, and can be much withdrawn within the prothorax; but when this is the case the trophi are still exposed. The prosternum has no distinct chin-piece; nevertheless it projects quite as far forwards, or even a little further than does the pronotum, and is somewhat deflexed in front to enlarge the opening for the head; the sides are peculiarly formed, being divided by a diagonal line, and the portion behind this line hollowed for the accommodation of the front legs. The anterior coxae are very deeply imbedded and excessively elongate, and possess a large trochanter; they are placed far from the front of the prosternum. The mesosternum is very visible, and so much advanced in front that it is placed under the prosternum; it is very intimately connected with the prosternum by possessing a large depression into which is fitted, in the most accurate manner, a large prosternal process. The suture in the middle between the meso- and metasternum is obliterated. The epipleuræ are suddenly and abruptly narrowed at the level of the hind coxae; these latter are very transverse, and scarcely longer (interpreting that word as referring to the longitudinal direction of the body) internally than externally; they are separated by an elongate, moderately broad projection from the first ventral segment. The legs are of the Parnid type, without spurs; the tarsi 5-jointed, the four basal joints being short and subequal, the fifth equalling the whole four in length. The ventral segments are five in number, the second not quite equal in length to the third and fourth together.

In any discussion of the relation between the families Byrrhidæ and Parnidæ this insect must play an important part.

1. Byrrhomorphus vestitus.

Ovalis, sat convexus, niger, supra pube brevi fusca dense vestitus, aequaliter subtiliter sat dense punctatus, antennarum basi sordide testacea, pedibus piceis; subitus pube grisea brevi densissime vestitus.

Long. 2½; lat. 1⅛ lin.

Hab. Guatemala, Panima (Champion).

Antennæ scarcely longer than the breadth of the head at vertex; the fourth to eleventh joints together about as long as the first three together; third joint small, obconical, the following joints closely applied to one another, each a little broader than its predecessor, so that the tenth is very distinctly transverse. Thorax much