MASEOCHARA.

Palpi omnes articulo minuissimo supplementali muniti. Prothoracis latera parum inflexa, hanc occultat. Coxae intermedias situate distantes; acetabula integra; mesosterni processus cum metasterni apice arce conjunctus.

This genus is proposed for certain insects having greatly the appearance and nearly the characters of Polystoma, Rey, but differing by the structure of the middle coxal cavities, which are quite complete; whereas in Polystoma the mesosternal process does not reach the metasternal process, in Maseochara it overlaps it, and conceals its extremity; the mesosternal process, too, is broad, and not acuminate as in Polystoma; it has no carina. The characters are taken from M. opacella and M. semivelutina: two other of the species (M. depressa and M. duplicata) are aberrant, and have much the appearance of large Homalota, and will perhaps have to be separated from Maseochara as two distinct genera; they are very similar to, and apparently really allied to certain species inhabiting New Guinea (Homalota lacrymosa and H. basalis, Fauv.), described by an oversight as belonging to the genus Homalota.

1. **Maseochara semivelutina.**

*Aleochara semivelutina*, Solsky, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. v. p. 120. 19.


In the male of this species the seventh dorsal plate of the hind body terminates in six elongate teeth; these teeth are obtuse at the apex, and slightly curved inwards; the outer tooth on each side is shorter than the others, and less obtuse at the apex.

The insect is apparently rare, only one individual having been brought from each of the localities recorded.

2. **Maseochara opacella.** (Tab. V. fig. 2.)

Subgena, coriaceo-opaca, abdomen submittito, nigrius, pedibus nigro-pieois, tarsis rufescentiibus; capite, thorace elytrisque obsolete punctatis; thorace hume transverse, angulis posterioribus obtusis. 

Long. 8–9 millim.

*Hab. Mexico*, Tehuacan, Mirador, Misantla (*Höge*).

Antennae black or piceous black, rather elongate and slender, the penultimate joint not, or only slightly, transverse. Palpi piceous, with the slender terminal joint yellowish. Head narrow and elongate, very obsolescently and sparingly punctured, very dull, the surface being densely and finely granulate or coriaceous. Thorax nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides, and a little narrowed behind; the hind angles very obtuse, but distinct, the surface-sculpture like that of the head. Elytra scarcely so long as the thorax, their punctuation not quite so obsolete as that of the thorax. Hind body somewhat shining, irregularly punctate, the base of each segment quite without punctuation; segments 2 to 4 rather finely punctate behind, 5 and 6 more coarsely and irregularly.