In this species the middle coxae are by no means contiguous, the metasternum is a good deal produced between the middle coxae, and the mesosternum is also prolonged to about a similar length; the apices of the two processes are not, however, contiguous, but are separated by a rather elongate, narrow intercoxal isthmus. The insect may prove entitled to generic rank on account of its more than usually prolonged metasternal process and the rather less approximate coxae; and by these characters, as well as somewhat by the form and sculpture, an affinity with Tachypsa is suggested: the hind tarsi, however, are rather stout and only of moderate length, the basal joint slightly longer than the following one. The middle tarsi are undoubtedly five-jointed. Only a single individual has been found; it is in a bad state of preservation, and apparently a female.

4. Homalota centralis.

Nigra, capite thoraceque vix subaescentibus, antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis, elytris fuscis; antennis gracilibus, articulis penultimis magnum transversis; prothorace subquadrate, sparsim punctato; elytris hoo longioribus, parce punctatis; abdomine segmentis 2<sup>o</sup>–4<sup>o</sup> parcis punctatis, 5<sup>o</sup> et 6<sup>o</sup> fere laxeigatis.

Long. 4<sup>2</sup> mm. millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Totonicapon 8000 to 10,500 feet (Champion).

Antennae slender, strongly setose; third joint a little longer than second; fifth to ninth each very slightly broader than its predecessor, the ninth longer than broad (terminal joints broken off). Thorax rather narrower than the elytra, a little broader than long, nearly straight at the sides, but a good deal narrowed and rounded near the front angles, the hind angles obtuse, the surface sparingly punctured.

This species is of rather narrower form than H. alticola, and has joints five to nine of the antennae more slender and elongate, and the thorax less transverse. It was apparently found by Mr. Champion in the same locality as H. alticola, and was supposed by him to be the same species. But it is undoubtedly distinct; for, in addition to the differences above indicated, the middle coxae are a little more approximate, so that the mesosternal process is rather narrower. A single mutilated individual, in bad condition, is all that has been found.

5. Homalota alticola.

Nigra, subnigra, capite thoraceque vix subaescentibus, elytris fuscis; antennis subgracilibus, apicem versus paulo latioribus, articulis penultimis leviter transversis; prothorace transversim subquadrate, crebre punctulato; elytris prothorace longioribus, crebris punctatis; abdomine segmentis 2<sup>o</sup>–4<sup>o</sup> sparsim, 5<sup>o</sup> et 6<sup>o</sup> ad hue sparse punctatis; pedibus sordido testaceis.

Long. 4<sup>2</sup> mm. millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Totonicapon 8500 to 10,500 feet (Champion).

Antennae black, conspicuously setose, third joint a little longer than second, fourth a good deal longer than broad, tenth slightly transverse. Head rather broad and short, sparingly punctate, but little shining. Thorax broad, but a good deal narrower than