species, as it has the joints of the antennae just a little longer and the thoracic impression rather slighter. As, however, it is a female, and these characters are very slight, no certain opinion can be formed about it.

HOPLANDRIA.


This genus at present comprises ten described species from the New World (where it ranges from the southern portions of the United States to Brazil and to Chili) and a single species from Ceylon. I am acquainted, however, with numerous undescribed Brazilian *Hoplandria*, and the genus will probably prove to occupy an important position among the more characteristic genera of Staphylinide of the tropics of the New World. Its characters and limits, however, are at present ambiguous. Kraatz (*l. c.*) defined it almost solely from the mouth-parts; and as regards these he seems to have overlooked one of its most important peculiarities, viz. that the terminal joints of the palpi are provided with a minute supplementary joint as in the genus *Aleochara*. *Hoplandria*, moreover, approximates to the latter genus in the shape and structure of the prothorax, and even (though to a less complete extent) in the considerably backward prolongation of the mesosternal process. The front tarsi, however, are only four-jointed; and the genus is connected with the polymorphic *Myrmedonia* in a conspicuous manner by means of *Platonia*. It thus represents, in the tribe *Myrmidonieae*, the genus *Aleochara* of the Aleocharates. As no description has been given of the sternal structure, I may add that the intermediate coxae are widely separated, and that the mesosternal process is much produced between them, and joins the metasternal prolongation, so that the middle coxal cavities are completely margined; the raised border of the mesosternal process is remarkably distinct, and is strongly elevated even at the apex, so that a very conspicuous transverse (but not straight) raised margin extends across the space separating the intermediate coxae.

1. *Hoplandria gemina*. (Tab. VI. fig. 2, s.)

Ferruginea, capite thoracique, antennisque nigricantibus, his basi testacea, abdomen apice versum versus pieco; thorace valde transverso, aequali, haud impresso, cumque elytris parum crebri vix fortiter punctatis; abdomen nitidulo, parum punctato.

*Mas* elytris ad angulum suturalem processu acuminato, parum elevato; abdominis segmento 2° ad latera utrinque margine lateriali libero, posterius breviter producto, segmento 3° carinulis duabus elevatis distantibus, segmento 6° in medio carinula elongata ad apicem magis elevata.

Nota. Maris characteres sexuales supra notatis interdum fere omnino desunt.

Long. 5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Antennae rather slender, but decidedly thickened towards the extremity, very loosely articulated and evidently setulose; third joint slender, hardly longer than second; 2 FF 2