1. Rechota impressa. (Tab. VI. fig. 5.)
Gracilis, nigra vix aeneascens (abdomine basi interdum pallide ire), nitida sed pubescens senissima sat dense vestita, hain perspicue punctulata, pedibus fusco-testaceis, femoribus basi tarsisque dilutioribus; pro-thorace quam elytra multo angustiose, ante basin late profundeque impresso.
Long. 2 1/4-3 millim.

_Hab._ Guatemala, San Gerónimo, Guatemala city, Capetillo, San Joaquin in Vera Paz, and Coban (Champion).

Antennæ only moderately long and slender; third joint a little shorter than second; tenth scarcely so long as broad: the colour is nearly black; but the basal joint is sometimes obscure yellow. Head about as broad as thorax, excessively finely punctulate, rather deeply impressed along the middle. Thorax not so long as broad, conspicuously narrower than the elytra, the greatest width near the front angles, which are very rounded and depressed, the sides a little narrowed behind, with a large but variable impression along the middle. Elytra quadrate, longer than thorax. Hind body not narrowed at base, its punctuation extremely dense and fine, but not quite so invisible as that on the anterior parts.

The small series of specimens shows a good deal of variation, as regards the thoracic impression, the colour of the legs and base of the antennæ, and the basal segments of the hind body.

MERONA.

_Prosternum parvulum, parte supraoxali truncato, post coxas membranaceum. Coxae intermediae sat distantes._
_Mesosternum inter coxas vix productum, apicibus truncato, haud libero. Tarsi anteriores 4-, intermedii et posteriores 5-articulati._

This genus is proposed for some minute insects the described species of which have not yet been distinguished from _Falagria_. The structure of the prosternum is so profoundly different, however, that the proximity of the two forms cannot be great. The antecoxal portion of the prosternum is not large, and is not separated by any definite mark from the supracoxal portion, which also is not large, and is truncate, or nearly so, behind; the posterior portion of the prosternum is entirely membranous. The mesosternum has no trace of a neck in front. Additional remarks elucidating this and other genera proposed in this work at the expense of _Falagria_ will be found under the heading of the latter generic name.

The genus will contain, in addition to the species here enumerated, _F. venustula_, Er., and some undescribed Brazilian species, and possibly _F. deliciata_, Er. These insects have the prothorax without channel; its anterior portion, too, is little elongate, so that the head appears less free than in the allied genera. Both _Merona_ and _Neolara_ have the side pieces of the prothorax very much reduced in size, and approximate in this respect to _Falagria_.