Hab. Guatemala, Zapote (Champion).

Antennæ yellow, with the penultimate joints rather vaguely darker, of only moderate length, a good deal thickened towards the apex; third joint a little shorter than second, the following joints slender; the tenth not quite so long as broad. Head short and broad, shining, and impunctate. Thorax rather broader than long, not greatly narrower than the elytra, the sides as well as the front rounded, so that it approximates to a circular form, like the head, shining and impunctate. Elytra short, but little longer than the thorax, towards the apex broadly infuscate. Hind body with the basal and apical segments yellow, the fourth and fifth black. Legs dark yellowish, the base of the hind femora paler.

A single individual only has been found; the polished surface will greatly assist in the recognition of this species.

NEOLARA.

Prosternum ante coxas medioere, parte supracoxali acute spinosa, post coxas membranaceum. Coxae intermediae distantes; mesosternum anterius colli diserto, medio inter coxas parum producto, apice truncato, basi libero. Tarsi anteriores 4, intermedii et posteriores 5-articulati.

This is another genus hitherto not distinguished from Falagria, but with the prosternum entirely membranaceous behind the coxae. It is allied to Merona; but both the prosternum and mesosternum exhibit important differences. The antecoxal portion of the former is definitely marked off from the supracoxal portion; and this latter is attenuate behind, its apex projecting downwards as a slender spine. The mesosternum is constricted, or transversely depressed behind the front margin, so as to form a neck; the middle coxae are widely separated, the intercoxal process of the mesosternum is quite short, and is truncate behind. The insects of this genus have a quite disengaged head; and the prothorax is without channel. Falagria alboguttata, Er., from Colombia and Brazil, is probably a Neolara; and I have some other undescribed Brazilian species in my collection. The resemblance in facies to Gansia is considerable; but that genus has the intermediate tarsi quadriarticulate, and therefore will at present occupy a different systematic position.

1. Neolara centralis. (Tab. VI. fig. 7.)

Gracilis, nigra, elytris abdominisque basi testaceo-maculatis; antennis testaceis, extrorsum fuscis; trochanteribus tarsiisque albidis.

Long. 3 millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo, Guatemala city (Champion); Nicaragua, Chontales (Janson); Panama, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, David (Champion).

Antennæ a good deal longer than head and thorax, thickened towards the extremity, yellow, with the three or four apical joints infuscate; third joint rather longer than