humeral spot; with a few granules, especially near the suture, in the male, and a very few punctures in the female.

The dorsal plate of the seventh segment is formed much as in *G. pollens*, except that the projections are rather longer, and the central lobe is flatter and more truncate at the extremity and reaches as far back as the lateral teeth. In the female the corresponding part is quadridentate, as in *G. pollens*, but the teeth are longer, the lateral ones more convergent, and the middle pair reach nearly as far back as those at the sides.

Like *G. pollens*, the specimens show variation in the colour of the hind body; but in none of them is it black.

### 14. Gyrophæna miranda.

Convexa, nitidula, haud pubescens, picea, antennis fulvis, basi, pedibus, elytrorumque humeris testaceis; antennis articulo quarto parvo, 4°-10° humeris transversis; prothorace quadripunctato; abdomen piceescens vel rufo.

Long. $3\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

**Hab.** Mexico, Toxpan and Cordova (Sallé); Guatemala, Zapote (Champion); Nicaragua, Chontales (Janson); Panama, David (Champion).

This insect is extremely similar to *G. humeralis*, and, in fact, differs only by the sexual characters. These in the male are very similar to those of *G. humeralis*; but the tubercles on the elytra are rougher, and the middle lobe of the seventh dorsal plate is broader and is more distinctly (but still only slightly) emarginate behind. The females of the two species are, on the contrary, very distinct: in *G. miranda* the elytra are tuberculate, though less coarsely than in the male, and the middle of the seventh dorsal plate forms a large triangular projection, the apex of which is divided by a short and narrow fissure; on each side there is an elongate spine directed much inwards, so that it runs nearly parallel with the side of the triangular projection, and has the same length.

The Amazonian *G. convexa* was described by me from a single individual, supposed on account of its remarkable sexual peculiarities to be a male; but the discovery of the two sexes of *G. miranda* indicates that the Amazonian individual is a female. It is indeed excessively closely allied to *G. miranda*, but shows some slight differences in the sexual characters, the chief of which are that in each sex it possesses a kind of canalication along the middle of the seventh dorsal plate, and that the notch dividing the apex of the middle lobe of the female is about twice as long as it is in *G. miranda*.

Of *G. miranda* I have seen two Mexican specimens, which differ very slightly from the typical or Central-American form, fourteen specimens from Zapote, one from Panama, and three from Nicaragua. Of these latter two are entirely ferruginous in colour, but do not differ in other respects.