5. *Mylæna robusta.*
Densissime subtillisimeque punctulata, brevissime sericeo-pubescent, nigra, antennis fuscis, palpis pedibusque sordide testaceis; prothorace basi subrotundato, angulis posterioribus obtusis; antennis minus elongatis subgracilibus.
Long. circiter 2½ millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, near the city (Champion).

Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, dark; the basal joint sordid yellow; joints four to ten, each but little longer than broad. Thorax with the base a little rounded and not sinuate, so that the hind angles are slightly obtuse. Elytra rather longer than thorax, and only slightly sinuate at the outer angle.

The broader form, dark colour, and shorter antennæ render this species easily recognized. Only one badly preserved individual has been found.

**Group OLIGOTINA.**

All the tarsi four-jointed.

This group will comprise not only the forms with ten-jointed, but also those with eleven-jointed antennæ, so that *Pronomæa* and *Diglossa*, as well as *Euryglossa*, will be located in it; the new genera *Bamona, Saphoglossa*, and *Barychara* indicate that this association will probably prove to be a natural one.

**BAMONA.**

Coxæ intermediae contiguae. Genæ haud marginata; palpi mandibulæque haud elongati; antennæ undecimarticulatae. Tarsi omnes quadrarticulati, articulo ultimo apicem versus paulo crassior.

This genus should find its place near *Diglossa* and *Pronomæa*, from both of which genera it differs by the ordinary trophi, and from the latter more especially by the quite contiguous middle coxae. The characters of the genus are drawn from *B. gracilis*, and only fully apply to the three species placed at the head of the genus. The form is that of *Palagria* or the slender *Tachysæ*, and the head is borne on a slender neck; the side pieces of the prothorax are not inflected, and the prosternum in front of the coxae is large. The middle coxae are contiguous throughout the greater part of their length, so that the short mesosternal process is largely separated from the metasternum. The tarsi are rather elongate, the basal joint forming nearly half the length of the tarsus. These species are probably riparial in their habits like our *Tachysæ*. The other species I have provisionally referred to the genus are of less slender form and have a more Homalotoid appearance, and the tarsi are short; but at present I do not think it is necessary to isolate them generically, nor could I, from the material before me, ascertain their characters satisfactorily.