shining; a small space on the middle of each segment is all that is brilliant. The male has a deep notch at the tip of the last ventral plate. Sällé’s collection contained a nice pair of this lovely insect; the male is figured.

11. Phanolinus discedens. (Tab. IX. fig. 10.)
Capite thoracique aureo-renis, parum punctatis, hoc seriibus discoidalibus tantum impunctatis; elytris lae
cus viridibus, fortiter punctatis; abdomen impunctato, ex parte majore opaque, nigricante, apice flavo; antennis pedibusque testaceis.
Long. 13 millim.
Hab. Panamá, Bugaba (Champion).

Antennae rather slender, not thicker externally; the tenth joint about as long as broad. Mandibles short, red, like the other parts of the mouth. Head short and broad, the eyes occupying nearly all the side, the vertex with some coarse punctures, and three or four punctures touching the inner margin of the eye. Thorax subquadrate, the discoidal series reduced to two or three punctures on each side near the front margin, a puncture on each side near the front angle, and with a very few punctures touching the margins; otherwise impunctate. Elytra very shining, with very coarse, remarkably dist
tinct punctures. Hind body with the basal portion of each segment dull, the hinder part shining, the terminal segment yellow, the preceding one red largely marked with black on the middle; anal styles yellow, a little darker towards the extremity. The whole of the hind body remarkably free from punctuation, no trace of which can be detected on the basal segments, and only a very few indistinct punctures on the apical ones.

Of this species a single individual, apparently a female, has been found; it will probably form a distinct genus, and appears to have relations with different genera of the Xanthopygina. At present it is systematically least misplaced in Phanolinus, from which it differs by the shorter and stouter trophi. The facies is rather that of Gastrisus and Xanthopygus, in neither of which, however, can it be placed, owing to the entire absence of a stigmatic membrane.

NAUSICOTUS.

Palporum maxillarum articulus ultimus precedentem longior; palpi labiales articulis duobus basalis brisibus, tertio oblongo, leviter incassato, apice truncato, quam precedentem simul summis longiore; mandibulae elongatae. Tarsi anteriores dilatati, subitus spongiosi; prothorax membrana stigmatic a instructus.

This genus appears to be most nearly allied to Phanolinus, from which, however, it is distinct by the structure of the labial palpi and the presence of a stigmatic membrane; this latter has only a very short extension inwards. As in certain species of Phanolinus, there are rudimentary curved impressions on the second and third dorsal plates of the hind body. The ligula, though acuminate in front, has the apex rather deeply divided. The structure of the labial palpi readily distinguishes the genus from Gastrisus, to the species of which genus it is, moreover, very dissimilar in appearance.