posterior femora, and the front femora are armed with longer spines; there is no emargination of the last ventral segment. The female has no true spines on the hind femora, and those on the front femora are fewer and shorter than they are in the male.

Mr. Champion captured about a dozen examples; the male is figured.

2. Musicoderus gracilis.

Niger; abdomen apice flavo, antennis articulis duoibus ultimis albide-testacea; capite subcirculare; prothorace parum elongato, sericeus dorsalisus 5-punctatis, nitidissimo ad angulos anteriores et ad latera deflexa dense subtilissime punctulato; elytris parcius punctatis, singulo prope scutelli apicem impresso.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (Janson).

Although only a solitary female example has been received, I have no doubt that it indicates a distinct species, though it is exceedingly similar to *M. cephalotes*; it is a little more slender, and has the clytra more sparingly punctate, and the two terminal joints of the antennae remarkably definitely pale in contrast with the other joints, which are quite black. The spines on the front femora of this female are only three in number, and being quite short readily elude observation.

PAEDERALLUS.

Corpus subdepressum, fragile; antennis, pedibus palpisque elongatis, gracilibus. Prothorax lateribus deflexis, margine laterali occulto. Tarsi posteriores subtus longius setoselli, unguiculis magnis.

The curious insect for which I propose this generic name is allied to such aberrant *Philonthi* (e.g. *P. serpentinus*) as have the prothorax slender and the marginal seta remote from the lateral margin; but in the insects I have just mentioned, the sides of the thorax are less deflexed, and the peculiar structure of the legs and claws is not developed: moreover, as the *Philonthi* in question will have to be removed from the genus when it can be submitted to a revision, this need not militate against the separation of the very peculiar *Paderallus*. There is probably an elongate lateral seta placed far from the prothoracic margin, but in the examples at my disposition this is removed. The sides of the thorax are so much deflexed that when viewed from above no part of the lateral margin can be seen. The prothoracic side-piece, though very small, is not displayed as in *Paderomimus*, but is inflexed as it is in *Philonthus*. The mesosternum is much produced between the coxae, and terminates in a very acute point, the middle coxae being contiguous. The hind legs are remarkably elongate, the femora being thickest at the base, the tibiae without spinules, the basal joint of the tarsi a good deal shorter than the apical joint; the rather elongate claws are evidently of unequal thickness. Although the palpi are slender and rather elongate, I anticipate the genus will prove to be allied to *Actobius* rather than to *Philonthus*. 