female. The head is broad, rather broader than the elytra, the anterior part is much advanced between the antennæ, and the frontal grooves are not sharply defined; the surface is very shining; there is a rather small puncture just behind the eye, and another in a line with it nearer the middle; there are several punctures about the vertex, and each side is compressed and flattened so as to form a large, flat space, which is dull and rugose, and limited above by a curved raised line; the underside is not dull, but is only finely punctate, and at the base of each mandible there is a large compressed projection. The thorax is oblong, and has on each side two punctures near the front angles, and a single puncture placed about the middle of the length at some distance from the margin. The elytra are only obsoletely and very sparingly punctate. The terminal segment is bright red-yellow.

5. *Hymeneus amethystinus*.
Nitidissimus, niger; capite thoraceque purpureis; elytris elongatis, cyaneis.
Long. 15 millim.

*Hab. Mexico*, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Flohr*).

This species differs only from *H. godmani* in the colour (the head and thorax being purple, and the hind body unicolorous), and by the head being rather more elongate; the sexual distinctions are similar in the two species.

I have seen a pair from Sallé’s collection, and a male sent by Flohr; the latter is recorded as being found in dung.

6. *Hymeneus laticulus*.
Nitidissimus, niger; elytris cyaneis, abdominis segmentis duobus ultimis rufis; pedibus piceis.
Long. 11 millim.

*Hab. Panama*, Volcan de Chiriqui below 4000 feet (*Champion*).

This insect is well distinguished from *H. godmani* by the much smaller size and the black head and thorax; the head, too, is shorter in each sex. The sexual distinctions are almost the same as in the larger species, but in *H. laticulus* the strigosity of the sides and under surface is very much coarser.

Six examples (agreeing exactly except that in one the base of the penultimate segment is black) were obtained.

**LEPTACINUS.**


This is a genus of about thirty species, and has a wide distribution in both hemispheres; the two species here assigned to it differ a little from the typical forms in the structure of the palpi, the last joint of the maxillary palpus being, though slender, broader at the base, so that it is not linear; the difference, however, would not justify