the establishment of a separate genus at present, especially as these insects have the narrow prothoracic side-piece in common with the typical *Leptacini*.

1. *Leptacinus grandiceps*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 5.)

Minor, nitidus, piceus; antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite latiore, nigricante, crebre fortiter punctato; prothorace seriebus dorsalisibus circiter 8-punctatis; elytris fere impunctatis.

Long. 4-5 millim.

_Hab._ GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes 3000 feet, El Tumbador 2500 feet, Coatepeque 1300 feet (Champion); PANAMA, San Feliz, Bugaba (Champion).

The size of the head is liable to some variation, but is always larger than it is in *Xantholinus laxus*, *X. vilis*, and the other small species of that genus. It is usually a good deal broader than the thorax or elytra, but is not round, for though the sides are rounded, they are also a good deal narrowed towards the front; the sides of the head are peculiarly formed; there exists a distinct genal space at the sides analogous to that I have described in *X. crassiceps*, but in the *L. grandiceps* the superior line is distinct, and the lower line is effaced; the underside of the head as well as this lateral space being opaque in marked contrast with the very polished upper surface. The second and third joints of the antennae are short; and there is a carina on the prosternum, this part being usually yellow.

In the series of eight examples there is a little variation in the size of the head; the specimen figured is from Coatepeque.

2. *Leptacinus oscillans*.

Minor, nitidus, piceus; capite nigricante, elytris fusco-testaceis; capite sat lato; antennis, palpis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace seriebus dorsalisibus 10-punctatis.

Long. 5 millim.

_Hab._ NICARAGUA, Chontales (Janson); PANAMA, Bugaba (Champion).

This little insect will no doubt at first be considered by others, as it was by myself, as a variety of *Xantholinus laxus* or *X. vilis*, but it is really more nearly allied to *L. grandiceps*, as shown by the small terminal joint of the maxillary palpus and the structure of the head; this latter is larger than it is in either of the two species of *Xantholinus* mentioned, and less oblong, being more narrowed to the front; the genal space described in *L. grandiceps* exists also in this species, but is less distinct, the curved line limiting it being only distinct near the eye, and the punctuation in the space is not rugose, but is rather coarse, and has shining interstices, and the underside of the head is not opaque. The elytra are hardly so long as the thorax, and have a scanty punctuation. Only one example has been met with in each of the localities; though differing in some of the slighter details, they must at present be considered as one species; but I may mention that the exponent from Bugaba has the wing-cases evidently longer than they are in the typical example from Chontales.