5. **Monista diffinis.**

*Ferruginea, capite prothoracique obscurioribus, abdominis apice dilutio; elytris quam prothorax vix longioribus, fascia media ad suturam interrupta nigra; capite prothoracique strigosis.*

**Long. 3 millim.**

*Hab. Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz (Champion).*

Head subquadrate, truncate behind, strigosely sculptured; antennae immaculate. Thorax about as long as broad, not altogether globose, the sides being very obtusely angular, the surface rather coarsely strigose. Elytra densely punctate.

Of this species only a single badly preserved example has been obtained; it is a much narrower insect than *M. strigicollis*, and differs in many other details, the form of the head being, however, similar in the two.

6. **Monista picturata.** (Tab. XV. fig. 12.)

*Elongata, angusta, nigra, elytrorum macula basali, fascia lata apicali flammulata, abdominis apice pedibusque flavis, tibiae fuscescentibus, antennis palpisque fusco-testaceis, illis basi testaceis.*

**Long. vix 4 millim.**

*Hab. Panama, Bugaba (Champion).*

Antennae shorter than the head and thorax, a little thicker towards the apex, the five basal joints yellow, the others infuscate; palpi yellow, a little infuscate. Head narrow, rounded and narrowed behind the eyes, so that the vertex is very narrow, indistinctly punctured. Thorax narrow, very convex transversely, rounded at the sides, rather longer than broad, indistinctly punctured. Elytra longer than the thorax, black; each with a large humeral spot, and a broad apical band (extending further forwards near the suture, yellow); indistinctly punctate. Hind body very finely, scarcely perceptibly punctate.

The only example found of this very distinct species is in fragments, but I have restored it sufficiently for delineation.

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**Group SUNIINA.**

I propose to include in this group all the genera of Paederinae that have the roof over the anterior coxae entirely corneous behind; this character, for taxonomical purposes, is evidently of superior importance to the structure of the tarsi. The group will consequently (like the Lathrobiina) include genera with simple filiform tarsi, and others with the fourth tarsal joint, and sometimes the third also, furnished with a membranous lobe beneath.

**ECHIASTER.**


This is a New-World genus numerously represented in South America; one or two