
*Elongatus,* linearis, testaceo-ferrugineus; antennis, palpis pedibusque pallide flavis, abdomen segmento penultimo nigriceante. 
Long. 4½ millim.

*Hab. Mexico,* Teapa (*Pilate, Sallé*); *Guatemala,* near the city, San Gerónimo, San Isidro (*Champion*); *Panama,* Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Antenne elongate. Head oblong, quite as broad as the elytra, distinctly pterygiate. Thorax elongate, slightly narrower than the elytra, a good deal longer than broad. Elytra longer than the thorax, asperate-punctate. Hind body densely punctate; penultimate segment black, with the hind margin red; terminal segment ferruginous.

This insect is very similar to the North-American *S. longiusculus,* but has longer antennæ, more distinctly pterygiate head, a longer thorax more slender behind, rather longer elytra, and only one segment at the extremity of the body dark.

The name I have used was proposed by Chevalat for this species. Fauvel labelled it *S. attenuatus,* Er., and Sallé *S. lateralis,* Er.; but it is improbable that either is correct. From Guatemala we have received only one or two examples from each locality.

14. *Sunius testaceus.*


*Hab. Guatemala,* near the city (*Champion*); *Nicaragua,* Managua (*Sallé*).—*South America,* Colombia (*Moritz*) 1.

I have not seen any Colombian exponent of *S. testaceus,* and it cannot be considered certain that our exponents are really the Erichsonian species. We have received only one example from Nicaragua and two from Guatemala.

DIBELONETES.


This genus was established on rather indefinite characters, and has since been merged in *Sunius*; it will, however, be a proper course to maintain it as distinct, and include in it such *Sunii* as have the labrum large in the middle, bispinose, *i.e.* furnished with two teeth or long spines, but without median excision; there is usually a very minute additional lateral denticle on each side. The teeth of the mandibles are constantly different in the two genera. In *Sunius* the labrum is not prolonged in the middle and is feebly bidenticulate.

The genus is, I believe, peculiar to the New World, and more specially characteristic of the tropical regions. In addition to the numerous species found within our limits it