should include Sunius bidens, S. hispinus, S. spinifer, S. celatus, S. palpalis, S. confinis, S. peltatus, and S. catena, Sharp; S. bipunctatus, S. hybridus, S. stigma, and S. navius, Er.; and, I believe, also Sunides boreophilides, Motsch., though this insect is placed in the Munich Catalogue in the genus Lithocharis. Although I am not at present able to accept Sunides as a genus distinct from Dibelonetes, yet it forms a distinct section.

§ 1. Thorax small, subovate; right mandible bidentate (Dibelonetes).

1. Dibelonetes biplagiatus. (Tab. XV. fig. 20.)  

*Hab.* Guatemala, Zapote, Pantaleon, San Isidro, Las Mercedes, Volcan de Atillan 2500 to 3500 feet, San Gerónimo (Champion).—South America, Peru 2, Brazil 1.

This species is placed in the Munich Catalogue as a synonym of Sunius bipunctatus, Er., a Colombian insect. There are, however, numerous closely allied species of this genus, and it is by no means clear to me that Erichson’s description really refers to our insect; so I have followed Solsky’s example, and used Sahlberg’s name. The species is very variable in the dark markings, and I am not able to separate the Guatemalan examples by any good character from individuals captured at Rio Janeiro by Sahlberg and others.

2. Dibelonetes fragilis.

Elongatus, angustatus, testaceus; elytris nigro bipunctatis, abdomen ante apicem nigro variegato.  
Long. 5$rac{3}{4}$ millim.

*Hab.* Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (Champion).

Antennæ very pallid and very slender, the terminal joints slightly enlarged. Labrum in the middle with two short teeth. Head slender, much narrowed behind the eyes, reticulate-strigose. Thorax slender, much longer than broad, much narrowed towards the front, sculptured like the head. Elytra long and narrow, much longer than the thorax; the punctuation deep and distinct, and rather coarse; with an oval black spot behind the middle of each. Hind body slender and elongate, distinctly pubescent, very indistinctly punctured, the penultimate segments infuscate. Underside of the head with only very few distant punctures. Last ventral segment of male deeply and broadly excised.

Closely allied to *D. biplagiatus*, but of more slender form, with shorter teeth to the labrum, and narrower head and thorax. We have received four examples in very bad preservation; they show that the black marks are variable, as is also the case in *D. biplagiatus*. 