a punctate groove close to the front margin, and behind this another groove extending completely across; behind the middle is a third groove, interrupted on the disc; the base depressed and punctate in front of the hind margin.

This insect is closely allied to the Amazonian *M. spinosus*, but smaller, with smaller eyes, a less uneven surface of the head, and the grooves of the thorax not so wide though more distinctly punctured. Erichson's *M. cephalotes* is probably another allied species, although in his figure the tarsi are represented with a different structure. We have received only one example from each locality; the one from Mexico differs a little from the Panama type.

21. *Megalops puncticeps*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 25.)

*Nigerrimus, nitidus; pedibus antennisque flavis, his extrorsum fuscis; capite numeroso punctato; prothorace punctato-sulcato; elytris striola curvata impressa.*

Long. 3½ millim.

*Hab. Guatemala, near the city (Champion).*

Though closely allied to *M. incultus* and *M. spinosus*, this insect is readily distinguished by the surface of the head being less uneven, but covered with numerous, large, definite punctures; the punctures in the thoracic grooves are also much more conspicuous. The sex of the unique example is uncertain; it is probably a female.

22. *Megalops impressus.*


*Hab. Panama, Tolé (Champion).—South America, Amazons valley*¹.

Our single example, though not perfectly agreeing with the unique Amazonian type, is not sufficiently different to warrant its separation. From *M. puncticeps*, to which it is closely allied, it differs by the rather smaller eyes, which are separated by a larger space, and by this space being rather more uneven and less definitely punctured; the thorax is broader, its grooves less distinct, its punctuation more developed.

Subfam. **OXYPORINÆ**.

**OXYPORUS.**


This genus comprises about twenty-four species, distributed in North America, Europe, Siberia, and Japan. The occurrence of two species, though both peculiar to it, in our region, is one of the more important of the facts that prove some considerable resemblance between the Mexican and North-American faunas.