are excessively slight, the penultimate segment being simple, and the terminal segment possessing only a slight depression along the middle. Unique.

5. Apocellus gracilis.
Graecilior, politus, fusco-rufus, pedibus testaceis; prothorace subquadrate, basin versus angustato; elytris quam prothorax paullo angustiore.
Long. 3 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (Truqui), Guanajuato (Sallé).

This is a smaller insect than A. cognatus; the male especially is much smaller, with feeble sexual characters, the penultimate ventral ring being nearly simple, the terminal segment deeply and broadly depressed.

6. Apocellus barbatius.
Graecilior, politus, nigricans; pedibus albidis, femoribus extrorsum fuscis; antennis elongatis, articulo ultimo rufescente; prothorace minus quadrato, basin versus angustato.
Long. 3 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, David, Bugaba (Champion).

This insect is smaller than the smallest examples of A. sphaericollis, and has different male characters. The thorax is convex and more globose than in A. analis and A. cognatus, though strongly narrowed behind. The elytra are rather longer than the thorax. The hind body is comparatively slender, and the basal segment is yellowish in colour. In the male the penultimate ventral segment is nearly simple, its hind margin being, however, slightly incrassate and emarginate in the middle; the terminal segment is only feebly impressed, but has a group of very long slender setæ on each side at the outer hind corner of the depression. Four examples.

7. Apocellus præstans.
Graecilis, nigricans, politus; elytris fuscis, marginibus dilutioribus; antennis rufis, ante apicem fuscescentibus; pedibus flavis; prothorace subgloboso.
Long. 3 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city, Zapote (Champion); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (Champion).

Exceedingly similar to some of the smaller varieties of A. sphaericollis, but the thorax is shorter and distinctly transverse. The male characters are also quite different: the hind margin of the penultimate ventral segment is armed with a much larger plate than in A. sphaericollis; this plate is but little curvate, and projects obliquely backwards; there are lateral wings on the terminal segment, but the wings are not elongate and their margins are fringed with long ciliae; the basal portion of the terminal segment, under the protection of the lamina of the preceding segment, is very deeply impressed, and is either minutely sculptured or furnished with a fine pubescence, I am unable to say which.