5. *Ancaeus clavipes.*

*Holotrochus clavipes,* Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1876, p. 391.¹

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, El Tumbador (Champion).—SOUTH AMERICA, Amazons valley ¹.

6. *Ancaeus rufescens.*


*Holotrochus fauveli,* Sharp, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1876, p. 392 ⁵.


*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Southern States ¹⁴⁶.—MEXICO, Teapa (*Pilate* ²³⁴, in coll. Chevrolat); GUATEMALA, San Joaquin, El Reposo, Pantaleon, Zapote (Champion).—SOUTH AMERICA, Amazons valley ⁵.

If *L. rufescens,* Lec., be really *L. exiguis,* Fauv., there can be no doubt that it is an *Ancaeus,* as recently stated by Leconte: Fauvel, however ⁴, denies this.

7. *Ancaeus politus.*

Nitidus, rufo-testaceus, elytris versus apicem fuscis; prothorace basin versus fortiter sinuato, ad angulos posteriores profunde foveolato; oculis prominulis.

Long. 2⁴ millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, El Tumbador (Champion).

Surface very shining. Mandibles short. Antennae rather slender at the base; ninth joint much broader than the eighth, strongly transverse. Head rather short, feebly bi-impressed in front. Thorax broader than long, finely canalicate along the middle, very shining. Elytra much longer than the thorax. Five examples.

**LISPINUS.**


This genus is widely distributed in the warmer regions of the world, and comprises about sixty described species.

1. *Lispinus laticollis.*


*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (Champion).—ANTILLES, Cuba ¹²³⁴.

2. *Lispinus quadripunctulus.*