3. **Eleusis fenestrata.**

Nigra; antennis pedibusque piecis, tibiiis tarsisque testaceis; elytro singulo plaga magna testacea; dense strigosa; capite oblongo, parce obsoleteque punctato.

Long. 5 millim.

**Hab.** Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (Champion).

Similar in size and form to *E. rufula*, but differing from it in colour, and the much greater development of the strigose sculpture on the head, thorax, and elytra. As in *E. rufula* the head has an obsolete fovea on the vertex, and the thorax is also similar in form and has similar impressions on the front margin. Each of the wing-cases has a large pallid mark occupying the greater part of the surface, but leaving a black patch round the scutellum; the suture also is dark, and the hind margin broadly so.

4. **Eleusis pallidipennis.**


**Hab.** MEXICO, Campeche (Sallé), Teapa (Pilate ¹²); BRITISH HONDURAS, R. Hondo (Blancaneaux); GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Zapote, Chacoj (Champion).—SOUTH AMERICA, Caracas ¹²³, Amazons valley ⁴⁵, &c.

This species varies in size, and in the colour of the legs and antennae, and I have no doubt *Isomalus tenuis* was founded on a very small example with these organs pallid; I have examples agreeing with Fauvel’s description before me from both Guatemala and the Amazons valley. In his recent ‘Notices ent.’ vii. p. 17, Fauvel adopts the name *E. fasciata* for our insect, considering it to be the same as *Isomalus fasciatus*, Lec. I am not acquainted with the North-American insect, but as the descriptions are far from conveying to my mind the impression that this identification is correct, I do not adopt it at present.

5. **Eleusis corvina.** (Tab. XIX. fig. 17.)

Nigra; antennis, tibiis tarsisque fusco-testaceis, elytris testaceo-plagiatis; omnino subtilissime strigosa, fere impunctata; prothorace angusto.

Long. 4 millim.

**Hab.** GUATEMALA, Senahu (Champion).

This insect is very closely allied to the form of *E. pallidipennis* with dark femora and antennae, but readily distinguished by the elytra being broadly black at the base as well as at the apex; in this latter respect it resembles *E. fenestrata*, from which it is well distinguished by the quite different strigosity of the surface and by the deep gular suture. The head is suboblong, with a few distant very fine punctures which are not more conspicuous between the antennae than elsewhere. The thorax is about as long as broad, the sides simply rounded from the front angles to the base, the front margin