one on either side, from its anterior margin, proving it without doubt to be the basilar subsegment of the ligula, from which these organs always arise. His third segment, or languette, to which he has erroneously assigned them, never bears these organs; it answers to the apical subsegment of the ligula and is placed sometimes on the anterior, sometimes on the dorsal surface of the basilar subsegment.

The Hispidae are separable into two primary sections, dependent on the relative positions of the mentum and ligula; in the first the ligula is placed at the apex of the mentum, in the second on its dorsal surface.

Section I. Ligula placed at the apex of the mentum.

Subsection 1. Sutural line between the two segments obsolete.

This subsection will include the new genus described below; the other genera belonging to it are Old-World forms.

EUXEMA.

Corpus suboblongatum, dorso modice depressum. Caput exsertum; antennis filiformibus, articulis cylindricis, primo oblongo, paullo inerassato, secundo quam ille paullo breviori, terto elongato; ligula elongata, ad basin et ad apicom constricta, cum mento intimo connexa, linea suturali inter segmentos obsolete. Thorax transversus, margine antice anteriorsum valde lobato. Elytra oblonga, punctato-striata. Unguiculi divarii.

One species from the State of Panama will constitute this genus.

1. Euxema insignis. (Tab. I. fig. 1.)

Subelongata, modice convexa, dorso depressa, metallico-cerulea, nitida; antennis nigris apice extremita pigris, tibias tarsisque picceo-fusae; thorace transverso-convexo; lateribus reflexis, a basi apicem versus oblique convergentibus; margine apicali medio in lohnum obtusum producto, utrinque sinuate, nec non proprie angulum lateralem tuberculo brevi setifero instructo; disco lavo, basi punctato, utrinque intra marginem excavato; elytris oblongis, regulariter punctato-striatis.

Mas. Abdominis segmento anale obtuse rotundato, leviter bisinuato.

Fem. Abdominis segmento anali rotundato, integro.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (Champion).

Antennae filiformes, nearly half the length of the body, the third joint longer than the first and second united, black, the last three joints piceous. Thorax transversely convex; sides reflexed, obliquely converging from base to apex, more quickly rounded near the anterior angles, the latter obtuse; anterior margin deeply sinuate on either side and armed near the outer angle with a small setiferous tubercle, visible only under a strong lens; medial portion produced anteriorly into a strong subangulate lobe, which extends over and partially covers the head; upper surface excavated just within the outer margin, finely punctured at the base; disc smooth, impunctate. Scutellum pentangular, its apex acute. Elytra oblong, broader than the thorax; sides subparallel; apex broadly rounded, apical margin minutely serrulate; disc distinctly punctate-striate.