Very closely allied to *Campylocentrus*, but with the tegmina quite differently veined, there being five apical areas (two on the external margin, the one nearest the apex being very small, the next two large, and the external one smaller, and rounded at the apex, where it is joined in the centre by the marginal vein), and two discoidal areas, of which the interior is almost circular and the exterior very small. In one of the species below described the posterior process of the pronotum is very strongly sinuate on both its surfaces, in the other the situation is only slight, so that it does not form a good character.

It will be noticed that the number of apical and discoidal areas of the tegmina are the same as in *Campylocentrus*, but their shape and distribution are very different, and the tegmina, though more or less pellucid, appear to be more coriaceous, with the veins thicker and coarser.

1. *Gnamptocentrus sinuatus*, sp. n.

Minor, niger vel pieus, antice griseo-pubescent, capite dense punctato, pronoti humeris a fronte visis distincte proninulis, distincte sed tali profunde punctato, cornibus sat latis leviter recurvis, supra carinatis, processu postico ultra apicem abdominis extenso, fortiter sinuato, ad medium lobato, serpentine; scutello ad basin albido tomentoso; tegminibus hyalinis nigro-variegatis, ad basin nigris, deinque maculâ albido vel lucent, interdum indistinctâ vel fere deficiente, instructis; pedibus nigris, tarsis dilutioribus.

*Mas* minor, apice tegminum cum ecteris concolori.

*Femina* major, apice tegminum luteo-hyalino.

A small species, black or pitchy in colour, with the pronotum distinctly, subremotely, and not deeply punctured, with rather strong, but not long horns, which are slightly recurved, pointed at the apex, and carinate on their upper surface, and with a long process, which reaches beyond the apex of the abdomen, and is strongly sinuate on both its upper and lower margins, and is lobed in the middle, the lobe being often more or less merged in the situation; tegmina hyaline, variegated with black, black at the base, with a luteous or whitish spot a little before the base, which is often indistinct; legs black or pitchy, with the tarsi, and sometimes the apex of the tibia, lighter.

♂. Smaller and darker, with the pellucid part of the tegmina clear hyaline.

♀. Larger and more pithy, the tegmina less clearly hyaline, with the apex especially obscurely luteous.


*Hab.* Mexico, Atayac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Cubilguitz and San Juan in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

So far as I have been able to judge, the differences above noticed are sexual, but the examples from Teapa (seven in number), and one from Atayac, have the pronotal process more strongly sinuate, and, where the tomentose pubescence is not rubbed off, have only two minute spots, one on each side of the base of the scutellum. The specimens from the other localities have the pronotal process less strongly sinuate, and the pubescence, where present, forming a confluent patch at the base of the scutellum, which is, however, sometimes very thin in the middle. In one small specimen from Las Mercedes the pubescence is very thick and white, and in this example the pronotal process is very slightly sinuate in the middle. It is possible that I may have included two species under the above description.