

at the base; the apical joint again rather paler; third joint a good deal longer than the second; fourth shorter than fifth; fourth to tenth joints much narrower at the base than at the apex; tenth about as long as broad; terminal joint both elongate and broad, quite as long as the two preceding together. Head small, only about half as broad as the elytra. Thorax elongate, narrower than the elytra, as long as broad, a little narrowed behind; the disk flattened and closely granulose-punctate, the margins broadly smooth. Elytra with granulose punctuation.

This insect has somewhat the appearance and size of a *Homalota*. A single individual is present from each locality; they are very mutilated and are probably males. Each elytron has an obscure longitudinal carina near the side, and a slight transverse elevation near the base and the suture. The apical dorsal plate of the hind body is granulose and a little prolonged in the middle, the most projecting part being slightly emarginate. On each side there is an obscure angle, not sufficiently prominent to be called a tooth.

PLATONICA.

Coxæ intermediæ late distantes; mesosterni processus inter eas parum productus, apice fere truncato; metasterni processus inter coxas longius productus, apice truncato, cum mesosterni processu fere contiguo. Prothorax marginibus acute inflexis. Tarsi posteriores sat elongati, 5-articulati, articulo basali quam secundus fere duplo longiore.

This genus is proposed for some insects intermediate to a considerable extent between *Myrmedonia* and *Hoplandria*. *Platonica* differs from the former genus by the fact that the sternal processes are more prolonged between the coxæ, so as to become nearly or even quite contiguous, and the raised margin along the inner edge of the coxal cavity is thus completed. The apices of these processes, however, are in some cases rather difficult to distinguish, owing to the margins by which they are limited being nearly obsolete. The genus differs from *Hoplandria* by the greater elongation of the basal joint of the hind tarsus, as well as by other details.

The head is short and quite destitute of a neck. The ligula in the middle is elongate and slender, extends nearly as far forward as the extremity of the first joint of the labial palpus, and is deeply divided at the apex, the division extending nearly halfway to the base; but the divided processes remain parallel. The lobes of the maxillæ are simply ciliate; but the inner one has a free slender extremity provided with a minute and rather imperfect supplementary joint. The rather elongate paraglossæ are of the most extreme tenuity and delicacy. The side of the prothorax forms a sharp edge, owing to the great folding-in of the side pieces.

I am not acquainted with any species, other than those here described, that can be ascribed to the genus.