

## CYPHOTHORAX.

*Cyphothorax*, C. O. Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 180.

I have proposed this genus for *Stenogaster palleolatus*, Chevr. It differs from *Stenogaster* in having the second and third (as well as the fourth) joints of the tarsi furnished with a slight pad; the elytra have no costæ.

1. **Cyphothorax palleolatus.** (Tab. IV. fig. 4.)

*Stenogaster palleolatus*, Chevr. Col. Mex. Cent. ii. no. 134<sup>1</sup>.

*Stenogaster gibber*, Gory, Mon. iv. p. 205, t. 34. f. 196<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Orizaba<sup>1</sup>.—BRAZIL<sup>2</sup>.

## AUTARCONTES.

*Autarcontes*, C. O. Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 180.

I include in this genus *Agrilus mucoreus*, Klug, and some allied species. These have the thorax broad and transverse, with an angular projection at the sides just before the base; and the elytra somewhat parallel for two thirds of their length and then obliquely narrowed to the apex, the apex of each being slightly sinuate. Each elytron has a single obtuse costa extending beyond the middle, the dorsal space between them being more or less flat.

The basal joint of the posterior tarsi in *A. mucoreus* is short, but in *A. abdominalis*, which I cannot dissociate from it, the basal joint is nearly as long as in *Agrilus*.

1. **Autarcontes abdominalis.** (Tab. IV. fig. 6.)

Niger; elytris inter costas ænescentibus immaculatis, fascia angusta ante apicem (e pube grisea) ornatis; corpore subtus cyaneo, maculis coccineis utrinque ornato.

Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

The thorax in this species has the angular projection at the sides very acute; there are three impressions on the disc, the anterior one being small. The spot of red pubescence on the basal segment of the abdomen is large and transverse; those on the following three segments are a little smaller, each with an ovate smooth space in the pubescent spot.

## OMOCHYSEUS.

*Omochyseus*, C. O. Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1887, p. 182.

This genus is closely allied to *Agrilus*; I have included in it two species, one from Brazil and one from Mexico.