

British Museum) is reddish-testaceous, with the base of the elytra very broadly and also a large apical patch black.

E. mutilata (Gerst.), from Colombia, is stated² by its author to differ from *E. discicollis* by its smaller size and by having the head and prothorax entirely rufous; it is, no doubt, a variety of *E. discicollis*. *E. 4-maculata* (Gerst.), from Cuba, is rufous, with the anterior half of the thorax and the base and apex of the elytra black. *E. vitraci*, Fleut. & Sallé, from Guadaloupe, of which I have examined two examples—a male (agreeing precisely in colour with *E. 4-maculata*, Gerst.) kindly communicated by M. Fleutiaux and a female in the British Museum,—belongs to the same species. *E. melanoptera*, Chevr., from Porto Rico, agrees with *E. mutilata* (Gerst.) in colour. The species in all its varieties may be easily separated from the other Central-American forms by its comparatively short, obliquely truncate elytra, the inner apical angles of which are rounded, very fine punctuation, and shining surface; the head is smooth and very shining, and has the vertex very little raised; the outer lobes of the maxillæ are greatly elongated; the anterior coxæ are narrowly separated by the prosternum; the second joint of the hind tarsi is dilated, not more than half the length of the third. As in several other members of the genus, the colour is exceedingly variable, and of no value whatever as a specific character.

RHIPIDOPHORUS.

Rhipiphorus, Bosc d'Antic, Journ. d'Hist. Nat. ii. p. 293 (1792) (nec Lacordaire, Horn, &c.).

Myodes, Latreille, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxii. p. 130 (1818).

Myodite, Latreille, op. cit. xxix. p. 302, nota⁴ (1819).

Dorthesia, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil. iii. p. 274 (1823); Complete Writings, ii. p. 162.

Myodites, Gerstäcker, Rhipiph. Col. Fam. Disp. Syst. p. 15 (1855); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. v. p. 630; Leconte, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 210.

Rhipidophorus, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. vii. p. 2123.

This widely distributed and exceedingly interesting genus is well represented in North and Central America, but from south of the Isthmus of Panama a single species only, *R. rugosus* (Waterh.), has been recorded as yet. Leconte in his monograph (*op. cit.*) enumerated eleven species from the United States, and mentions two others from North America as being unidentified by him; but it is more than probable that several of these are not really distinct. Seven are here enumerated from Central America. The species of this genus are exceedingly rare in collections, and the majority of them have been described from single examples only. The European *R. subdipterus*, Bosc, is parasitic upon *Halictus sexcinctus*, Latr., according to Fabre; and it is probable that the other members of the genus are of similar parasitic habits. In two of the species here described the abdomen apparently has a sharp carina along the centre of the dorsal segments, but this may be partly due to contraction after death. In one group of species the first joint of the hind tarsi is short, stout, and very much compressed;