

viewed laterally this joint appears to be very obliquely truncate at the apex, owing to the deep apical emargination. In one species, *R. rex*, the anterior coxæ (and the middle coxæ also to a less extent) have a hairy process on the inner side towards the base.

The abdomen in the European *R. subdipterus* differs in colour in the two sexes; in *R. tuberculatus* and *R. niger*, however, the only species of which we possess males and females, there is little or no variation in this respect.

* *First joint of the hind tarsi short, stout, strongly compressed, very deeply emarginate at the apex; vertex transversely, convexly raised, not tuberculate in the middle.*

1. **Rhipidophorus rex.** (Tab. XVI. figg. 19, ♂; 19 a, hind tarsus.)

♂. Very broad, black, rather coarsely pubescent; the elytra, except the extreme base, the ventral surface of the abdomen, except the apex of each segment narrowly, the last two dorsal segments, and the legs, except the knees very narrowly, flavo-testaceous; the antennæ luteous, with the tips of the rami slightly infusate. Head finely, closely, and irregularly punctured; the vertex transversely and convexly raised in the middle, and with erect yellowish hairs; antennæ with the rami long and very stout; prothorax with an impressed median line and a transverse irregular groove across the disc before the middle, the surface very uneven, finely and closely punctured, the disc almost impunctate anteriorly; elytra deeply sinuate-emarginate on their inner edge, shining, with a few very fine scattered punctures along the sides and at the apex, for the rest smooth; abdomen above and beneath (the first segment excepted) very sparsely and minutely punctured, the dorsal segments (the first excepted) with a very sharply raised carina down the middle; legs stout, comparatively short, the four hinder tibiæ moderately compressed, the middle tibiæ irregularly and rather coarsely serrate on their outer edge; the first joint of the hind tarsi only a little longer than the apical joint, very stout, strongly compressed and much raised, very deeply emarginate at the apex above, the second and third joints short; anterior coxæ with a stout hairy process on the inner side, the middle coxæ with a short and much smaller one; wings hyaline, with a dark fascia beyond the middle extending halfway across, the costa from about the basal third piceous.

Length 10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (coll. Godman & Salvin).

One male example. This is perhaps the finest species of the genus yet described. The antennæ (including the rami) and legs are very stout. The dorsal segments of the abdomen (the first excepted) are very sharply carinate down the middle. The anterior coxæ have a stout hairy process on the inner side, this process being of the same yellow colour as the femur, while the coxa itself is black. The first joint of the hind tarsi is very much compressed and raised, the apex (viewed laterally) very oblique.

2. **Rhipidophorus lævicollis.** (Tab. XVI. fig. 20, ♀.)

♀. Black, the head thickly, the under surface (the venter excepted) sparsely pubescent; the elytra entirely, and the abdomen above and beneath, the last segment excepted, reddish-yellow; the antennæ entirely black; the four anterior legs, the extreme base of the femora excepted, and the spurs and claws of the hind legs, reddish-yellow, the rest of the hind pair in great part piceous. Head finely and somewhat thickly punctured, the front concave and very uneven; the vertex broadly, transversely swollen, almost smooth; antennæ comparatively long, the rami unequal in length—very elongate towards the base, much shorter towards the apex; prothorax obsoletely canaliculate in its median third, smooth, except for some