

tatives in the tropics of both hemispheres, as well as one or two in the United States of North America.

Eleusis is a very distinct genus, though its characters have been only very incompletely exposed. The front coxæ are extremely short, and the thoracic pieces adjoining them exhibit a very peculiar structure: the side-piece forms only a short obtuse projection behind the coxa, but in front of it there is an additional piece, which from its position makes the lateral portion of the coxa appear very largely exposed and visible. I expect it will prove that this peculiar piece is really the trochantin that has become enlarged, and attached to the prosternum in such a manner as to form part of the outer skeleton of the insect.

§ 1. *Elytris bipunctatis* (*singulo in disco puncto subtili impresso*).

1. *Eleusis bicolor*.

Isomalus bicolor, Er. Gen. et Spec. Staph. p. 839¹; Fauv. Bull. Soc. Linn. Normand. ix. p. 38²; Notices ent. ii. p. 34³.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3}, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Senahu, Purula, Sabo, San Joaquin, Balheu (*Champion*).

Var. *divisa*. Elytris dimidio basali testaceo. (Tab. XIX. fig. 16.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Senahu, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

We figure an example of the variety *divisa*; it is apparently commoner in Guatemala than the typical form; intermediate examples occur but rarely. Fauvel states that the female has the head suborbiculate, but this is not the case; some examples are only half the size of others, and these have perhaps a rather smaller head than is due merely to diminution of general stature, but the head is always straight at the sides and suboblong in shape.

2. *Eleusis rufula*.

Rufo-testacea; elytris versus apicem fuscis; capite oblongo, subtiliter strigoso, inter antennis punctis majoribus obsoletis impressis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This species is very closely allied to *E. bicolor*, but, besides being only half the size, has the head and thorax red, the sculpture much finer, and the elytra a little shorter. The vertex has an obsolete fovea. The thorax is about as long as broad; it has a well-marked depression on the front margin on each side; and the sides are straight to behind the middle, thence much narrowed to the base. The elytra are very densely and finely strigose. The surface is very shining, and has no distinct punctures except those near the front of the head between the antennæ. Five examples.

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