

Eleusis is here presented in a still more conspicuous manner. I am not acquainted with any species of the genus other than the two here described, but it is probable that the North-American *Isomalus nigrellus*, Lec., belongs to it.

1. **Eumalus strigosus.** (Tab. XIX. fig. 20.)

Elongatus, niger; antennarum basi, pedibus elytrorumque apice rufis; strigosus, haud punctatus. Long. 4 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8500 to 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Antennæ with the three basal joints red, the third joint rather shorter than the second. Head with a longitudinal elevation on either side in continuation with the antennary tubercles. Thorax elongate, much narrowed behind, canaliculate along the middle; with four elevations on the front margin, the outer elevation being more elongate than the others. Elytra elongate; quite impunctate, but delicately strigose. Fourteen examples, exhibiting no variation.

2. **Eumalus nigriceps.** (Tab. XIX. fig. 21.)

Rufo-testaceus; capite nigro, abdomine nigro-fusco; subtiliter strigosus, haud punctatus. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Antennæ yellow, short, scarcely thicker externally; third joint rather smaller than the second. Head narrow, longitudinally bi-impressed. Thorax longer than broad, finely canaliculate along the middle, feebly plico-tuberculate on the front margin; delicately strigose, without punctures. Elytra elongate and narrow, delicately strigose, without any punctures. Five examples.

Group **LEPTOCHIRINA.**

The genus *Leptochirus* and its allies having the anterior acetabula closed behind by the junction of the prothoracic side-pieces with a process of the prosternum, they must be separated into a distinct group. The separation of this group and the "Eleusinina" from the "Piestina" will be found greatly to facilitate an improved arrangement of the "Oxytelina" and "Piestina."

LEPTOCHIRUS.

Leptochirus, Germar, Ins. spec. nov. p. 35 (1824); Erichson, Gen. et Spec. Staph. p. 824 (1840).

This genus, after the abstraction of *Priochirus*, will be defined by the existence of a conspicuous prosternal process behind the anterior coxæ, and by the apices of the coxæ not being exserted. It will comprise all the New-World species of *Leptochirus* hitherto described, except *L. bicornis*, and will also include for the present two or three species of the eastern hemisphere, viz. *L. laticeps*, Er., *L. quadridens*, Motsch., and *L. idæ*, Kr.

The New-World species of the genus are greatly in need of a thorough revision; the