

8. *Omalium læticulum*. (Tab. XIX. fig. 24.)

Parvum, depressum, subopacum; nigrum, prothorace rufo, elytris fusco-rufis, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; parcius obsolete punctatum; prothorace medio bi-impresso.
Long. 2 millim.

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

Antennæ short; the four basal joints yellow, the others dark, the sixth joint transverse but not broad. Thorax strongly transverse, slightly sinuate at the sides, the hind angles rectangular; the disc with two broad, short, rather widely separated depressions; the surface alutaceous, almost impunctate. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, sparingly, very finely, and obsoletely punctured. Seven examples.

Subfam. MICROPEPLINÆ.

MICROPEPLUS.

Micropeplus, Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. iv. p. 377 (1809); Erichson, Gen. et Spec. Staph. p. 911 (1840).

This peculiar genus of about twenty species has hitherto been supposed to be confined to the northern portions of the globe, its species being about equally divided between the New and the Old Worlds. The existence of a *Micropeplus* so far south as Guatemala was quite unexpected.

1. *Micropeplus acumen*. (Tab. XIX. fig. 25.)

Fusco-piceus, antennis pedibusque testaceis, prothorace utrinque flavo-signato; prothorace elytrisque costatis; abdomine acuminato, multicostato.
Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon, El Tumbador (*Champion*).

Head very short and broad. Thorax very strongly transverse, broader than the elytra, the sides angulate in the middle, the hind angles acute, and with a very minute angulation between the latter and the middle angle; quadricostate, the outer costæ less distinct and regular than the inner ones. Elytra short, rather longer than the thorax, each with three strongly raised costæ in addition to the raised suture. Hind body short, strongly acuminate; each of the three basal segments with six, the fourth segment with four, raised carinæ.

This is a very distinct *Micropeplus* and the smallest as yet known of the genus. Only one example was procured in each locality; one of them is more ferruginous in colour than the other, such variation being common to the other species of the genus.