

10 (B). **Laccophilus filicornis.**

Ovalis, subdepressus, nitidus, testaceus; pectore sub-infusato; elytris fuscis, fascia basali flammulati, alia sub-apicali disintegrata apiceque testaceis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Very similar to *L. suffusus*, but very different in the male sex, owing to the absence of a coxal file and to the fact that the terminal ventral segment is truncate and its hind margin not acuminate in the middle; this structure allows the male to be readily distinguished from the female, in which the corresponding segment is simple, acuminate in the middle, and not truncate. The female can be distinguished from that sex of both *L. suffusus* and *L. agilis*, to each of which it is extremely similar, by the more distinct yellow marks near the apex of the elytra.

This insect is almost exactly like *L. optatus*, but that species has an elongate prosternal process.

11 (A). **Laccophilus insignis.**

Laccophilus insignis, Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 290¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas¹, Lower California¹.—MEXICO, Monterrey in Nuevo Leon (*Höge*).

Laccophilus oscillator (p. 11).

To the Mexican locality given, add:—Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

Laccophilus duplex (p. 12).

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

We have received only one example, a female, from the State of Panama, but it appears to me conspecific with the Mexican insect, though I have no longer the female before me to compare it with. The prosternal process is so much longer in this species than it is in the others of the group where I have placed it, that I think it will have to be located in group 5 of the genus.

14 (A). **Laccophilus agilis.**

Ovalis, parum convexus, nitidus, testaceus; elytris fascia sub-basali flammulata testacea.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Taboga Island (*Champion*).

Very similar to *L. duplex*, but much smaller, and without doubt a distinct species. The elytra bear an excessively minute punctuation, but reticulation is scarcely visible; the basal fascia is almost entire, consisting of short longitudinal marks nearly touching one another; there are two very small pallid marks close to the suture about the