

The unique example is probably a male, the terminal ventral plate being rounded; the last dorsal plate truncate, apparently with a minute scarcely visible serration.

17. *Aleochara peltata*.

Aleochara peltata, Er. Gen. et Spec. Staph. p. 172¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

We have not as yet received any species agreeing with this description¹, and I am inclined to suppose it may prove to be not a true *Aleochara*.

MASEOCHARA (p. 154).

4 (A). *Maseochara högei*.

Subparallela, opaca, abdomine subnitido, nigro, elytris disco vage rufescente; griseo-pubescent, obsolete punctata; prothoracis angulis posterioribus obtusis.

Long. 6-7 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, near the city, Tula, Cholula in Puebla (*Höge*).

Distinguished from the other species of the genus by the elytra being obscurely rufescent, with the sides nearly or quite black. The basal joint of the antennæ is piceous, and the penultimate joints are slightly transverse. The thorax is transversely quadrate, its sides narrowed behind, the hind angles quite distinct though very obtuse, the surface very dull, the punctuation very obsolete. Elytra scarcely so long as the thorax, finely punctate. Hind body parallel, with fine punctuation. Legs nearly black, the tarsi sordid red. The male has six teeth on the hind margin of the last dorsal plate.

POLYLOBUS (p. 158).

2. *Polylobus flavescens*.

Parum elongatus, posterius acuminatus, flavo-testaceus, abdomine nigricante dense subtiliter punctato.

Long. 2½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Zacualtipan in Hidalgo (*Höge*).

Antennæ short, much thickened externally, the base slender; joints 7-10 transverse; terminal joint short, obtuse. Head short, only about half as broad as the thorax. Thorax strongly transverse, the base rounded, the surface very finely punctulate. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, closely and very finely punctulate. Hind body narrowed from the base to the apex; black, with the margins of the segments more or less yellow, the basal segments almost entirely of that colour; very closely and regularly punctate. The male has a minute carina along the middle of the terminal and penultimate dorsal plates.

As in the case of *P. advena* I can only see four joints in the front feet of this insect, so that its systematic position is doubtful.

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