

an essential character, viz. the produced and acute genæ. But the character is not always strongly pronounced, and is very slight, for instance, in *A. villosipes*.

### SAPROSITES (p. 92).

#### **Saprosites parallelus** (p. 93).

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*).

### EUPARIA (p. 93).

#### 2. **Euparia castanea**?

*Euparia castanea*, Serville, Encycl. Méth. x. p. 357; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xiv. p. 87<sup>1</sup>?

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Florida, Louisiana<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

I refer the single example from Teapa to *E. castanea* with some reserve, Serville's species being known to me only by description. Our insect agrees, however, in form, punctuation, and colour with the careful description of Dr. Horn above cited. In the Southern States, according to Dr. Horn, *E. castanea* is found in the nests of a small ant.

### ATÆNIUS (p. 94).

#### **Atænius imbricatus** (p. 99).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Conradt*).

#### 15 (A). **Atænius steinheili**.

*Atænius Steinheili*, Harold, Col. Hefte, xii. p. 18<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia<sup>1</sup>.

Four examples agreeing well with the detailed description above cited, excepting that I am unable to detect the "spinula accessoria" near the apical spurs of the hind tibiæ, which is probably a variable character and perceptible only in well-preserved individuals. The outer apical angles of the same tibiæ are prolonged and acute. The sculpture of the elytra is similar to that of *A. complicatus*, from which the present species is readily distinguished by its smaller size (4 millim.) and by the short but sharp tooth on each side of the emargination of the clypeus. The carinæ of the elytra, eight in number on each side, are narrow from the base to the apex, each being accompanied by a less elevated and more or less crenulated line on each side, and the punctures of the broad striæ are large and strung closely together.

#### **Atænius carinator** (p. 101).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).