

Subfam. *DASCILLINÆ*.

Group *ANCHYTARSINI*.

ANCHYTARSUS.

Anchytarsus, Guérin, Spec. et Icon. gén. des Anim. Art. livr. vi. no. 15, p. 1, tab. (1849); Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 86.

The single known species of this genus inhabits the Eastern States of North America. A second from Nicaragua is now added.

1. *Anchytarsus substriatus*. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 8, ♀.)

♀. Oblong-oval, moderately convex, shining; piceous, the front of the head, the antennæ and legs, and the epipleuræ of the elytra obscure ferruginous, the palpi testaceous, the tips of the mandibles black; thickly clothed with fine brownish pubescence. Head densely, minutely punctate, with intermixed slightly coarser punctures, the eyes moderately large; antennæ about half the length of the body, rather slender, joint 2 very small, the others elongate and serrate. Prothorax convex in front, transverse, rapidly, arcuately narrowing from the base forwards, the hind angles sharp, the base bisinuate and very distinctly crenulate; the surface punctured like that of the head. Elytra nearly four times as long as the prothorax, gradually widening to a little beyond the middle; densely, minutely punctate, and obsoletely punctate-striate towards the sides and apex. Beneath densely, minutely punctate.

Length 10, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One example. This insect bears a very close superficial resemblance to *Tetraglossa palpalis*, and also to various Ptilodactylini, differing from the former in the securiform apical joint of the maxillary palpi, and from the latter in the simple tarsi. It is not very closely allied to the North-American *A. bicolor* (Melsh.).

TETRAGLOSSA.

Head vertical, not prolonged in front, without frontal suture, sunk into the prothorax up to the eyes, the latter large and rounded; labrum broad, prominent; mandibles in great part exposed, short, curved, bifid at the tip, the latter hidden beneath the labrum; mentum broad, strongly transverse, narrowing in front, shorter in the male than in the female; ligula broad and prominent, deeply emarginate in the centre in front, and with a slender lobe on either side of the emargination and a similar lobe at the outer angle; apical joint of the maxillary palpi long and slender, elongate-triangular; apical joint of the labial palpi furnished with three very long, stout, flattened, densely reticulate and pubescent, submembranous lobes, and the third joint elongate, in the male, the apical joint stout and subsecuriform, and the third joint very short, in the female; outer lobe of the maxillæ divided into two tapering ciliate lobes, the external one slender and very elongate, the inner lobe stout; antennæ long, serrate, the second joint very small; prosternum horizontal and moderately long in front of the coxæ, extending rather narrowly between them behind, the process received into a deep notch in the mesosternum; anterior coxæ oval, a little more prominent than the prosternal process, with large trochantin; middle coxæ a little more distant than the anterior coxæ, with distinct trochantin; posterior coxæ considerably dilated inwards, separated by a narrow intercoxal process; prothorax obsoletely margined at the sides behind; tarsi rather slender, simple, the joints 1-4 decreasing in length, 1 about as long as 2 and 3 united, and much shorter than 5, the claws simple; tibial spurs small.

The above characters are taken from a single species, which is widely distributed in