

Central America. This insect is closely allied to *Anchytarsus*, Guér., but differs from it in the extraordinary trilobate process of the labial palpi in the male, and the slender, elongate apical joint of the maxillary palpi in both sexes. The maxillæ also differ in form from those of *Anchytarsus*. The submembranous lobes of the labial palpi are almost black, and densely set with very short, minute hairs, the surface probably being highly sensitive. The labial palpi of the female are formed as in *Anchytarsus*.

1. **Tetraglossa palpalis.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 9, ♂; 9 *a*, labium; 9 *b*, maxilla and maxillary palpus; 9 *c*, genitalia, ♂; 10, labium, ♀.)

Oblong-oval, moderately convex, shining; piceous or piceo-castaneous, the front of the head and the antennæ ferruginous or fusco-ferruginous, the femora more or less testaceous at the base, with the apex black or piceous, the tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous or fusco-ferruginous, the tibiæ sometimes piceous at the base; somewhat thickly clothed with fine brownish or yellowish-brown pubescence. Head densely, minutely punctate; antennæ in the male fully two-thirds, in the female about one-half, the length of the body, the joints from the third elongate and acutely serrate. Prothorax transverse, convex in front, compressed at the sides anteriorly, widest a little before the base, the sides rounded behind and rapidly, somewhat obliquely converging from the basal third forwards, the anterior angles prominent, the base crenulate; the surface thickly, minutely punctate, with intermixed slightly coarser punctures. Elytra moderately long, a little narrower at the base than the prothorax, widest at the middle; thickly, minutely punctate, and obsolete punctate-striate towards the sides and apex. Beneath densely, minutely punctate.

Length  $7\frac{3}{4}$ –11, breadth  $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Three males and four females, varying greatly in size. This insect (like *Cladus maxillaris* in the Eucnemidæ) affords an example of a species closely resembling another superficially, but yet differing totally from it in important points of structure.

### Group CNEOGLOSSINI.

#### CNEOGLOSSA.

*Cneoglossa*, Guérin, Spec. et Icon. gén. des Anim. Art. livr. ix. no. 36, p. 1, tab. (1849).

The two insects\* here referred to this genus agree with Guérin's description and figures, except as regards the form of the antennæ, these organs in his single species, *C. collaris*, Guér., from Colombia, being filiform and feebly serrate, instead of dilated and strongly serrate, as in the Central-American forms. The latter also have the third joint slightly shorter (instead of longer) than the fourth. These differences, however, are specific, rather than generic. The head is completely hidden beneath the thorax, as in *Helodes*, from which the present genus differs in the simple tarsi; the semicircular thorax, with broadly flavous and almost transparent sides, gives these insects the form of many small Lampyridæ. The anterior coxæ are furnished with a small trochantin.

\* I am unable to make out the form of the lobes of the maxillæ in *C. lampyroides*, the only species dissected.