

The epistoma is prolonged beneath, and there is no visible labrum, the head being formed very much as in the species of the group *Macropogonini* of Horn.

1. *Cneoglossa lampyroides*. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 11.)

Elongate-oval, rather depressed, shining; brownish-black or fuscous, the prothorax dilute yellow or reddish-yellow, with a black median vitta, the sides semitransparent, the antennæ black, with the two basal joints usually reddish, the legs piceous or brownish, with the base of the femora, the knees, and tarsi sometimes paler; thickly pubescent, the hairs on the elytra brown or brownish-cinereous and rather coarse. Head very minutely punctured; antennæ—(♂) more than half the length of the body, broadly dilated and serrate from the third joint, the second joint very small, the third slightly shorter than the fourth—(♀) much shorter, with joints 4–11 moderately dilated. Prothorax strongly transverse, widest a little before the base, semicircular as viewed from above, truncate in front and with the base emarginate on either side, concave laterally, the hind angles rather sharp and projecting backwards; the surface thickly, very minutely punctate. Elytra about four times the length of the prothorax, and a little wider than it, subparallel, the humeri rounded; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the striae shallow, the interstices somewhat convex and densely, rugulosely punctate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*Flohr*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Six examples from Nicaragua and one from Mexico, representing apparently the sexes of one species, as they only differ in the form of the antennæ, the supposed male being from Mexico. A Nicaraguan specimen is figured.

2. *Cneoglossa brevis*.

Oblong-oval, feebly convex, shining; brownish-black, the elytra black towards the apex, the prothorax dilute yellow, with a black median vitta, the antennæ black, with the two basal joints testaceous, the epistoma and legs testaceous; the elytra clothed with brownish pubescence. Antennæ about half the length of the body, the joints from the third broadly dilated and acutely serrate. Prothorax as in *C. lampyroides*, but more sparsely and less distinctly punctate. Elytra about three and one-third times the length of the prothorax; punctate-striate, the striae shallow, the interstices densely, rugulosely punctured.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

One abraded example, with the apical three joints of the antennæ broken off. Less elongate and smaller than *C. lampyroides*, the antennæ much more acutely serrate from the third joint, the thorax smoother, the elytra shorter, &c.

Subfam. *EUBRIINÆ*.

DICRANOPSELAPHUS.

Dicranopselaphus, Guérin, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1861, p. 531; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 97 (1880).

Five species of this interesting genus have been described—four from Mexico and one from the United States; a fifth is now added from Guatemala. The bifid tarsal claw is peculiar to the males, the claws being simple at the tip in the females.