

5. *Dicranopselaphus venosus*. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 13, ♂; 13 a, antenna.)

♂. Broadly oboval, moderately convex, opaque (slightly shining when denuded of pubescence); black or piceous, the elytra sometimes brown, the latter with a slender V-shaped mark on the middle of the disc towards the suture, connected laterally with a narrow sharply angulated post-median fascia, and some short irregular lines towards the sides, brownish or ferrugineo-testaceous, and in pale specimens also with some spots at the base and the apical margin broadly ferrugineo-testaceous; the antennæ black or brownish-black, with the apical two or three joints testaceous or flavo-testaceous, the legs piceous, with the tarsi testaceous, the femora sometimes paler than the tibiæ; the body beneath black or piceous, the prothorax and mesosternum sometimes ferrugineo-testaceous; the upper surface thickly clothed with very short pubescence, the pubescence on the lighter elytral markings yellowish or yellowish-cinereous, that on the other parts blackish or fuscous. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; antennæ long, tapering at the tip, strongly pectinate from the third joint, the pectinations arising from before the apex of each joint. Prothorax very short, two and one-half times as broad as long, truncate at the apex (as viewed from above), rapidly arcuately narrowing from the base forwards, the hind angles sharp; the surface crowded with short, sinuous, irregular, anastomosing lines of very fine punctures, the small interspaces shining and almost smooth, the disc convex in the centre and obliquely depressed on either side of the middle at the base. Elytra feebly rounded at the sides, slightly compressed below the humeri, obtuse behind; the surface crowded with short anastomosing lines of fine punctures, the lighter-coloured lines somewhat raised and smoother, the interspaces densely, excessively minutely punctate.

♀. Antennæ much shorter, acutely serrate from the fourth joint, the third joint long and triangular; the eyes smaller and widely separated; the tarsal claws undivided at the tip.

Length $3-3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}-3$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

Nine males and one female. Closely allied to *D. flavicornis* and *D. pictus*, Guér., differing from the first-mentioned in having the antennæ black, except at the tip, and the pallid pubescence on the elytra confined to the lighter-coloured markings, and from *D. pictus* in the form of the elytral markings. The Zapote specimens vary in colour, but the slightly raised reticulate markings on the elytra are perfectly constant, and indicated by lines of pallid pubescence.

6. *Dicranopselaphus flavicornis*. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 14, ♂.)

Dicranopselaphus flavicornis, Guér. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1861, p. 534, t. 17. figg. 3, 3 a-f (♂ ♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam, near Cordova (*Sallé*¹), Orizaba (*Flohr*), ? Oaxaca (*Höge*).

Described from five specimens found by Sallé at Toxpam, four of which are contained in his collection. The eight examples received from Höge are labelled Oaxaca, but it is probable that they are really from Cordova or Jalapa. The antennæ sometimes have the basal joints slightly infusate. A male is figured.

ECTOPRIA.

Ectopria, Leconte, Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 351 (1853); Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 95.

Eurea, Leconte, loc. cit. p. 352.

The single known representative of this genus is somewhat widely distributed in the United States of North America, and it appears to be extremely variable. The Panama