

antennæ only slightly infusate, and the elytra black and more shining. There is no trace of striæ in the shallow longitudinal grooves on the elytra; the sutural stria, however, is sharply defined. This species is allied to *E. terminalis*, Lec., and *E. strigosus*, Lec. (nec Reitter), but may be separated from them by the sculpture or colour of the elytra; from *E. morio*, Lec., the single tibial spur will serve to distinguish it.

Subfam. *HELODINÆ*.

HELODES.

Elodes, Latreille, Préc. car. gén. Ins. p. 44 (1796); Guérin, Spec. et Icon. gén. des Anim. Art. livr. iii. no. 9, p. 1 (part.).

Helodes, Jacquelin Duval, Gen. Col. Europ. iii. p. 150; Tournier, Dascillides du Bassin Léman, p. 28; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 103.

Sacodes, Leconte, Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 356 (1853).

Of this genus, which has a somewhat similar distribution to *Cyphon*, a single representative only has been detected within our limits; it is closely allied to European and North-American forms.

1. *Helodes mexicana*. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 19, ♀; 19 a, antenna.)

♀. Oboval, moderately convex, shining, finely pubescent; nigro-piceous, the prothorax yellow, with a broad black patch on the disc, extending from the base to near the apex and abruptly narrowed in front, the antennæ black, the legs piceous, with the femora paler. Head invisible from above, thickly punctured; antennæ filiform, stout, very elongate, about two-thirds the length of the body, joint 3 minute, 4 very elongate, longer than 5, 5-11 subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, truncate in front, semicircular as viewed from above, the apical margin feebly and the lateral margins strongly reflexed; the surface thickly, very finely punctate, the punctuation becoming sparser at the sides, the flavous lateral portions semitransparent. Elytra three and one-half times the length of the prothorax, widening from the base to about the middle; closely, moderately finely, rugulosely punctate, the punctuation much coarser than that of the prothorax, and with indication of shallow longitudinal grooves on the disc.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One example. This insect resembles the European *H. marginata* (Fabr.), but it has much longer and stouter antennæ, a less transverse thorax, darker legs, &c. Amongst the North-American species, it is perhaps nearest allied to *H. maculicollis*, Horn.

PRIONOCYPHON.

Prionocyphon, Redtenbacher, Fauna Austriaca, ed. 2, p. 517 (1858); Jacquelin Duval, Gen. Col. Europ. iii. p. 151; Tournier, Dascillides du Bassin Léman, p. 45; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 99.

Seven species of this genus are known—one from Europe, two from North America, and four from Japan. Two others are now added from Central America, both interesting new forms. They are usually very scarce insects; *P. pilicornis*, however, has been found in numbers, on the decaying branches of fallen trees in forest-clearings.