

The elytral punctuation is finer than in that species. The apical red patch is very sharply defined. The elytra appear to be clothed with intermixed cinereous and brownish hairs.

PRIONOSCIRTES.

Head very broad, deflexed; maxillary palpi with the apical joint oval, pointed at the tip; labial palpi with the apical joint oval, arising from near the base of the second joint, and at a right angle to it; antennæ serrate, joint 1 stout, oval, dilated on the inner side, 2 and 3 very short, 2 moderately stout, globose, 3 narrower and subtriangular, 4-11 rather elongate, flattened, and somewhat dilated, subparallel towards their apex, gradually decreasing in length; hind coxæ contiguous along the median line, the dilated inner portion of the coxal plates transverse oval; legs as in *Scirtes*.

The extraordinary little insect from Guatemala from which the above characters are taken may be described as a *Prionocyphon* with the saltatorial hind legs of a *Scirtes*, and the hind coxæ of a *Helodes* or *Cyphon*. The antennæ are formed as in *Prionocyphon*, except that the basal joint is less dilated. The hind tibiæ are shorter than in most of the species of *Scirtes* of the same size. The species has quite the facies of the European *Prionocyphon serricornis*, but it is very much smaller.

1. **Prionoscirtes saltitans.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 23; 23 *a*, antenna; 23 *b*, hind leg.)

Rotundate-elliptic, very convex, shining; rufo-testaceous, the eyes black, the antennæ and legs testaceous; clothed with fine yellowish pubescence. Head and prothorax sparsely, exceedingly minutely punctate; eyes moderately large and not prominent; antennæ about three-fourths the length of the body; prothorax very short and convex, the margins not visible from above; elytra thickly, minutely punctate, the punctuation much more distinct than that of the prothorax; hind tibiæ slightly bowed inwards and rather short, about equalling the femora in length, the upper spur about two-thirds the length of the first tarsal joint, the lower spur small.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, Mirandilla (*Champion*).

One specimen, probably a male, from the lower slope of the Volcan de Fuego.

ORA.

Ora, Clark, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 385 (1865) (sub Halticidæ).

This name* is retained for various species which differ from *Scirtes* as follows:—Posterior coxæ contiguous in front only along the median line, separated posteriorly by the raised intercoxal process of the abdomen, less abruptly dilated inwards, the inner portion not forming a subquadrate plate as in *Scirtes*; middle coxæ contiguous behind, or separated by a very thin lamina; prothorax and elytra explanate and acutely margined at the sides. The head is margined at the sides below the eyes, as in many *Scirtes*. Clark, who described the tibiæ as unarmed and did not observe the form of the coxæ, referred this genus without hesitation to the Halticidæ, but its true

* Omitted from the Munich Catalogue.