

Subfam. *PTILODACTYLINÆ*.Group **HAPLOGLOSSINI.****HAPLOGLOSSA.**

Aploglossa, Guérin, Spec. et Icon. des Anim. Art. livr. viii. no. 33, p. 1, tab. (1849) ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. iv. p. 278 (nec Kraatz).

Haploglossa, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. vi. p. 1623.

The characters of this Tropical-American genus are given at considerable length by Guérin, but he did not notice the peculiar form of the mandibles, and nothing is said about the sterna. The following is supplemental to his description:—Mandibles armed on the inner side at the middle with two long, curved, slender hooks or teeth, and with a short tooth above and beneath before the apex; prosternum rather short and horizontal before the anterior coxæ, and produced between them into a very narrow lamella, which is received by a fine notch in the mesosternum, the prosternal process not raised; anterior coxæ subconical, strongly exerted, and with a moderately large trochantin; middle coxæ very narrowly separated, with a small trochantin; posterior coxæ narrowly separated, the coxal plates abruptly dilated inwards, but leaving the trochanters exposed, becoming exceedingly narrow outwards; prothorax margined at the sides behind.

The difference in the form of the fifth ventral segment is sexual, and not specific, as supposed by Guérin.

These insects are found upon bushes in damp places in the forest. One of them is very variable in colour, especially in the female sex.

Prothorax shining, rather sparsely punctured on the disc, subangularly dilated at the sides towards the base *sallæi*.

Prothorax feebly shining, densely punctured throughout, abruptly and acutely dilated at the sides towards the base.

Body moderately broad; fifth ventral segment deeply emarginate in the male . . . *collaris*.

Body narrow; fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate in the male *angustata*.

1. *Haploglossa sallæi*.

♂. *Aploglossa sallæi*, Guér. Spec. et Icon. des Anim. Art. livr. viii. no. 33, p. 2, tab. figg. 1-7¹.

♀. *Aploglossa marginata*, Guér. loc. cit. p. 2².

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*); Juquila and Panistlahuaca in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).—VENEZUELA, Caracas^{1 2}.

The seven specimens from Mexico before me—one from Durango and six from Oaxaca, including both sexes—agree very nearly with Guérin's descriptions, which are taken from male and female respectively, *H. marginata* being based upon a varietal