

in its smaller size. The colour of the elytra is very variable. In one male from Bugaba (fig. 15) the basal fascia is so much extended as to nearly reach the median patch, and the apex also is black; and in another specimen from the same locality the elytra are entirely black. The antennæ, too, as in *P. rufa*, also vary greatly in colour. Some specimens are more parallel than others, irrespective of sex. In one of the Chiriqui males the thorax is much more distinctly punctured than usual.

3. *Ptilodactyla nigricornis*.

Rather short, oblong-elliptic, convex, very shining; head, prothorax, and under surface very sparsely and finely pubescent, the rest of the surface apparently glabrous; rufous or brownish-rufous, the antennæ black, with the two basal joints rufo-testaceous, the legs ferrugineo-testaceous; the entire upper surface rather sparsely, minutely punctate, the punctures on the prothorax excessively minute, the under surface also sparsely punctate. Head broad, the eyes moderately large; antennæ—(♂) as long as the body, with the joints from the third subequal in length, 4–10 each with a moderately long ramus—(♀) gradually widening and becoming more strongly serrate from the fourth joint, 3 and 4 elongate, 5–11 decreasing in length. Prothorax short, transversely convex in front, sharply margined at the sides, the latter rounded and converging almost from the base; the base trisinate, denticulate, and with a projecting tooth in the centre; the hind angles acute and directed backwards. Scutellum deeply notched in the centre in front, and with a narrow median sulcus extending thence to the apex. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, acutely margined at the sides, and subparallel from a little below the shoulders to about the middle, with a shallow, punctured sutural stria not extending to the apex.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One male and four females. More elongate and more parallel than *P. rufa*, the antennæ entirely black, the two basal joints excepted, the thorax distinctly pubescent (even in rubbed examples), the antennæ more elongate in both sexes.

4. *Ptilodactyla ebenina*.

Elliptic, short, convex, very shining; almost glabrous, the head, prothorax, and under surface very sparsely and finely pubescent in fresh examples; black or pitchy-black, the antennæ black or piceous, the legs piceous or brown, the tarsi testaceous; the upper surface somewhat thickly, minutely punctate, the punctures on the prothorax often a little closer and coarser than those on the elytra, the metasternum sparsely, the rest of the under surface closely, punctured. Head broad, the eyes moderately large; antennæ—(♂) about as long as the body, rather slender, joints 4–10 each with a comparatively short ramus—(♀) gradually becoming more distinctly serrate from the fourth joint. Prothorax short, transversely convex in front, narrowly margined at the sides, the latter rounded from the middle forwards, and subparallel or slightly constricted behind, the hind angles acute; the base trisinate, denticulate at the sides and in the middle, and with a projecting tooth in the centre. Scutellum smooth, deeply notched in the middle in front and with a narrow median sulcus extending thence to the apex. Elytra short, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, narrowly margined at the sides, and with a very short sutural stria at the base, the humeri somewhat rounded.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam, Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Sinanja and San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Many specimens, the insect being apparently not uncommon on the Atlantic slope of Southern Mexico and Guatemala and in Chiriqui. Easily recognizable by its small