

and legs are black; only the fifth segment has a small white spot; and even this is apparent in one alone of the three specimens which have been sent.

### MEGALOPHTHALMUS.

*Megalophthalmus*, Gray, Griffith's An. Kingd. Ins. i. p. 371 (1832).

The separation of this genus from others with strongly pectinate antennæ, small eyes, and with a very small portion of the abdomen luminous, on the ground of the head being scarcely covered by the very short pronotum, is unnatural. In the Central-American species even this character is not maintained.

The females of this genus seem unknown, so that its position is still provisional; but I think that it is best placed in this subfamily.

Four species of *Megalophthalmus* have been described from South America. The genus is also said, but incorrectly, to be found in Chili.

#### 1. *Megalophthalmus guatemalæ*.

*Megalophthalmus guatemalæ*, Gorh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 98<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*<sup>1</sup>).

#### 2. *Megalophthalmus godmani*.

Niger, prothorace, coxis et femoribus intermediis basi elytris ferrugineis, abdominis segmento quinto (maris?) apice albo; elytris tricotatis; antennis late pectinatis. Long. 8-9 millim. ♂?

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz (*Champion*).

Rather larger than *M. guatemalæ*, and with the antennæ a little more widely pectinate, but otherwise resembling it in form. The second and third costæ are not so evidently united at the apex; and the apical branch is only just visible.

### LUCIDOTA.

*Lucidota*, Castelnau, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. ii. p. 136 (1833).

This genus is not well defined at present; two types of species are included in it, as will be seen by reference to my figures of the ventral apical segments of the males (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, pl. i. figs. 8, 10, 11). The first division consists of species, often of large size, from Tropical South America. The second division are more moderate in size; but both agree in having the antennæ pectinate or serrate, often long, the prothorax usually short and its disk channelled, and the abdomen not lobed.

*Lucidota* is distributed in America from Chili to the United States, and is even represented in Japan.