

The type of coloration of this species (bone-yellow, with elytra and disk of the thorax pitchy, with yellow margins) is very common throughout the Lampyridæ. There are both *Photini* and *Photurides* very closely like this species; and the study of the generic characters is necessary to avoid their being confused. *L. osculatii* has long compressed antennæ with serrate joints.

### 6. *Lucidota limbata*.

*Lucidota limbata*, Gorh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 20.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

### 7. *Lucidota apicalis*. (Tab. III. fig. 5.)

*Lucidota apicalis*, Gorh. tom. cit. p. 19, t. i. f. 10<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*). ♂.

This is like *L. apicicornis* in having white apical joints to the antennæ; but the elytra are wholly black, and the thorax whitish and immaculate. The lengthened pygidial plate<sup>1</sup> may indicate a section of the genus of which it will form the type.

### 8. *Lucidota diaphanura*. (Tab. IV. fig. 22.)

Nigro-fumosa, obscura, elytris opacis, prothorace subnitido, disco obsolete canaliculato, utrinque miniato, lateribus albidis, extus subinfuscatis; antennis compressis, haud serratis, corporis dimidio longitudine æqualibus. Long. 12-15 millim. ♂ ♀.

*Mas* abdominis segmentis quinto et sexto ventralibus ad apices, septimo toto et pygidio albis; hoc latiore, convexo, superne carinato, diaphano.

*Femina* pygidio angustiore, apice rotundato albo, basi infuscata; segmento ventrali apicali apice triangulariter exciso, et (cum penultimi margine) albo.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*).

A species of *Lucidota* somewhat resembling and allied to *L. atra*, but larger than that species, and at once to be separated by the white apical segments of the abdomen. The thorax varies a little in the proportion of its width; and this is in reference to the size of the specimens and not to their sex, the larger individuals having the thorax more fully developed. The sides narrow in a sinuous manner towards the front, which is rather prominent. The disk has a pitchy-black vitta from base to apex. The elytra show very indistinct traces of one or two nervures. The head, mouth, palpi, antennæ, legs, and underside are entirely pitchy black, with the exception of the apical segments. In the majority of the males before me the genital or eighth segment is not visible; the seventh is broad, but not equal in width to the pygidium. In two other males separated in M. Sallé's collection the genital plate is visible as usual; the antennæ are longer, they have the basal joint fuscous. But I do not think they belong to a different species.