

be seen on the centre, while at other times it is even, or shows a circular depression. The elytra are opaque, the discoidal nervure visible, the expanded margin and usually the apical quarter testaceous; the discoidal portion is fuscous or smoky black, and ends somewhat indefinitely, sometimes leaving only the apical margin and part of the suture pale. In the male the margins of the fifth and sixth, the seventh and apical segments, and apex of the pygidium are pale yellow. In the female the apex alone is diaphanous.

I have adopted the MS. name attached to a specimen of this species from Sturm's collection.

5. *Photinus ovatus*. (Tab. IV. fig. 16.)

Nigro-fumosus; prothorace subnitido, lateribus late elytrisq. triente basali testaceis, his subcostatis.

Long. 13 millim. ♂.

Mas segmentis ventralibus septimo et apicali pallidis, pygidio fusco.

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila (*Sallé*).

Nearly related to *P. nigradorsis*, but differing so far in coloration that I do not think it can be considered a mere variety. The disk of the thorax is rather distinctly channelled, the black central vitta is bordered with red on each side in the middle, which colour may be seen on the prosternal surface above the front coxæ. The pygidium is not pale.

A single specimen only has come under my notice.

6. *Photinus perelegans*. (Tab. III. fig. 12.)

Photinus perelegans, Gorh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 31.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, river Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Calderas (*Champion*).—ANTIGUA.

The figure is of a male from Calderas.

This species is the first of a series pertaining to Motschulsky's genus *Macrolampis*, which agree in having the fifth and sixth ventral plates longer than those preceding them and clear ivory-white or yellow, with a lateral impression on each, somewhat like breathing stigmata (the true stigmata being of course hidden in the folded membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral plates). The females have a portion of the abdomen luminous, usually the centre of the fifth segment, but are obviously less brilliant than the males. In some cases they also have the elytra abbreviated. I have only as yet observed this in two species (*M. longipennis*, Mots., and *M. extensus*, Gorh.). The female of *P. perelegans* has the fifth segment broadly whitish yellow, with fuscous spots on each side of its base, the sixth and seventh plates being fuscous.

Small examples are a little like *P. cinctellus*, but are always much narrower, and the thorax is particularly elongate.