

parts which are dark being the antennæ (of which, however, the basal joint is partly yellow), the mouth-organs, which are dark pitchy, the tarsi, which are always fuscous, and the tibiæ, which, however, are sometimes yellow.

At present I have only seen four examples, all females. A fifth specimen differs in having the head black on the crown and the breast fuscous, and may possibly belong to another species.

14. *Photuris scapularis*.

Flava; capite, elytrorum angulo humerali, tibiis tarsisque nigris, antennis et palpis fuscis. Long. 10-11 millim. ♂ ♀.

Mas segmentis ventralibus quinto et sexto emarginatis, albis, septimo apice acuto.

Femina mari simillima, capite et oculis minoribus segmento apicali obconico mox distinguenda.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, (*Champion*).

Allied to *P. simplex*, but readily separated by the black head and shoulders.

The thorax is shining, obsoletely punctured; the elytra are also punctured, and more roughly so at the shoulders. The tarsi have the fourth joint, and the others sparingly, clothed with yellow velvety pile.

Only two specimens have yet been sent by Mr. Champion.

AMYTHETES.

Amythetes, Gemm. Munich Cat. p. 1649; Gorh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 97.

Amydetes, Hoffmansegg, Illiger's Mag. vi. p. 342; Mots. Etud. Ent. 1853, p. 49.

One of the most remarkable genera in the family, having the extraordinary number of thirty-five to forty joints to the antennæ, with those from the third to the last but one bearing each a flabellate branch. The three apical segments are evidently highly luminous in the two species I have seen. It is a New-world genus, the species at present recorded being five or six in number, from Brazil and Peru. It has only been met with on one occasion in Central America.

1. *Amythetes plumicornis*.

Lampyretes plumicornis, Latr. in Humb. et Bonpl. Rec. d'Obs. Zool. i. p. 136, t. 16. f. 4 (1811).

Amydetes plumicornis, Cast. Hist. Nat. i. p. 264.

Hab. MEXICO.

A single specimen taken near the town of Valladolid.

Subfam. PHENGODINI.

The very singular and anomalous insects which form this section have been placed by most authors among the Lampyridæ. Lacordaire, it is true, places them at the head