

been captured. The seventh ventral plate is wide, subtruncate, raised in the middle, from which proceed, between it and the dorsal plate, both a superior and an inferior short styliiform lobe or plate.

This insect is, perhaps, not luminous.

## 2. *Phengodes fusca*.

Nigra; ore pedibusque basi piceis; capite, prothorace et scutello rugose crebre punctatis; abdominis segmentis sexto et septimo ventralibus medio albis, nitidis. Long. 14 millim.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).

This species is altogether more like the species which I have identified with *P. pulchella*, Guérin. It differs from that in being darker and more roughly punctured; the thorax is narrower, and without the thin expanded margin of the last species; the elytra are longer in proportion and not so reduced at their tips. The antennæ are more like those of *P. pulchella* (though broken in the unique specimen sent by Rogers); that is to say, the filaments, which are longer than in *P. bimaculata*, curl at their ends in a similar way, probably after death. But it is more especially in its apparent luminosity that this species shows affinity to the Colombian insect; and of this I feel no doubt after examining the diaphanous segments.

## 3. *Phengodes nigricornis*.

Ferruginea; antennis, palpis, pectore pedibusque nigris; prothorace crebre sat fortiter punctato, nigro variegato, medio obsolete breviter canaliculato, scutello nigro apice ferrugineo; abdominis segmentis singulis supra et infra nigro maculatis. Long. corp. 13-14 millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Parada (*Sallé*).

Head dark rusty red, coarsely and confluent punctured, its base with irregular rugæ; eyes of moderate size; mandibles pitchy. Antennæ almost as long as the body, entirely black, as well as the palpi. Thorax as long as wide, with rounded sides, a little constricted in front, subopaque owing to the very close puncturing; the marginal edge very little expanded, and the hind angles acute but not much produced. The disk bears a fine longitudinal impression deep in the centre. The elytra are entirely red. The legs black, only the anterior coxæ and the femora are marked with red at their bases. The abdomen is not so prolonged in either of the two specimens which I refer to this as in *P. plumosa* or *P. bimaculata*; but each segment has the central portion of the base black; on the dorsal surface this marking is reduced to two spots, excepting on the apical and subapical plates.

The species of this genus are evidently variable in the colour of most of their organs. The basal joint of the antennæ and the elytra seem to be fairly constant; and the form of the thorax and its puncturing seem to justify me in separating this species from the one which follows.