

The species of *Cleridæ* alluded to (p. 84) as closely resembling this species is *Colyphus ventralis*; smaller specimens resemble *C. telephoroides*.

Discodon photinoides (p. 84).

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

17 (A). **Discodon serricorne**. (Tab. VI. fig. 18, ♀.)

Nigrum, opacum; elytris amplis; capite subtus et epistomate flavis; prothorace aurantiaco, disco nigricante; antennis latis ad apicem attenuatis leviter serratis. Long. 10–12 millim. ♂ ♀.

Mas. Prothoracis margine laterali incisura obliqua parva paullo ante angulos posticos; unguiculis anticis internis, intermediis et posticis externis basi lobatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca, Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Var.? Thorace toto ferrugineo; capite nigro, mandibulis tantum rufis. ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Parada (*Sallé*).

Allied to *D. lugubre*. This species is distinguished by its yellow or rusty-red thorax, which in three specimens is clouded more or less with black, looking as though scorched. The curious almost semicircular opaque thorax, with the nick near the hind angles in the male, the claws of the males simply lobed, and the short antennæ (which are also widened and serrate), &c., in these two species, indicate a section of the present genus.

The figure is of a female from Oaxaca.

Discodon histrio (p. 86).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Saltillo in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*, ♂).

Discodon difficile (p. 86). (*Telephorus photurinus*, Tab. VI. fig. 19, ♀.)

To the Mexican localities given, add:—Yolos, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*).

The specimen from the last-named locality has the abdomen (except in the middle), the femora and coxæ of the anterior and middle legs, and the scutellum yellow; the transverse thorax and bulky build are the same, however, as in the type.

TELEPHORUS (p. 88).

Telephorus lampyroides (p. 89).

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*, ♂ ♀); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The capture of a single male example proves this to be a *Discodon*, as already anticipated. It is the largest species known at present, and not very closely allied to any of the genus, but may be placed next to *D. perplexum*. The specimens from Las