

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Intermediate, as it were, between *S. albicincta* and *S. jocosa*. It is distinct, however, from the former by the red antennæ and legs, from the latter by the black head and larger eyes. Antennæ rather long and thin for a species of this section, very finely pilose, their second joint twice as long as broad, and rather more than half as long as the third. Head black, the palpi and mouth clear red; the eyes in the male are globular and prominent. The thorax is transverse; in the male it is more deeply lacerated and amorphous at the sides than even in *S. dilacerata*, the anterior process forming a sort of hook, and the posterior one is spine-like and projects over the shoulders; in the female it is widest behind, very slightly depressed, and the hind angles are somewhat thickened and reflexed. The scutellum, suture, and the lateral and apical margins of the elytra are white; and in this species the margin is flat and expanded towards the apex in the male. The legs are entirely red, and the subapical or divided segment of the abdomen in the male is reddish.

A good series of this species was collected by Mr. Champion.

S. festiva was at first considered by me to be a variety of *S. albicincta*, and is so recorded under that species at p. 96 of this volume.

12 (D.) *Silis ludicra*.

Nigro-fusca, parum nitida; prothorace, ore, scutello, elytrorum marginibus, antennarum articulo primo pedibusque, flavis, his, tibiis tarsisque fuscis; abdominis segmentis singulis margine apicali, apicalibusque totis flavis. Long. 5 millim. ♂.

Mas. Prothoracis margine laterali processu duplici laminato, anteriore hamato; extus pilosa, disco in medio fortiter fossulato.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

In such a difficult genus as this appears to be it is always unsatisfactory to describe a species from a single male. In this case there is little doubt however that the specimen described pertains to a distinct species. It is nearest to *S. festiva*, but in addition to the dark antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi, the whole form (and especially the femora) is more robust. The anterior process of the thorax while it hooks round in something like the manner of that of *S. festiva*, has not the apical twisted bend so noticeable in that species, and does not leave so much space open between itself and the posterior one, but appears rather to rest upon it. In the single male example before me the fossa upon the disc is represented by a double punctiform impression, with a carina between, but this may only be accidental. There is, indeed, a female specimen from Jalapa (*Höge*) which may pertain to this species, and which I cannot associate with any other; but this has the legs dark and slightly built, and the elytra have the suture concolorous, and the lateral margins only very narrowly pale.

There is also one male from San José on the coast of Guatemala, which I think very doubtfully may be the same species.