

is convenient to separate from *Silis*, and which will, I believe, prove to be congeneric with the above-named insect. It is very similar in size and in its black colour, and, indeed, at first I thought might be identical. It is one of the smallest members of the whole family, and recalls in appearance an *Attalus* or *Anthocomus*.

### 1. *Plectonotum labiale*.

Aterrimum, nitidum; ore et antennarum articulis duobus primis flavis, pedibus piceis; prothorace transverso, angulis anticis obsoletis, margine laterali et frontali reflexo, incrassato, ante angulos posticos exciso. Long. 3 millim.

*Mas?* Antennis corporis longitudine.

*Femina?* Antennis quam corpus brevioribus.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Head and thorax shining, black, the former pale in front of the insertion of the antennæ. The antennæ in the male (?) as long as the body, simple, with a rather long curved basal and a very short second joint; the third and following joints as long as the basal and second together; in the female the third joint is shorter than these. The thorax has its disc convex, and faintly impressed in the middle. The elytra are shining, very finely and confluent punctured. The legs are pitchy, with pale trochanters and coxæ. Many examples were captured.

### PARASILIS (to follow the genus *Plectonotum*).

Antennæ articulo secundo elongato, quam tertius vix brevior; in utroque sexu simplices, filiformes. Palpi maxillares articulo ultimo modice dilatato, cultriformi, margine interno compresso, leviter curvato; labiales articulo ultimo triangulari. Mandibulæ falcatae, acutæ, basi intus compressæ et ampliatæ, haud dentatæ. Maxillæ breves, validæ, unilobatæ. Prothorax margine laterali fere simplici, maris parum sinuato. Pedes longi, unguiculis muticis. Abdominis maris segmentum septimum tenuiter fissum? Elytra integra sat dura, abdomen tegentia, creberrime sat fortiter punctata, apicibus læviuscula.

This genus is formed to receive two species of Telephoridæ of a very perplexing aspect. They are apparently members of the section to which the species here referred to *Silis* belong, and scarcely would have been separated by me from them but for the negative evidence of the absence of nearly all the especial characters by which those species, as a group, are known to me. The mandibles are not bent as in some females of *Silis*; the claws are not split or lobed. The second joint of the antennæ is not short, and, indeed, is longer than in any species of *Silis*. The fission of the seventh ventral segment of the males is not distinct, if, indeed, it really takes place (which, in the wrinkled state of very many of the segments, is not easy to ascertain). The thorax is nearly (but not quite) free from any plication or thickening of the margin by which the sexes can be known. The elytra are firmer than in any other Telephorid I can recall; and the general resemblance to a species of Cleridæ of the genus *Colyphus* is so strong as to suggest the idea that these species are not properly placed in this group. The only European genus to which I can liken it is *Pygidia*, from which, however, it differs in all its details, except the strong punctuation of its elytra.