

### 1. *Parasilis colyphoides*.

Flavo-testacea, subnitida; antennarum articulis sex apicalibus, pectore abdomineque fuscis; elytris fuscis, subcyanescentibus, crebre fortius punctatis; femoribus posticis dimidio apicali nigris. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

Head with the palpi and mouth entirely red. Antennæ long and thin, not quite reaching the extremity of the body, red at the base for five joints. Thorax red, as long as wide, margined, with all the angles rounded; disc shining, uneven, with a central channel, and a transverse impression, but not defined; the lateral margin is raised, but not strongly, and continuous, though it is a little sinuous and irregular in its degree of reflexion in different parts. The elytra are steel-blue, inclining to brownish or testaceous in the middle; the punctuation is coarse and crowded; one raised line is visible for rather more than half their length between the shoulder and the suture, and there is a trace of a second near the base; near the apex they are smoother and shining. The apical halves of the hind femora and the tips of the tarsi are black. Metasternum and abdomen fuscous black, the lateral and sometimes the apical margins of the abdomen pale. A large number of specimens were captured by Mr. Champion at various altitudes on the Volcan de Chiriqui.

### 2. *Parasilis vittata*.

Nigro-fusca, parum nitida; ore, palpis, femoribus basi, tibiis tarsisque, prothoracis margine elytrorumque vitta fere integra, pallide-testaceis; elytris crebre fortiter vix seriatim punctatis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

Well distinguished from *P. colyphoides*, not only by the colour, but by the narrower and more graceful build, and by the head being more exerted and more suddenly narrowed behind the eyes. The thorax in the male has an oblique sulcus or constriction at about the middle of the side. The structure of the apical segments of the abdomen in one of the specimens, a male, is very singular, but, being in a soft condition, I cannot describe it accurately or certainly. It appears as if the sixth and seventh ventral plates were reduced to lateral filaments, while the dorsal or pygidial terminal plate is cleft and forms two lobes, terminating in two blunt points, which meet and form a sort of arch. I have not been able, however, on this single specimen, to satisfy myself that these lobes are really dorsal, and think they may represent the seventh ventral plate. Two specimens are all that have been found.

BELOTUS (p. 99).

### *Belotus abdominalis* (p. 99).

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

Several male specimens from Bugaba have the thorax pitchy black, with only the hind angles and the hind margin of the base very narrowly yellow.