

appearance of a *Tillus*, but the structure is not very different from that of the European *T. elongatus*, and the claws are those of the genus. The size of our specimens is three and a half to four millimetres. The colour is entirely black, excepting a red patch covering nearly the whole of the upper surface of the thorax in the larger specimen. The smaller one is not so deeply coloured, being perhaps not quite mature, its legs accordingly are pitchy.

The insect, as is the case with *T. elongatus*, at least in England, is probably not often met with.

CYMATODERA (p. 130).

Cymatodera parallela (p. 132).

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet, Tolé (*Champion*).

The Bugaba specimens are rather less parallel than typical ones, and the subapical patch is developed into a broad somewhat arcuate fascia.

Several specimens occurred.

8 (A). **Cymatodera sericans.**

Elongata, postice latiuscula, brunnea, obsolete seriatim punctata, subtus picea, subtilissime breviter sericeo-pubescent; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, interstitiis crebre, subtiliter irregulariter, punctatis. Long. 15 millim. ♂.

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

Head and thorax very finely and very closely punctate, the ocular canthus raised into a ridge which is prolonged over the insertion of the antennæ to the base of the mandibles; disc of the thorax finely wrinkled, but the wrinkles not so conspicuous as the punctures. Elytra gradually widening from the base to one fourth before the apex, which is quite simple, neither cut out nor sinuate; the eight series of punctures are not deep nor very even, and towards the apex become longitudinally confluent and evanescent. The breast and abdomen are piceous; the latter with indistinct rufous spots on the sides of the four basal segments, which are clothed with shining silky hair, as is also the fifth segment, which is, in the male, rather broadly and angularly emarginate; a small sixth ventral segment is present, also cut out at its apex, but not deeply. The antennæ have the apical joint scarcely longer than the tenth, acuminate.

Difficult as the determination of the *Cymatoderæ* is, there is no species of our fauna yet described to which this could with propriety be assigned. It most nearly resembles *C. lunulata*, but the form of the body, its nearly unicolorous tint, rufous legs, &c. appear to me to indicate a distinct species, even if its larger size were not taken into account.

One example.