

Numerous species from the southern part of Central America, and one from Tropical South America †, agree well in the above-mentioned characters, and they form a well-defined genus ‡. All these species bear a striking resemblance to certain Lycidæ and Hispidæ, more especially to the latter, and all are exceedingly rare. In one species, *U. mimica*, the elytral sculpture, antennal structure, &c. is here reproduced in a very similar manner to that existing in the genus *Uroplata* and other Hispidæ. The oral organs are formed very much as in *Statira*, though the antennæ exhibit a very different structure. The elytra are sculptured as in many genera of Lycidæ and Hispidæ. *U. appendiculata* possesses a most remarkable sexual development in the male, the hind femora being furnished with a large hollow pouch beneath, and the anterior tibiæ toothed, and the intermediate tibiæ twisted; *U. simulans* is also furnished with well-marked male characters. Two groups of species are indicated, one without, the other with an opaque velvety patch (not interrupting the striæ) on each side of the elytra about the middle. The seven species captured by myself in the State of Panama were found upon leaves in the forest.

* *Elytra without opaque lateral patch.*

1. **Uroplatopsis imitator.** (Tab. III. figg. 9, ♂; 9 a, labium; 9 b, maxilla and maxillary palpus; 9 c, mandible.)

Elongate, clothed with a few scattered erect hairs, opaque; reddish-ochraceous, the eyes, the scutellum, and the suture very narrowly, for a short distance, piceous. Head longitudinally grooved between the eyes,

† **Uroplatopsis nodosa.**

Elongate, narrow, opaque, brownish-piceous, the head (except the eyes), the prothorax at the sides, the elytra at the shoulders, and a narrow band across the middle and another at the apex of the femora, flavous, the elytra with a perfectly opaque black patch on each side about the middle. Head slightly depressed between the eyes, and with some coarse setiferous impressions between and behind them; antennæ black, the apical joint and the greater part of the second testaceous, joints 3-10 rather broadly flattened and dilated, 7 and 8 the widest, 11 rather longer than 8-10 united; prothorax about as long as broad, the sides immarginate, rounded anteriorly, and abruptly constricted immediately before the base, the disc with three broad transverse smooth elevations on each side, the elevations separated one from another by deep transverse grooves and down the middle by a longitudinal one running from the base to the apex, the basal margin raised, the hind angles prominent, the surface smooth; elytra with smooth humeral callus, long and parallel, rather depressed, with regular rows of deep coarse impressions from the base to the apex, the interstices narrow and raised, the apices obtuse; femora smooth and glabrous; tibiæ clothed on all sides with long erect hairs.

Length $6\frac{1}{3}$ millim.; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. AMAZONS, Ega (*H. W. Bates*).

A single example of this species, apparently a female, is contained in Mr. F. Bates's collection.

‡ In a closely allied undescribed genus, of which two or three species were captured by Mr. H. W. Bates on the Amazons (these being now contained in his brother's collection), the apical joint of the labial palpi is broad and has its apical side shallowly emarginate, the femora are clavate, and the metasternal episterna have a very deep groove along the whole length of their inner margin. These species have the antennæ formed as in *Uroplatopsis*, and also agree closely in all other respects.