

1. **Epicydes oculatus.** (Tab. III. figg. 16, ♂ ; 16 *a*, labium ; 16 *b*, maxilla and maxillary palpus ; 16 *c*, mandible.)

Very elongate, opaque, black or brownish-black, the elytra sometimes piceous-brown. Head with a few setiferous punctures behind and at the sides, for the rest smooth ; antennæ very long, fusco-ferruginous or ferruginous—the apical joint very elongate in both sexes, in the male longer than, in the female about equalling, joints 8–10 united ; prothorax about as long as broad, convex, the sides finely margined towards the base, moderately rounded anteriorly, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles sharp and very prominent, the basal margin much raised, the disc obsoletely canaliculate in front and sometimes a little depressed in the middle behind, the surface finely, rather deeply, and somewhat thickly punctured ; elytra with shallow intrahumeral depression, very long, widest beyond the middle, finely and deeply punctate-striate throughout, the punctures approximate, the interstices rather convex, flatter towards the base, the first with about five (varying in position—sometimes two at the apex and two or three at the base, and sometimes with only one or two near the apex), the third with from six to ten (scattered between the base and apex), the fifth and seventh with from three to six (scattered between the base and apex and sometimes obsolete), and the ninth with four or five (near the apex), fine setiferous punctures, the apices obtuse ; beneath varying in colour from piceous to reddish-brown, the sides of the metasternum thickly punctured ; legs long, varying in colour from piceous to testaceous, the femora smooth and glabrous.

Length  $11\frac{3}{4}$ – $14\frac{2}{3}$  millim. ; breadth (at the shoulders) 3–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO (*coll. F. Bates*), Playa Vicente, Cordova, Juquila (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*) ; GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*).

Seven examples. The widely scattered setiferous impressions on the alternate elytral interstices vary in number and position, and many of them are sometimes obsolete, the first and third interstices, however, invariably have two or three at the apex. The single specimen from the Guatemalan Pacific slope agrees well with the others from the Atlantic slope of Mexico. *E. oculatus* is separated in the Sallé collection into no less than four species.

## 2. **Epicydes vicinus.**

Closely resembling *E. oculatus*, and differing as follows :—Slightly shining ; the elytral striæ deeper and crenately punctured, the interstices more convex, the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth each with one or two irregular rows of rather closely placed setiferous punctures extending from the base to the apex ; the legs varying in colour from fusco-castaneous to testaceous with the knees and tarsi piceous ; the rest as in *E. oculatus*.

Length  $13\frac{1}{3}$ – $16\frac{1}{3}$  millim. ; breadth (at the shoulders)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Juan and Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*) ; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Four examples only, all from the Atlantic slope. The very numerous setiferous impressions on the alternate elytral interstices and the more convex interstices and deeper striæ readily distinguish *E. vicinus* from *E. oculatus*. The upper surface is also less opaque.

## SPHRAGIDOPHORUS.

Last joint of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, that of the labial palpi very broad and subsecuriform ; ligula very prominent, extending laterally as far as the sides of the mentum ; mentum trapezoidal ; outer lobe of