

a shorter apical joint; and the elytra are relatively shorter and have the striæ (especially on the basal half of the disc) more finely punctured.

The extraordinary sexual characters exhibited in the male are, so far as I am aware, different from those of any known species of Coleoptera:—The anterior tibiæ are outwardly curved (the reverse to the usual way), and the groove, instead of being upon the outer or inner edge (as usual, when present), is upon the upper face.

**** Eyes large; size larger; upper surface unicolorous, violaceous-black.**

3. *Sphragidophorus singularis*.

Very elongate, rather convex, opaque, black, with an indistinct violaceous tinge, the elytra of a browner tint towards the base. Head with a few setiferous punctures at the base and sides, for the rest smooth; eyes convex, moderately large, rather distant from the base of the head, the latter a little extended on each side behind them; antennæ long, rather stout, black (the apical joint broken off); prothorax cylindrical, much longer than broad, the sides completely immarginate, narrowing somewhat obliquely in front, and moderately constricted behind, the hind angles acute and very prominent, the basal margin much raised, the surface smooth, except for a deep puncture on each side behind, and an indistinct one on each side before, the middle of the disc; elytra with shallow intrahumeral depression, very long, subparallel in their basal half, each with an oblong very opaque lateral depression (almost destitute of sculpture) some distance beyond the middle, finely punctate-striate, the punctures becoming a little coarser towards the sides and finer towards the apex, the striæ not extending to the apex, the interstices flat, the first with five or six (very irregularly scattered between the base and apex, those towards the apex the deepest), and the third with two (near the apex), setiferous punctures, the apices obtuse; beneath black; legs smooth, black, very long; the posterior femora somewhat flattened, their inner face grooved along the lower edge from about the middle to the apex.

Length 11 millim.; breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A single female example. This insect has a different facies from any species here referred to *Statira*. The elytra have an oblong very opaque depression (almost destitute of sculpture) at the sides, as in the opposite sex of *S. cyanipennis* and *S. violaceus* and certain other South-American forms; the male doubtless has this depression much larger. The posterior femora are grooved and somewhat flattened. *S. singularis* may be further distinguished by its opaque violaceous-black colour, very elongate shape, cylindrical and immarginate thorax, the hind angles of which are acute and very prominent, and other details noticed above.

MENISCOPHORUS.

Last joint of the maxillary palpi subtriangular, its outer side a little longer than the apical side; last joint of the labial palpi broad and crescentiform, its apical side very deeply concave-emarginate; ligula prominent, emarginate in the middle and rounded on each side in front; mentum trapezoidal, transverse; outer lobe of the maxillæ broad; mandibles bifid at the apex; antennæ stout, with joints 3–10 about equal in length and breadth, and each moderately widened (but not serrate) towards their apex, 11 about as long as 9 and 10 united in the female, and only a little longer in the male; eyes convex, moderately large, somewhat widely separated; head obliquely narrowed behind the eyes and then constricted into a neck;