

**Fam. MELANDRYIDÆ.**

This is a family numerous in genera and species in the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, and also in the temperate parts of the southern hemisphere. Comparatively few inhabit the tropics, either of the Old or of the New World. One species only has hitherto been described or noticed from Central America, whence we now record forty-one. A considerable number of genera (and a few species also) are common to the northern parts of Europe and North America, some of these also inhabiting Japan; and the general distribution of the majority of the genera of the Melandryidæ is more extended than in the other families of the Heteromorous Coleoptera. *Polypria*, Chevr., and several new genera here described are more or less intermediate between the Melandryidæ and the Pythidæ, and they are accordingly placed at the end of the family.

In the Melandryidæ and the following families of the Heteromera to be treated in this work the anterior coxal cavities are widely open behind; in all the preceding groups or families, the Ischyomiides (which I am now inclined to place at the end of the Melandryidæ) and the Nilionidæ excepted, they are closed behind.

The earlier stages of these insects are no doubt passed in decaying timber or in the fungoid growths attached thereto.

**Group MELANDRYIDES.****EUSTROPHUS.**

*Eustrophus*, Latreille, Règne anim. 1st ed. iii. p. 304 (1817); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. v. p. 541; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xv. p. 32.

This widely-distributed genus has one or more representatives in Europe, Japan, Madagascar, East Africa, and North America; three inhabit Central America. *Eustrophus* has recently been divided by Dr. Horn, certain of the rather numerous North-American species being referred to a new genus, *Holostrophus*; the latter is not represented in our fauna. In one of the three species from Central America the mesosternum is distinctly keeled in front, though it is not longitudinally raised to the level of the prosternum, and received by it as in the following genus; all three have the prosternum narrowed behind, instead of being parallel between the coxæ and prolonged to meet the mesosternum as in *Eustrophopsis*.

**1. *Eustrophus arizonensis*.**

*Eustrophus arizonensis*, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xv. p. 34<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Arizona and New Mexico<sup>1</sup>. — MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

The three examples received from Mexico agree closely with Dr. Horn's description