

shape than the North-American *E. bicolor*, and is also less elongate than that insect. The differently-shaped prosternum will distinguish *E. ovatus* from *Eustrophopsis*.

EUSTROPHOPSIS.

Last joint of the maxillary palpi moderately long, subcylindrical, obliquely truncate at the apex, that of the labial palpi oblong ovate; mentum trapezoidal, as long as broad; ligula prominent, deeply emarginate, broadly rounded on each side in front; maxillæ with the outer lobe broad, the inner lobe short and very narrow; mandibles strongly bifid; labrum prominent, rounded in front; head vertical; eyes deeply emarginate in front, variable—usually very large and approximate, or narrowly separated, sometimes smaller and more distant; antennæ rather short 11-jointed—4 shorter than 5, 5–11 much broader and flatter than the others, 11 ovate and longer than 10; prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from the base, with shallow or indistinct basal foveæ, the base bisinuate and with strongly produced median lobe; scutellum rather large; elytra the width of and forming a continuous outline with the prothorax at the base, with or without serial rows of punctures; coxæ widely separated; prosternum broad, horizontal, parallel or nearly so between the coxæ, prolonged behind, the apex broad and more or less deeply emarginate to receive the sharply keeled produced mesosternum, the latter raised in the middle to the level of the prosternum, vertical in front, acuminate prolonged behind, and its apex received in the longitudinal median groove of the metasternum; legs moderately long, the penultimate joint of the tarsi not lobed, the anterior tarsi not dilated in the male, the four hinder tibiæ with transverse ridges on their outer edge; tibial spurs moderately long, equal in length, and not pectinate beneath, those of the hind pair not longer than those of the intermediate pair; first joint of the hind tarsi nearly as long as the following joints united; form ovate or elliptical, broad, convex.

This genus is proposed to include numerous Tropical-American species, most of which are undescribed as yet. *Orchesia* 15-maculata, Casteln., may be taken as the type*, and *Eustrophus ochraceus*, Motsch., is also here referred to it. *Eustrophopsis* is closely allied to *Eustrophus* and *Holostrophus*, from both of which the differently-formed pro- and mesosternum sufficiently distinguish it. The South-American *Pseudorchesia*, Fairm., possesses some characters in common with *Eustrophopsis*, but differs from it in the much smaller scutellum and other particulars; moreover, no mention is made in the description of the broad and ovate shape, characteristic of *Eustrophopsis*, but not of *Orchesia*, to which genus *Pseudorchesia* is compared by Fairmaire. Two sets of species are indicated in the present genus, one (to which *O. 15-maculata* and several other spotted species belong) with the serial rows of punctures on the elytra obliterated (though usually represented by fuscous dots, apparently caused by the punctures being present on the under instead of the upper surface, and showing through), and the other with the rows of punctures present. The apex of the prosternum is very deeply and angularly emarginate in our species and in *O. 15-maculata*, but more shallowly so, or even subtruncate, in some others from tropical South America. Five species are here enumerated from Central America, one of which appears to be very widely distributed. Abraded examples have much the appearance of certain *Platydemia* and other Diaperides inhabiting the same districts; and, like many of the Diaperides, they are found about fungi on decaying trees.

* The differences between this species and *Orchesia* are noted by Lacordaire, Gen. Col. v. p. 543, nota