

as long, the mandibles rather elongate; the eyes very large, deeply emarginate, almost contiguous beneath and rather narrowly separated above; last joint of the maxillary palpi elongate, subcylindrical, truncate at the tip; antennæ nearly as long as the body, very slender, subfiliform, joints 2 and 3 subequal, 4 nearly twice as long as 3, 4-6 subequal, 7-11 a little thinner and rather shorter; prothorax longer than broad, flattened on the disc, subcampanulate, gradually narrowing from the middle to the apex, subparallel at the sides behind, densely, finely, confluent punctured, and with an impressed median line; scutellum densely, minutely punctured; elytra elongate, parallel, very densely and finely punctured; beneath more shining, closely and finely punctured; hind tibial spurs rather stout, spoon-shaped, subequal; sixth ventral segment very deeply triangularly emarginate in the male.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One male specimen, apparently immature. A species readily recognizable by its exceedingly large eyes, very long and slender antennæ, elongate, subcampanuliform thorax, and very dense, fine punctuation. The upper surface is obscure testaceous, opaque, and on the thorax and scutellum there is a reddish-brown median vitta. The antennæ and tarsi have an annulated appearance, the extreme base of their articulations being pale testaceous. The antennæ are very slender, and become slightly thinner towards the tip.

To judge from the description, *Z. megalops* approaches *Z. longicornis*, Horn, from Illinois, in some of its characters.

Group CANTHARIDES.

TETRAONYX.

Tetraonyx, Latreille, in Humboldt & Bonpland's Obs. Zool. i. p. 160 (1811); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. v. p. 673; Haag, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1879, p. 249; Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 116.
Picnosæus, Solier, in Gay's Hist. fis. y polit. de Chile, v. p. 281 (1851).
Jodema, Pascoe, Journ. Ent. i. p. 57 (1860).

An exclusively American genus, and particularly rich in species in the tropical regions of the Southern continent; it extends southwards to Chili and the Argentine Republic and northwards to the Southern United States, and is also represented in the Antilles. Haag in his Monograph (Stett. ent. Zeit. 1879, pp. 249 *et seq.*) enumerates seventy-five species as belonging to it, thirteen of which occur within our limits; of these latter, however, three are not represented in the collections before me, and the locality is in two cases doubtful. Three species only have been recorded from north of the Mexican frontier: one of these, *T. quadrimaculatus* (Fabr.), is almost certain to be found eventually in Mexico; the other two are known to be Mexican. Some of the species, *T. sexguttatus* &c., are extremely variable as regards the colour and markings of the elytra. The males in this genus have the sixth ventral segment deeply emarginate; and in some cases, *T. fulvus*, *T. frontalis*, &c., the front tarsi dilated, with their