

the basal portion of the elytra are condensed into a common sagittiform patch; the metallic spots on the prothorax are almost wanting in one example.

### ARCHOCOPTURUS.

*Archocopturus*, Heller, Abhandl. Mus. Dresd. no. 11, pp. 4, 56 (1895).

The type of this genus is *A. regalis* (Boh.), a common and widely distributed insect in Tropical America. Its chief characters are:—The very large approximate eyes, separated by a narrow lanciform space above, the basally widened rostrum, the subequal first and second joints of the funiculus, the narrow antennal club, with rather long second joint, and the sharply unidentate posterior femora. The prothorax is variegated with brilliant metallic-green.

#### 1. *Archocopturus regalis*. (Tab. III. fig. 17.)

*Copturus regalis*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 105<sup>1</sup>.

*Archocopturus regalis*, Heller, Abhandl. Mus. Dresd. no. 11, p. 56<sup>2</sup>.

*Zygops ornaticollis*, Dej. in litt.<sup>3</sup>.

*Zygops viridicollis*, Desbr. in litt.<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Pantaleon, Pacific slope (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne<sup>1 2</sup>, Amazons<sup>2</sup>, Peru<sup>2</sup>, &c.

### PHILENIS, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted near the base of the rostrum, joints 1 and 3 of the funiculus subequal in length, 2 about one-half longer than 1, 4–7 decreasing in length, 7 transverse, the club small, narrow, acuminate-ovate, with its basal joint scarcely so long as the others united, the second joint half the length of the first; rostrum rather slender, almost straight (curved in *P. fuscofemorata*), depressed at the base, flattened at the tip; head small, the eyes large, elliptic, subcontiguous, and occupying the whole of the front of the head; prothorax transverse, subconical, bisinuate at the base, truncate at the apex, without ocular lobes, the median lobe truncated; scutellum small, exposed; elytra rounded-subquadrate, much wider than the prothorax; pygidium covered or narrowly exposed; mesosternum subvertical, separated from the sloping anterior portion of the metasternum by an arcuate suture; mesothoracic epimera broad, ascending; ventral segments ascending, 2 as long as 3 and 4 united; posterior femora extending to a little beyond the apex of the elytra, feebly unidentate, without carina on their outer face, the two other pairs unarmed.

Type, *P. flavipes*.

The two species belonging to this genus are closely related to *Copturus*, in its restricted sense; but they differ from it in having the rostrum slender, scarcely widened at the base, the antennæ short and very slender, with a small, narrow, acuminate club, the posterior femora only dentate.

#### 1. *Philenis flavipes*, sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 18, 18 a.)

Subovate, robust, flattened above, the head and prothorax in great part black, the scutellum and elytra brown, the latter blackish towards the apex, the metasternum (except at the sides), the ventral segments