

bare humeral callus (connected with the first two fasciæ), ochreous, and a spot at the sides towards the apex white, the rest of their surface with blackish scales; the under surface thickly clothed with oval white scales, the legs with narrow white scales. Eyes very large, subcontiguous. Rostrum rugulose and carinate at the base. Joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, as long as 3 and 4 united. Prothorax short, gradually narrowing from the base; densely, finely punctate. Elytra short, rounded-triangular, blunt at the tip; punctate-striate, the interstices flat and rugulose, the humeral callus smooth. Meso- and metasternum slightly depressed between the intermediate coxæ. Legs short; femora feebly unidentate beneath, the two posterior pairs carinate externally, the area on the anterior pair very finely strigose; tibiæ almost straight.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$ – $1\frac{3}{5}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens from Panama and two from Mexico, the latter somewhat worn. A small species, with three vittæ on the prothorax, and three transverse fasciæ on the elytra, ochreous, the fasciæ connected by a whitish or cinereous sutural stripe, the elytra also with a white spot at the sides towards the apex. The allied *C. ochro-fasciatus*, Heller, is very much larger, and has a diamond-shaped ochreous patch on the disc of the prothorax and the elytral fasciæ disconnected, the elytra themselves more finely striate.

COPTUROMORPHA, gen. nov.

Joint 2 of the funiculus not or very little longer than 1; mesosternum in the typical forms excavate and with the excavation limited on each side by an oblique ridge; metasternum usually more or less hollowed between the middle coxæ; ventral segments rapidly ascending; legs short; femora not or obsoletely dentate beneath*, the anterior pair with an inconspicuous or faint, impunctate, finely strigose area on their front face.

Type, *C. interrupta*.

The species referred to this genus (which will probably include *Copturus musicus*, Kirsch, from Peru) are all of small size, the typical forms having the mesosternum almost as deeply excavate as in *Pæcilogaster* and the femora unarmed beneath. The relatively shorter second joint of the funiculus separates them from *Copturomimus*. They may be grouped thus:—

- a. Prosternum with a conical tubercle behind each anterior coxa, similar to that on the coxa itself; mesosternum deeply excavate and obliquely bicarinate; metasternum hollowed in the middle in front Species 1–4.
- b. Prosternum without tubercles behind the anterior coxæ.
 - a¹. Meso- and metasternum shallowly depressed between the middle coxæ Species 5.
 - b¹. Mesosternum only depressed between the middle coxæ Species 6, 7.

* In a single minute species from Chiriqui apparently belonging to this genus, too immature to describe, the femora are obsoletely toothed.