

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

The subcylindrical form of this and the following species readily distinguishes them from *T. ducalis*, to which, however, they appear to be so closely allied in most other respects that it is scarcely necessary to repeat the description. In the female the prorostrum is much longer than the metarostrum; the serial sculpture is not continued beyond the pterygia.

Seven specimens. The individual from Belize is a female, and differs from the other individuals of that sex in the metasternum not being sulcate, but possessing only an elongate fovea at the apex.

VASSELETIA, gen. nov.

Antennæ breves, vix clavatæ. Caput posterius parum constrictum, oculis ad basin sitis. Abdomen segmentis primo et secundo brevibus, a sutura profunda divisus.

The *Trachelizus vasseleti* of Boheman differs totally in appearance from the other species of the genus, and is distinguished by the possession of a character of extreme rarity in Brenthidæ, the first and second abdominal segments being divided by a suture as deep as are those of the following segments. I therefore separate it as a distinct genus. The facies is that of *Hormocerus*, a genus which, in the male, possesses a stridulating-organ on the propygidium. I am not able to ascertain whether this structure also exists in *Vasseletia*.

1. *Vasseletia vasseleti*. (Tab. II. fig. 1, ♂.)

Trachelizus vasseleti, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. v. p. 498¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Sallé*).

I have seen of this remarkable little Brenthid only the two individuals from Sallé's collection, labelled "type." We have no other Brenthid of this facies, and I shall not be surprised if it prove to be recorded as Mexican in error.

Group AMORPHOCEPHALINA.

This group has been proposed by Power (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1878, p. 478) since the publication of Lacordaire's classification of the Brenthidæ. Although far from satisfactory as regards the association of *Eupsalis* with *Amorphocephalus*, yet I here make use of it in order to separate two very difficult genera from the Arrhenodina. Our genus *Hemipsalis* may be placed in Amorphocephalina, on account of being allied to *Eupsalis*; and I also place temporarily in the group another new genus, which bears a great superficial resemblance to *Hemipsalis*; great difficulty exists, however, in classifying this genus in the system at present in vogue.