

the antennæ, the latter being median in the male, slightly post-median in the female; the prorostrum is flatter in the male and bicarinate behind. The tarsal lobes are arge, and the femora very distinctly toothed.

1. **Hemipsalis crassus**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 3, ♀; 3a, underside of head and rostrum, ♂; 3b, mandibles from in front.)

Rufus, nitidus, prothorace fusco-vittato; elytris lineis flavis perbrevis ornatis, profunde striatis, striis subcrenatis, interstitiis convexis plus minusve obsolete transversim corrugatis.

Long. 16–18 millim.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Antennæ thick, red, in the male 6 millim. long, in the female shorter; the tenth joint scarcely so long as the ninth, and not much more than half as long as the eleventh. Prorostrum finely granulate, in the male posteriorly with two convergent carinæ. The metarostrum has on the upper surface a very large deep depression; this only extends back as far as the middle of the eyes, and is therefore widely separated from the nuchal constriction. Thorax short and broad, shining, not punctate and not canaliculate. Elytra red, each with numerous short yellow lines, six or seven of which form a transverse fascia behind the middle; the deep striæ are indefinitely punctured so as to be crenate, and the interstices are more or less wrinkled; the tips are rounded. The abdomen of the male is slightly, the breast very little, impressed; the pygidium with a large excessively deep fovea.

Two specimens.

### Group **ARRHENODINA.**

#### EPISPHALES.

*Automolus*, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xi. p. 218 (1867) (nec Burm.).

*Episphales*, Kirsch, op. cit. xiv. p. 378; Power, Pet. Nouv. Ent. ii. p. 241.

*Cyriodontus*, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xi. p. 216.

There are in tropical America certain Brenthidæ allied to *Orychodes* and *Ectocemus* of the Old World. For one of these Kirsch proposed the name of *Episphales* (originally *Automolus*), and for another that of *Cyriodontus*. In the 'Munich Catalogue' *Episphales* is accepted as valid, but *Cyriodontus* is merged in *Arrhenodes*. This latter point is, however, incorrect, for if *Episphales* be adopted and *Cyriodontus* rejected, the latter should be associated with *Episphales* rather than with *Arrhenodes*. The best course to adopt in our present very imperfect condition of knowledge appears to be to recognize a single genus allied to *Arrhenodes*, but wanting the characteristic dilatation of the male rostrum; we may leave the subdivision of this genus to be treated when more is known of the species.

I now place in *Episphales* a considerable variety of forms, nearly all of which are